Saturday February 7 1981
No 60,846
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

The Rev Maturin and Mr Melmoth, by Richard Holmes, page 8

Paisley parade of 500 men brings swift condemnation

The Rev Ian Paisley's parade of "loyalist" strength in Ulster yesterday has brought swift condemnation. In the demonstration, 500 men were drawn up and, at a whistle blast, apparently raised *firearms certificates* in their right hands [Report, page 3]. The Government said any illegal act would be dealt with and the Official Unionists condemned the parade as a publicity stunt.

Minister refuses to ban UDA

From Craig Seton
Belfast

The exhibition of 500 Northern Ireland "loyalists", said by the Rev Ian Paisley to have legally-held weapons and to be prepared to take organized action to prevent the union of Ireland, was swiftly condemned by all sides in the province yesterday.

Accusations were made that Mr Paisley, leader of the Ulster Democratic Unionist Party, was establishing a private army or paramilitary force and in Belfast the Royal Ulster Constabulary announced that it was investigating the parading of the men in the Antrim mountains early yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Office said Mr Paisley's action would not help to return the province to normality and said that any breaches of the law would have to be dealt with by the security forces.

Mr Gerard Fitt, former leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, wanted an inquiry to find out whether the firearm certificates Mr Paisley claimed the men possessed were genuine and, if so, whether that meant that some members of the security forces might be involved.

Many politicians said the bizarre affair had been stage managed to affect the outcome of local government elections in May. They accused Mr Paisley of playing on the fears of Protestants over British talks with the Irish Republic.

Mr John Cushnahan, general secretary of the moderate Alliance Party, said it was a blatant attempt to exploit the genuine fears of Protestants for Mr Paisley's "own narrow selfish political ends".

He demanded that Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, should deal severely with any attempt by the organization to flout the law.

Mr Atkins announced last night that after consultations with his security advisers he did not intend at present to proscribe the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association, which has said it will contest May's local elections.

There was concern yesterday that members of paramilitary groups, even members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary or the Ulster Defence Regiment, might have been among the 500 men.

Five selected journalists, including myself, were taken to see the demonstration of strength. We heard a bitter and furious attack on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's talks with the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic last year and the joint studies which are now taking place.

Mr Paisley said that Northern Ireland's constitutional position was on the negotiating table. He demanded that the talks should cease immediately.

He said that the 500 men were prepared to resist to the death any attempt to form a united Ireland and that they represented thousands of "loyalists" who would defend the union with Britain. He added: "We will shortly challenge the Government to interfere with us and our province if they dare and we will with equanimity await the result."

The Protestant *News Letter* newspaper commented yesterday that a successor to Lord Carson's Ulster Volunteer Force had been born and that the mantle of founder had been assumed by Mr Paisley.

With the H-block issue blowing up again and another hunger strike threatened in three weeks Mr Paisley's action means that the screw is being turned relentlessly on the Government from both sides of the political divide.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party said that the province had witnessed a paramilitary force intimidating the British Government and the people of the province.

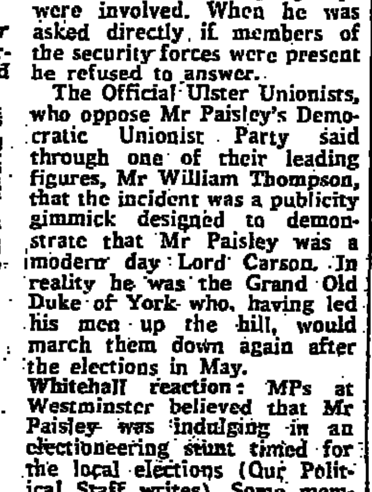
Mr Fitt, now an independent MP for Belfast, West, said that the show of strength could not be ignored. The Government should find out what guns the 500 men possessed (journalists were given no opportunity to examine the certificates the men brandished) and whether they belonged to the security forces.

When Mr Paisley paraded the men he was careful to insist that no weapons were present or uniforms worn. It was not an army or paramilitary force and no paramilitary groups were involved. When he was asked directly if members of the security forces were present he refused to answer.

The Official Ulster Unionists, who oppose Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party said through one of their leading figures, Mr William Thompson, that the incident was a publicity gimmick designed to demonstrate that Mr Paisley was a modern day Lord Carson. In reality he was the Grand Old Duke of York who, having led his men up the hill, would march them down again after the elections in May.

Whitehall reaction: MPs at Westminster believed that Mr Paisley was indulging in an electioneering stunt timed for the local elections (Our Political Staff writes). Some members were perturbed at the development and it is expected that it will be raised in the Commons on Monday.

Mountainside parade, page 3
Leading article, page 15



The Rev Ian Paisley after the demonstration yesterday.



The Arab dhow, Sinbad, built of string, wood and coconut to prove the existence of a ninth century trade route between Oman and China, off Sri Lanka, its first landfall on the route.

Poland dismisses four officials to end strike

Warsaw, Feb 6.—An 11-day strike by 200,000 workers in southern Poland ended today with the Government capitulating to demands that four local officials be removed for alleged corruption and abuse of power.

Sources in the Bielsko-Biala province said that the Pope had personally intervened in the dispute by asking local church leaders to mediate, and as a result, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski had taken part in negotiations.

"This is a big victory for the entire nation," Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of independent Solidarity trade union organization, told workers after the all-night negotiating session.

Local union leaders signed the agreement at 4 am and called off the strike two hours later. "A dangerous social conflict was defused in the name of the good of the country," Bishop Dabrowski said.

The Government said no workers would be punished for joining the strike, which had virtually paralysed the province for 11 days. At least 120 plants have been idle, including the large Polski-Fiat motor factory.

The 200,000 striking workers had vowed to stay out until their demands were met.

Talks to end the strike broke down two days ago when Mr Jozef Pinkowski, the Prime Minister, refused to accept the resignations of Mr Jozef Labudek, the Governor of Bielsko-Biala, and three of his deputies—whom the strikers accused of embezzlement, abuse of power and mismanagement of funds.

"As a result of the talks, the changes in the administration in the area will be made", the agreement said.

Warsaw radio said Mr Pinkowski would review the resignations and take disciplinary action if the officials were found to be guilty.

However, demands by Solidarity members in Jelenia Gora province that a modern Communist Party Central Committee resthouse be converted into a public spa, have not yet been resolved. Union leaders have threatened to call a general strike, involving 300,000 workers, on Monday. The strike, if called, would coincide with a plenary session of the Central Committee.—UPI.

Information Bill looks doomed to failure

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The Freedom of Information Bill was effectively killed yesterday in the Commons when it failed to receive its second reading.

Although the private member's measure, which was opposed by the Government but had a good chance of becoming law if it had been sent on to its committee stage was not defeated on second reading, the adjournment of the debate means that instead of having a priority position in the list of *private members Bills, it will* go to the bottom of the list and is unlikely to be heard of again during the present session of parliament.

The motion to close the debate and so allow a second reading vote was lost by 172 votes to 111, a majority against closure of 61.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Civil Service, began his criticisms of the Bill somewhat disarmingly by congratulating Mr Frank Hooley, Labour MP for Sheffield, Heeley, and the Bill's sponsor, for introducing the measure.

Mr Hayhoe found it rather hard to take that the Government was being accused on the one hand of being one of the leakiest on record while at the same time not being free enough with its disclosures.

He insisted that some measure of confidentiality was at the essence and heart of good government. He issued a warning that if one barrier were to be demolished by the *Bill then other barriers would* be erected which might be less efficient.

On the part of the Bill that repealed the "catch all" section of the Official Secrets Act, Mr Hayhoe said that it left some glaring and deadly loop*holes and did not provide* a workable system for the release of information.

He also pointed out that costs would be enormous with a new building equal to the present Public Records Office being required every two or three years. There were about 1,000 miles of files in the government machine, 90 per cent of which were destroyed before reaching the PRO. The effect of the Bill was that all this material would have to be preserved.

Mr Hooley, explaining that his purpose was to establish a general right of access to official documents for members of the public, subject to certain exemptions, and to repeal Section 2 of the Offical Secrets Act, 1911, pleaded that this was not a revolutionary measure.

It was a cautious and modest step towards more open government. The Bill provided for certain categories of information such as defence, security and intelligence, currency and *reserves, law enforcement,* criminal procedures, commercial confidentiality and personal privacy to be exempt from the Bill's provisions.

A citizen would have the right of access to information about himself held in government files but not information about other people. The central thrust of the Bill, Mr Hooley said, was to get an intelligent flow of information between government and the governed so as to arrive at more intelligent social and economic *policies*.

The Bill was not intended to reveal juicy scandals but to prevent them taking place. He

Continued on page 2, col 3

Indian time capsule hides bone of contention

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 6

The extraordinary case of the exhumed time capsule, the centre of a rather delicious political and academic row in India, is being *discussed by the Indian* cabinet.

The capsule, containing recordings, portraits of national heroes, coins and a 10,000-word history of post-Independence India, was solemnly interred at Delhi's Red Fort on Independence Day in 1973.

That was during the time of the Congress Party rule.

The contents of the capsule were meant for the enlightenment of historians five thousand years hence. But, unfortunately, *during the reign of the Janata* government in 1977, the contents of the history in the capsule were leaked.

A lot of fur was rubbed the wrong way. The history was attacked as "unbalanced and incorrect". It was criticized for alleged bias in favour of the Nehru family. There were complaints that some prominent people in the story of India had been dismissed in a few words. And there was only a paragraph about Mahatma Gandhi.

With the argument at fever point, the government ordered the exhumation of the 280lb capsule, four and a half years after its ceremonial burial.

Inevitably there was a suspicion in the Congress Party that the Janata had unearthed the thing as an act of political malice. Many in the Congress were considerably miffed.

Not surprisingly, therefore, with the Congress Party back in power, the question of reburying the capsule has now arisen. The cabinet has recently *discussed the matter and there* is a feeling that certain "factual inaccuracies" in the history should be rectified.

Meanwhile, the cabinet is not at all certain that the capsule should be committed to the earth again. But failure to replant it might be construed as an admission that the Janata was right. For some Congress people that would never do.

And, given the Indian love of argument, there would always be the strong possibility that, *once reburied*, the capsule would be dug up again and worried like a well-loved bone.

Company chief to give up 'red rag' Rolls

Mr James Duffield, managing director of a furnishings company at Ilkeston, near Nottingham, is giving up his £20,000 Rolls-Royce for a mini Metro because he does not want to upset the unemployed. "A Rolls is like a red rag to a bull in the present economic situation", he said.

His car has been subjected to a series of attacks. The aerial has been snapped off, £300 worth of damage done to the tyres and two bonnet badges have been sawn through.

Mr Duffield said: "A Rolls is not the right sort of car to drive in a depression. It attracts a tremendous lot of criticism *and abuse.*"

The 80 employees of his company have had their wages frozen, although there is full employment at the factory.

BL car men reject strike action over dismissals

From Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent
Birmingham

A mass meeting of employees at BL's Longbridge car plant voted by more than two to one yesterday against a strike to secure the reinstatement of six colleagues. It was the second rebuff for shop stewards' leaders this week.

On Monday the works committee led by Mr Jack Adams, the plant convener, had proposed a meeting of more than 400 shop stewards to back a campaign of selective strikes. The stewards insisted, however, that *the issue was too serious* to be decided by them and should be put to the 15,000 work force.

In the event only 5,000 came to yesterday's meeting on a playing field. Mr Adams delivered a detailed review of the circumstances leading to the car riot of November 21 and the dismissals that followed.

After 15 minutes groups of workers began to get restless and chanted: "Vote, vote." With the aid of a bank of loudspeakers, Mr Adams pressed on. He freely admitted that "disgraceful things happened" on November 21, including extensive damage not only to company property but to the personal possessions of men *who tried to remain at work.*

But he insisted that it was all an expression of the desperation felt by workers blocked at every turn by a recalcitrant management. Dismissal was much too severe a punishment for the six men and a strike was the only avenue remaining to force the company to impose lesser sentences.

The meeting overwhelmingly rejected his recommendation.

Unlike his flamboyant predecessor, Mr Derek Robinson, who was dismissed last year after urging a campaign of disruption, Mr Adams has adopted a deliberate policy of leading from the back. He was well aware of the widespread antipathy to further strike action and sought to confine it to a show of force in the vital Metro assembly area.

Mr Adams was outmanoeuvred by shop stewards representing other sections of the plant who knew, in insisting on a mass meeting, that most workers would not want to endanger their new production bonuses, now more than £15 a week.

Letters, page 15

Lord Denning says civil liberties official was guilty of a serious contempt

By Frances Gibb

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, was guilty *of a serious contempt of court* in releasing Home Office documents read out in open court to a journalist, the Court of Appeal ruled unanimously yesterday.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said he regarded the use made of the documents by the journalist in the case to be "highly detrimental to the good *order of our society*".

He added: "They were used so as to launch a wholly unjustified attack on ministers of state and high civil servants, who were only doing their very best to deal with a wicked criminal who had harassed society and was serving a long sentence for armed robbery."

Miss Harman was responsible for that use. She had abused her privileged position in receiving confidential documents by allowing a journalist free access to them, not caring how he would use them.

"To my mind her part in this, her conduct, was not 'extremely trivial' as *The Times* described *it*", he said. "It was a serious contempt by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, which is much to be regretted."

No public interest whatsoever was served by having those *highly confidential documents* made public. "Quite the other way. It was in the public interest that these documents should be kept confidential and not exposed to the ravages of outsiders."

Lord Denning, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn unanimously dismissed the appeal by Miss Harman against a judgment in November in an action brought by the Home Office that she had committed a serious contempt of court.

They ordered her to pay all the costs of the hearing, estimated in excess of £15,000, and refused her leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Afterwards, Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the NCCL, said: "This disgraceful judgment makes a mockery of open court proceedings. In future the full reporting of cases of public interest will depend on the whims of the defendant and the financial resources of the journalist."

It was ridiculous, she said, to suggest that Mr David Leigh, *The Guardian* journalist in the case, or Miss Harman, should have asked permission from the Home Office, which had done everything it could to keep the documents secret.

The Court of Appeal had created the absurd situation where the Director of Public Prosecutions and those acting *for him* could display to the press letters written by Jeremy Thorpe, without his permission, but where documents read out in *open* court might not even be shown to a court reporter.

Miss Harman said the ruling was a dire warning to all who dared criticize the Government. The NCCL would ask the Home *Office not to enforce the order* as to costs. "It is quite unfair that we should have to pay for the law to be changed," she added.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party civil liberties group, said: "If Harriet Harman has committed a serious contempt, then the law is wrong and must be changed."

There would be tremendous efforts to amend the Contempt Bill, now going through the

Continued on page 2, col 1

Missiles plea to Dutch by Mrs Thatcher

The Hague, Feb 6.—Mrs Thatcher tonight made an *indirect appeal to The Netherlands* to allow new nuclear missiles to be based on Dutch soil as part of a Nato modernization programme.

Speaking at a brief press conference here after talks with Mr Dries Van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, she said the West had to upgrade its weaponry to counter the growing military might of the Soviet Union.

"If you value your way of life, the freedoms we have in the West, you must be prepared to defend it.—Reuter.

Fraser empire revalues to beat Lonrho

A revaluation of House of Fraser properties, will form the basis of new moves to defeat a Lonrho takeover bid. The valuation is believed to be £112m on Harrods alone and £460m on all the 111 department stores. Lonrho has raised its stake in Fraser to 29.99 per cent, just below the 30 per cent level which would have made a bid obligatory. It acquired 1,000 shares at 142p each, 8p less than its offer price. The new valuation would give the group an asset backing of 306p a share, more than twice that on offer. Page 19

Tehran violence

Several people were injured in violent Tehran street clashes as supporters of two left-wing groups clashed with Muslim fundamentalists. The violence erupted after the leftists defied a government order prohibiting them to demonstrate. Revolutionary guards went into action and dispelled them with tear gas Page 5

Kidnap of Jordan envoy in Beirut

Pro-Syrian militia claim responsibility for kidnapping the Jordanian chargé d'affaires from his Beirut apartment. They have threatened to murder him *unless the Amman authorities return* two defecting Syrian air force pilots. Jordan has hinted at Syrian Government connivance Page 4

Citizen Bill move

An amendment to the Nationality Bill tabled by the Government proposes that any child born in the United Kingdom who does not acquire British citizenship at birth shall have the right to obtain it after 10 years' continuous residence irrespective of the parents' status Page 2

Fishermen's dispute

The inshore fishing fleets of England, Northern Ireland and Scotland are likely to stay in port until Thursday pending the result of talks on the common fisheries policies. Plans have been made for other action including a demonstration in London and picketing if no satisfactory news is received Page 3

Friendly chat: Señor Adolfo Suárez (right), who resigned as Spain's Prime Minister last week plunging the country into a political crisis, talks with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Deputy Prime Minister, at the opening of the Centre Democratic Union conference in Majorca Page 4.

£500m torpedo bids

Bids have been submitted for a £500m contract for a heavyweight torpedo to replace the Tigerfish, which has been in service in the Royal Navy's submarines for only eight years Page 3

Fire service pay conflict likely

A decision by the local authorities to withdraw formally from the 1977 formula linking firemen's earnings with those of skilled workers has raised the prospect of renewed pay conflict within the fire service later this year. The employers say that future pay talks should take account of circumstances at the time Page 2

Fire service conflict likely over move to end pay formula

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The prospect emerges of renewed pay conflict within the fire service later this year after a decision by the local authorities to withdraw formally from the 1977 formula linking firemen's earnings with those of skilled workers.

The Fire Brigades' Union successfully preserved the formula for the present pay round when they won a two-stage 18.6 per cent pay deal in December. A series of one-day strikes took place in response to the authorities' initial 6 per cent offer.

The Conservative-dominated employers' body has voted to give notice of withdrawal from the formula, embodied in the agreement that ended the 1977-78 strike that lasted nine weeks.

Mr Brian Rusbridge, secretary of the employers' side, says in a letter to the union and distributed to all 64 fire authorities that the local authorities consider that "in future pay negotiations should be conducted according to the circumstances prevailing".

It adds that "as the agreement takes no account of the employers' ability to pay; supply and demand; and productivity considerations, it is to inflexible to be sustained".

The letter adds that the employers want the firemen's settlement date changed from November to January from the 1982-83 pay year. That would take them out of their present exposed position at the beginning of the annual public sector wages round.

The employers will discuss their decision with the union on February 16 and will outline in detail several efficiency measures they are seeking.

It is believed that the employers may aim to hold firemen to a 6 per cent rise in November, 1981. Government assumptions at present are that that pay level will form part of the calculations for the rate support grant in 1982-83 as well as in the current financial year.

Although the employers made it clear in December that they would not guarantee to honour the formula next year, the move is likely to provoke hostility at the union's annual delegate conference in May. That will decide on the union's response.

One imponderable in what is certain to be a critical precursor to next year's wage round is the impact of the county council elections in May. A big swing away from the Conservatives could mean Labour dominating the employers' body.

The employers want more stations to be manned in the daytime only, particularly in small towns and some suburban areas. They also want to vary the number of men on shifts to match the level of activity and to give management more power in fixing rotas, as well as lifting the six-year union ban on voluntary overtime.

Strike threat over BBC deletions in film

By Kenneth Gosling

Current affairs journalists employed by BBC Television voted yesterday to start a protest campaign, which could include striking, if talks over the alleged censorship of a *Panorama* film on the security services do not produce a satisfactory outcome.

A mandatory meeting attended by 120 members of the National Union of Journalists unanimously agreed to a motion that emphasized that journalists were not seeking to interfere as trade unionists with the editorial process at the BBC.

But the motion asserted the journalists' right to commend and, if necessary, to protest at any editorial decision that might conflict with the NUJ's ethical code of conduct. The code requires members "to strive to eliminate distortion, news suppression and censorship".

Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, is to hold talks on Tuesday with Mr Kenneth Ashton, general secretary of the NUJ, and Mr Anthony Hearn, general secretary of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs.

Yesterday's meeting, which expressed concern at cuts made in the projected programme, was given details of the director-general's alleged interference with the way *Panorama* journalists went about their work. At one stage, it was said, Sir Ian instructed them not to approach their contacts in the secret services or even those who had left the services.

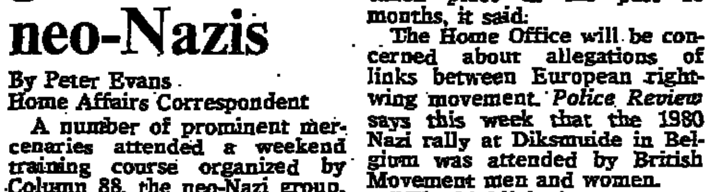
A union spokesman said later that one question the talks would be concerned with was whether the cuts resulted from the director-general's editorial judgment or whether there had been outside interference.

Assurances would also be sought as to whether not only the security services but also other realms of journalistic investigation were "off limits" to NUJ members. The journalists also wanted to have the original film resubmitted for showing with minor amendments.

The cuts made, it is alleged, include interviews with people who had not said anything prejudicial to state security.

One quote alleged to have been deleted is, "the KGB is a threat to the West".

Letter, page 15



An arms cache found by West Midland Police officers in their investigations.

Ambulancemen reject offer of 6% increase

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of 17,000 ambulancemen are to seek urgent talks with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, after rejecting a 6 per cent pay offer at a meeting yesterday.

The Department of Health and Social Security employers' side, who will also be seeking talks with Mr Jenkin, made the offer although they told union negotiators that they had still not formally received details of the cash limits under which they would be operating.

Mr Roger Poole, assistant national secretary for ambulancemen in the National Union of Public Employees, said that the union wanted to maintain the ambulancemen's position in the pay league afforded by the comparability settlement at the end of the 1978-79 winter. That would call for a rise of about 18 per cent.

Leaders of 200,000 hospital ancillary staff, who were made a 6 per cent offer in similar circumstances, expect to meet Mr Jenkin on Monday.

Gun training given to neo-Nazis

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A number of prominent mercenaries attended a weekend training course organized by Column 88, the neo-Nazi group, near Crediton, Devon, in April, 1979, an article in *Police Review* says this week.

Those attending were instructed in the use of revolvers and rifles, the magazine claims on the basis of information from private sources.

The article adds to evidence about right-wing extremism, which has convinced Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to agree to a Home Office study of racialist organizations and the feasibility of special police units to monitor and investigate attacks on ethnic minorities.

His decision was taken after discussions with the Joint Committee against Racialism, which reported a big increase in racialist attacks on people, property and places of worship. At least 1,000 such attacks had taken place in the past 18 months, it said.

The Home Office will be concerned about allegations of links between European right-wing movement. *Police Review* says this week that the 1980 Nazi rally at Diksmuide in Belgium was attended by British Movement men and women.

"The highlight is reported to have been a meeting of British, French, Italian and American fascists to discuss methods of transporting the arms freely available through their United States sympathizers."

Last month, a member of the British Movement who stored guns and ammunition at his parents' farm and distributed racialist stickers was jailed for seven years in Birmingham. Roderick Lewis Roberts was said by the prosecution to have been the quartermaster for a 20-member branch of the British Movement in the West Midlands.

Mr Norman Lewis, a former highly placed member of the British Movement who has broken with them, told *TV Eye*, in a programme broadcast by Thames Television on December 4, that the movement provided a military training. "A lot of the people that instruct our people in training are ex-Army or ex-military in some form."

The training, he said, usually took place weekly in Britain, but people went to special camps, normally for a month, on the Continent. Asked about arms, he said they were kept in most of the large towns.

Mr Lewis said he believed that crimes such as the Paris synagogue bombing in October and the bombing at Bologna railway station, would become more common.

There was great pressure, he said, on Mr Michael McLaughlin, one of the British Movement's leaders, to show Britain's strength. Mr McLaughlin, when interviewed, said that violence would not come from his people but from the left.

Citizenship rules for children amended

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

All children born in the United Kingdom will have the right to acquire British citizenship, provided they fulfil a residence qualification, under an amendment to the Nationality Bill tabled yesterday by the Government.

Protests inside and outside Parliament greeted the Bill's intention that British citizenship should be acquired automatically at birth only by children born here, one of whose parents must be a British citizen, or who was settled here.

The Home Office was worried that now more people are able to travel by air more children would be born here in transit, as it were, or during short visits.

The proposed change would not lead to the automatic acquisition of citizenship by every child. But the amendment to clause 1 which has been tabled will allow any child born in the United Kingdom who does not acquire British citizenship at birth the right to obtain it after 10 years' continuous residence here from the time of his birth, irrespective of his parents' status.

A second proposed amendment is to clause 2. The Bill as introduced would have meant that people who acquired British citizenship by naturalization or registration would have been unable to transmit British citizenship to their children born abroad.

The Home Office says that the change now proposed would, broadly speaking, enable those citizens by registration or naturalization to transmit their citizenship to their children born overseas

Describing the proposed changes as fundamental, Mr Roy Hattersley, opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, said that the Labour Party had continually denounced those parts of the Bill the Government now intended to drop. The Government's agreement to make the changes was a victory for the unremitting campaign by the Labour Party and ethnic minorities.

Though the proposed changes improved the Bill, it still contained many unacceptable provisions

Proposals welcomed: The Commission for Racial Equality said: "The changes are a step in the right direction and will be welcomed in all quarters (the Press Association reports).

It said: "We feel there are other clauses which the Government should remove to take the tension out of the debate. One of the main remaining points is the proposal for three different types of citizenship. There should be only one."

Letters, page 15

In brief

Sikh nurse wins trouser ruling

An industrial tribunal [...] upheld the claim of a Sikh g[...] Miss Tajwinder Kaur, of Sw[...] don, that Kingston and Ri[...] mond Area Health Author[...] was guilty of racial discrimi[...] tion in rejecting her for tr[...] ing as a nurse because [...] religion obliged her to w[...] trousers.

In their judgment, relea[...] yesterday, the tribunal rec[...] mended that the he[...] authority should within [...] months delete from its unif[...] regulations the general requ[...] ment that female nurses sh[...] refrain from wearing trouse[...]

£3,120 bill for studen[...]

Manchester University [...] dents are being charged £3[...] for damage caused during t[...] sit-in in November, 1979. [...] money has been deducted f[...] the student union's £25[...] capital spending fund.

Peter Sutcliffe reman[...]

Peter William Sutcliffe, [...] 35, a lorry driver, of Gar[...] Lane, Heaton, Bradford, wh[...] accused of murdering [...] queline Hill, a Leeds Unive[...] student, was again remande[...] custody for a week by D[...] bury magistrates, west Y[...] shire, yesterday.

New college rejected

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secre[...] of State for Education [...] Science, has told Dudley Ed[...] tion Authority, West Midla[...] that he cannot approve its [...] to transfer sixth-formers f[...] four secondary schools in [...] Halesowen area to a new [...] lege for 16 to 19-year-olds.

Woman murder char[...]

Peter John Luckhurst, [...] 17, of Thorn Estate, Pluc[...] Kent, was remanded in cus[...] to a date to be fixed at M[...] stone Crown Court yeste[...] charged with the murder [...] October of Gwendoline [...] shall, aged 79.

Doctor suspended

Dr Leonard Arthur, aged [...] of Church Broughton, D[...] shire, who is on bail c[...] charge of murdering a [...] aged three days, has been [...] pended on full pay by [...] employers, Trent Reg[...] Health Authority.

Welsh arson claim

A Welsh group called So[...] Glyndwr, after the warrior [...] liberated Wales from [...] English 600 years ago, y[...] day claimed responsibility [...] arson attacks on holiday h[...] and boats.

'Daily Mail' pay de[...]

Journalists on the *Daily* [...] yesterday accepted a pa[...] crease of more than 14 per [...] over 15 months in a pay [...] backdated to January 1.

Playboy chief better

Mr Victor Lownes, hea[...] Playboy International, who [...] tured his skull in a riding [...] on Thursday, was in a com[...] able condition at the Rad[...] Infirmary, Oxford, last nig[...]

AUEW post retaine[...]

Mr John Baldwin, aged [...] has been reelected general [...] retary of the construct[...] section of the Amalgam[...] Union of Engineering Wor[...]

Bombs in cottages

Incendiary bombs were pl[...] in two holiday cottages [...] Pentre Ifan, near Fishgu[...] Dyfed, yesterday. One expl[...] causing minor damage. No[...] was hurt.

'Times' unions offer disputes pact

By Our Labour Staff

Printing unions yesterday agreed their own version of a draft disputes agreement for *The Times* which pledges continuous production but does not contain clauses directly penalizing employees who take part in unofficial stoppages and their colleagues.

After five hours of talks yesterday national officers of the four main printing unions and the three covering skilled ancillary workers agreed an eight-point plan which will be put to Mr Rupert Murdoch, prospective owner of *The Times*, on Monday. The document is also expected to be put to the Newspaper Publishers' Association as the unions' draft of an agreement aimed at curbing unofficial disputes throughout Fleet Street.

The document, which falls short of what News International has been seeking from the unions, provides for a graded disputes procedure starting with talks between chapel (union office branch) representatives and departmental managers, and ending at the final stage with the intervention of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service or an independent arbitrator.

It also is understood to undertake "that there will be no stoppage of work or lockout of either part or general character, eg, holding of chapel meetings which disrupt production without management agreement", or interference with normal working or other industrial action without the agreed procedure being exhausted.

Mr William O'Neill, one of the senior Murdoch negotiators who continued talks with chapels yesterday said last night he remained hopeful of concluding agreements by Thursday.

Despite the absence of what the unions describe as penalty clauses from their document it is thought that some union officials might be prepared to consider during negotiations a form of automatic sanction against employees who take part in unofficial stoppages.

Under the News International proposals it is understood that employees taking unofficial action would lose a day's pay on the first night. If the stoppage continued to a second night members of the same union would be suspended on basic rates. On a third night all printing workers would be suspended on basic rates.

Catholic schools want to keep sixth forms

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Radical proposals to reorganize Liverpool's 39 selective Roman Catholic secondary schools into 12 comprehensive schools for pupils aged between 11 and 18 have been put forward by a working party and approved by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool.

The church is asking for comments on its proposals by the end of next month. It hopes to have the scheme in full operation by September, 1982.

It is particularly interesting that at a time when so many authorities are considering abolishing sixth forms in comprehensive schools in favour of provision in separate tertiary or sixth-form colleges, the Catholic Church in Liverpool should have chosen to include sixth forms in all its schools.

DPP favours earlier action on police complaints

By Stewart Tendler

The investigation of crimes committed by police officers could be improved by using more officers from other forces and by earlier liaison with the Director of Public Prosecution's office, Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP, said yesterday.

Interviewed on London Weekend Television's *London Programme* Sir Thomas said that there was much to be said for bringing in more officers from outside forces to check complaints against a particular force. Earlier links with his office could mean inquiries were directed in such a way as to lead to prosecution.

"There are guilty policemen going free just as there are guilty criminals going free but I do not believe the proportion of policemen who are going free for offences which they have committed is any higher."

The lack of confidence in the police had been encouraged by certain elements in society: "the more violent anarchist elements" and those seeking to defend individual rights.

The DPP sympathized with them. "They concentrate on looking after the individual who is up against the police rather than thinking of the interest perhaps to the same extent of all of us in the community who rely on the police."

Sr Thomas said many serious allegations against the police did not lead to court; but the same standards and tests were applied to those cases as were applied to others.

Security engineers helped burglars break alarms

Burglars got £1.36m from raids after two security company engineers told them how to by-pass alarm systems at banks and jewelry shops, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday

Raymond Dempster, aged 29, an engineer, of Elmcroft Drive, Chessington, London, and Terence Donovan, aged 38, also an engineer and a former policeman, living in Sidcup, south-east London, both admitted conspiring to commit burglary. They were jailed by Mr Justice Russell for eight years.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said the men, who both worked for ADI security, were recruited separately to assist the burglars by telling them how to deactivate and neutralise the alarms

The leader of the burglar gang was Michael Gervaise, now awaiting sentence after pleading guilty to burglary charges amounting to £7m.

Counsel said there were successful burglaries at high-class jewellers as wel las a £1m burglary at the Richmond Metal Box Company.

Shipowners and union go to ACAS today

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Seamen's leaders and the shipping employers go to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today to seek a formula to try to settle the month-long dispute. Both sides doubt that a settlement can be reached.

The National Union of Seamen is expected to seek a negotiated settlement above the 12 per cent offer made by the employers, which it has already rejected. Should the employers suggest that the dispute be settled through arbitration the union may insist that the 12 per cent offer is laid on the table on account.

The General Council of British Shipping is expected to press the union to negotiate a restructuring of the 12 per cent offer on the basis that that is the most that shipowners can afford. Union officials at today's talks are expected to reject that suggestion

Mr Steel sets out priorities for democratic alliance

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, last night laid down national priorities for any cooperation with a social democratic alliance in Parliament and at the next general election.

They included a programme of basic political reform including, "crucially" as he put it, the introduction of a proportional voting system upon which none of the so-called gang of three has committed themself.

Others are a strategy for economic and industrial recovery, along the lines of the Liberals' 10-point programme announced last month, which have been welcomed by some on the Council for Social Democracy; multinational economic cooperation within the EEC and wider groupings; and partnership in industry.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, Labour MP for Teeside, Thornaby, who supports the Council for Social Democracy, last night told his constituency party general management committee that it should have a special meeting in two weeks "at which I will make my position clear".

Mr Wedgwood Benn told a meeting in Gloucester last night: "The British people will have to choose whether they want to support the Labour Party or whether they will vote for a rag bag of right-wing parties, with candidates standing under different labels, but all secretly agreeing on the same, essentially Tory, policies".

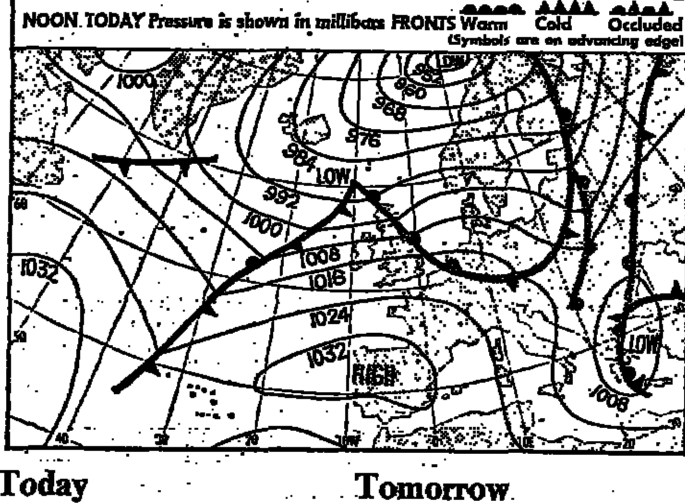
"Duty to try": The Council for Social Democracy has a duty to try something new in British politics, even if it turns out to the harebrained and disastrous, Mr William Rodgers, one of the gang of three, told Oxford University's Fabian Society yesterday (the Press Association reports).

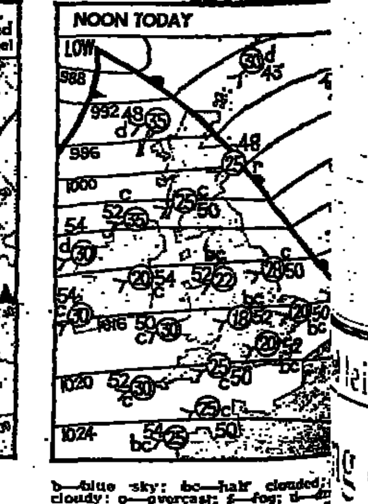
Youth in siege sent to borstal

Neville Johnston, aged 19, of Southwark, London, who, armed with a broken bottle, held Mr Basil Collett, a probation officer, hostage for five hours at a court in Richmond upon Thames last August was sent to borstal at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after he had admitted assaulting and imprisoning Mr Collett.

He did it because he was frustrated when magistrates adjourned a case in which he was accused of taking a car, the prosecution said.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; [...] cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—d[...] h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—s[...] th—thunderstorm; p—showers; [...] periodical rain with snow. Wind [...] in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.29 am Sun sets: 5.01 pm
Moon rises: 8.57 am Moon sets: 8.21 pm

First quarter: February 11.
Lighting up: 5.31 pm to 6.58 am.
High water: London Bridge, 3.21 am, 7.4m; 3.46 pm, 7.5m. Avonmouth, 8.56 am, 13.8m; 9.17 pm, 13.6m. Dover, 12.15 am, 6.8m; 12.32 pm, 6.7m. Hull, 7.55 am, 7.6m; 8.05 pm, 7.9m. Liverpool, 12.38 am, 9.3m; 12.55 pm, 9.8m.

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 7.28 am Sun sets: 5.03 pm
Moon rises: 9.23 am Moon sets: 9.40 pm

First quarter: February 11.
Lighting up: 5.33 pm to 6.56 am.
High water: London Bridge, 3.59 am, 7.4m; 4.27 pm, 7.4m. Avonmouth, 9.37 am, 13.8m; 9.57 pm, 13.4m. Dover, 12.57 am, 6.8m; 1.17 pm, 6.6m. Hull, 8.34 am, 7.6m; 8.44 pm, 7.9m. Liverpool, 1.19 am, 9.3m; 1.36 pm, 9.7m.
1 ft = 0.3048m. 1m = 3.2808ft.

All parts lie in a strong, mild W airstream.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, SE, E, Central S and N England, Midlands: Mostly dry, a few sunny intervals; wind SW, fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Isle of Man: Mostly dry, rather cloudy; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Lake District, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands: Occasional rain or drizzle, becoming mostly dry; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Some rain or drizzle at times, becoming clearer later; wind SW, strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Outbreaks of rain, heavy at times, clearing later; wind mainly SW, strong to gale; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: After rain in places at first, brighter, colder, showery weather will spread from N.

Sea passages: S North [...] Wind SW, strong to gale [...] very rough.

Straits of Dover, English C[...] nel (E): Wind SW, fresh [...] strong, perhaps locally gale; [...] rough, locally very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish [...] Wind SW, strong to gale, lo[...] severe gale.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am [...] 6 pm, 15°C, (59°F); min 6 [...] to 6 am, 8°C, (46°F). Humi[...] 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain, 24 h[...] 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 [...] 0.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 [...] 1019.8 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	r	13	55	Cologne	r	6	43	Locarno	s	11	52	Oslo	sl	1	34
Algiers	s	16	61	Copenhgn	c	2	36	London	f	13	55	Paris	c	9	48
Amsterdm	c	7	45	Dublin	c	12	54	Luxembrg	c	5	41	Reykjavk	sn	-3	27
Barcelona	s	14	57	Edinburgh	c	12	54	Madrid	s	11	52	Rome	f	9	48
Beirut	s	18	64	Florence	c	9	48	Majorca	s	16	61	Stockholm	c	0	32
Belfast	r	11	52	Geneva	c	4	39	Malaga	s	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Berlin	r	4	39	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Montreal	sn	-7	19	Toronto	sn	-3	27
Bermuda	f	13	57	Guernsey	f	10	50	Moscow	c	-2	28	Vancouver	f	0	32
Biarritz	s	12	54	Innsbrck	sn	1	34	Munich	sl	2	36	Venice	c	8	46
Brussels	c	7	45	Jersey	c	9	48	Naples	c	8	46	Vienna	s	4	39
Budapest	s	5	41	L Palmas	c	17	63	New York	c	-1	30	Warsaw	c	1	34
Chicago	f	-3	27	Lisbon	s	14	57	Nice	s	13	55	Zurich	sl	1	34

Overseas selling prices
Australia 52; Austria Sch 20; Bah[...] BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Can[...] Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Den[...] Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland [...] 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3[...] Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; [...] IR 156; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Rep [...] 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.4[...] Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll [...] Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc [...] Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Nor[...] Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Paki[...] Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; [...] QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [...] Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 100; Swe[...] Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; [...] LS 6.50; Tunisia Din .450; US[...] Canada $1.50; UAE Dir [...] Yugoslavia Din 40.

All subscription rates on request.

Judge says case has nothing to do with press freedom

Continued from page 1

House of Lords, when it came to the Commons, to cover this point of law, he said.

The case arises from another action brought by a former prisoner who tried unsuccessfully to sue the Home Office for his detention in a special control unit designed for troublemakers. Miss Harman acted as his solicitor.

After the case, heard last year, but before judgment, she allowed Mr Leigh to see Home Office documents released to her by an order of discovery and read out in open court. They formed the basis of an article highly critical of Home Office policy on control units.

Lord Denning said Miss Harman was under a grave misapprehension if she thought that the NCCL could use the documents as it wished once they had been read out in court.

"I cannot accept that argument for one moment", he added. "It is one of our fundamental human rights that everyone has a right to privacy, included in which is a right to his confidential documents."

Lord Justice Templeman said that Miss Harman should have consulted the Home Office and taken advice before she acted as she did.

Lord Justice Dunn said the case had nothing to do with the freedom of the press or communication but with the conduct of a solicitor in litigation and Miss Harman had acted "unprofessionally and irresponsibly".

Mr Ronald Knowles, press officer of the National Union of Journalists, said Lord Denning's judgment ignored the fundamental justification for the laws of contempt, which was to protect the administration of justice.

Law Report, page 6

MPs assert right to information

Continued from page 1

suggested that it would open up an informed dialogue between the Government and the citizen.

Throughout the day the battle raged in an amicable and civilized manner between those who supported the Government's inherent and inborn disapproval of disclosing almost anything and those under Mr Hooley's banner.

Mr Charles Irving, one of the freedom fighters on the Conservative benches, must have sent a tremor through what he described as the stagnant and musty corridors of power by suggesting that Cabinet and ministerial committee meetings should be open to public view.

Then there was Sir Hugh Fraser, Conservative MP for Stafford and Stone, who described himself as an authoritarian who was on this occasion siding with the agitators. Sir Hugh pointed out that at the moment no one knew what the law was over official secrets and it was time that some sort of order was put into the system.

On the Opposition benches there was no shortage of supporters for the Bill. Mr Samuel Silkin, Labour's former Attorney General, sided with the angels

Mr Silkin pointed out that the principle of one man, one vote could not be properly implemented unless that man was properly and fully informed.

From the Liberal benches, Mr Clement Freud, while agreeing that civil servants were charming people of the highest integrity, gave a warning that if there was one class of people to whom this Bill was anathema, it was the Civil Service.

One of the more powerful voices on the other side of the argument came from Sir Angus Maude, who has only recently vacated the darker recesses of the Whitehall corridors and who, in the view of many, was somewhat inappropriately named as the Cabinet minister in charge of government information.

He said that if Cabinet and Cabinet committee meetings and documents were not secure, the decision-making process was pushed further and further back from Cabinet to Cabinet committee to two or three people.

Background document: To coincide with the debate on the Bill, the Government released a background document yesterday under the Croham directive on open government, giving its estimate of the cost of implementing the measure should it become law (Peter Hennessy writes).

The figure for examining a personal file to remove information exempted from release by the Bill would be £7.50. A policy document containing little sensitive material in need of retention would be about £70 with the figure rising to £200 depending on the delicacy of its contents.

Parliamentary report, page 3

HOME NEWS

In brief

Fishing fleets expected to tie up until Thursday

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

The inshore fishing fleets of England, Northern Ireland and Scotland will almost certainly tie up in port until Wednesday midnight pending the outcome of common fisheries policy negotiations in Brussels and further news of financial assistance to the United Kingdom fishing industry.

A demonstration in London is to be organized. After Wednesday, if no satisfactory news is received, plans have been made for picketing and "other decisive forms of militant action".

A meeting of the action committee of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organizations, representing owners and crews of up to 2,000 vessels in England, took that decision yesterday at a meeting at Selby Fork, near Leeds, bringing them into line with Scottish and Northern Ireland decisions. The recommendation is expected to be endorsed at port meetings this weekend.

Mr Nigel Atkins, the federation's chief executive, said after the five-hour meeting yesterday that the English industry had "become unified" with Scotland and Northern Ireland in its fight against imports of fish at rock bottom prices which were forcing the home fleets out of business. The federation is seeking the support of the British Fishing Federation, which represents the distant-water fleet.

The English fishermen yesterday expressed concern and despair. Mr Atkins said, at the possibility in Brussels of a "trade off" of the 12-mile exclusive zone demanded by Britain's fishermen as a prerequisite to any settlement

"We feel this fundamental demand is in jeopardy", he said. "If the policy is settled this week, and if they do not include an unqualified 12-mile exclusive zone, most certainly it will fuel whatever action is taken by our fishermen."

Schmidt-Giscard talks, page 4

Paisley men rally on a windswept mountain

From Craig Seton
Belfast

The extraordinary demonstration by the Rev Ian Paisley of Protestant strength came on a cold, windswept mountainside in the north of Ulster early yesterday. As a torch picked out a Union Jack flapping over the ranks of 500 men standing to attention before us, he shouted: "That is the symbol we stand for".

A whistle blew and as one, the men standing in 10 rows of 50 lifted their right hands clutching what Mr Paisley said were firearms certificates for weapons legally held by Protestants, determined men who would not allow any "sellout" to the Republic of Ireland and who would not shrink from organized action.

Another whistle and the arms were lowered. We five selected journalists stumbled through the heather at Mr Paisley's side as he took us round the serried ranks of men unarmed but standing stiffly to attention in military style and wearing heavy winter clothing.

The journalists had been driven to the scene from Belfast, through Ballymena and then into the hills, huddled into the back of a blacked-out van. It had been a day of mysterious telephone calls and several contact points until we were taken to the appointed spot. Not until we arrived were we given any hint of what we were about to hear or see, but we assumed we were in North Antrim, Mr Paisley's constituency.

After the demonstration we sat for half an hour in the van, notebooks picked out in the pitch dark by a single torch. Two hooded men stood guard outside. Mr Paisley launched into a furious denunciation of the British and Irish Governments and their joint talks at the Dublin summit last year. He described how he believed Northern Ireland and its Protestants were being betrayed in a "treacherous" deal with the tyranny of the Irish Republic.

The tirade continued. What we had seen, Mr Paisley said, was only a token of the thousands of men "prepared to defend their province and their rights in exactly the same way as Lord Carson and the Ulster Volunteer Force. These men are pledged in me and I am pledged to them."

Speaking as the "elected leader of the Protestant people" he said that when the time came, the men on the mountain would make good their pledge to take whatever steps necessary "to defeat the present conspiracy to destroy Northern Ireland which was hatched at the Dublin summit".

He quoted at length from Lord Carson and in a prepared statement, read in booming tones in the back of the van, he used almost the same words as the Protestants' favourite son: "These men of Ulster have right on their side."

Mr Paisley went on: "We will shortly challenge the Government to interfere with us and our province if they dare, and we will with equanimity await the result. We will do this regardless of the consequences, of all personal loss or of all inconvenience. They may tell us if they like that that is treason. It is not for men who have such stakes as we have at issue to trouble about the cost.

"The British Government has determined that this part of the United Kingdom is to be betrayed into the hands of its enemies, and the iniquitous joint studies and direct Dublin-London negotiations are the machinery devised for our destruction.

"Just as in the past, at a parallel time of imminent constitutional danger, the men of Ulster pledged, organized and prepared themselves to resist to the death any attempt to hand them over to their enemies then so at this time of equal danger the men of Ulster are preparing to resist and destroy the process of ongoing all-Ireland integration intended to flow from the Dublin summit."

Without stating directly that firearms would be used and without identifying who they might be used against, Mr Paisley said the men would not shrink from organized action which might at any time be necessary. But there was no threat to the Catholic community. "Our enemy is the Irish Republic and those who would try to destroy our heritage."

Before clambering from the back of the van and disappearing into the night, Mr Paisley insisted that no member of the Protestant paramilitary groups was present. Asked if any members of the security forces were present, he said: "I have no answer to put to that question."

The journalists, myself included, had been carefully selected to witness the show of strength. On Thursday, Mr Peter Robinson, Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionist colleague, who eventually took us to the site, telephoned and asked if I was interested in a good story.

At 10 pm he telephoned me at the Belfast Europa Hotel and I was told to go to the party's headquarters in east Belfast. After waiting there for three quarters of an hour the journalists were directed in two cars to Ballymena, co Antrim. Half an hour later a third car led us out of town for two miles.

We were told to leave the cars and two hooded men directed us to a van parked without lights in a country lane. We sat in darkness, the windows shrouded in black polythene, and with the two hooded men sitting with us the van was driven through country lanes and mountain tracks. After half an hour we arrived.

When we got out of the van the lights of the town were below us and as we scrambled for 200 yards across the heather Mr Paisley's voice could be heard ahead. We gathered round him in the darkness and he told us of the purpose of the clandestine rendezvous. "This is a small token if any attempt is made by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey to destroy the Union and take away our heritage."

Leading article, page 15



Lord Carson, whose words the Rev Ian Paisley recalled yesterday, reviewing supporters at Balmoral, Belfast, in a photograph taken before the 1914-18 War.

Fish and chip shops in competition survey

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Marketing specialists appointed by ministers are to investigate the ability of chip shops to meet competition from American hamberger chains and from frozen fish sold by supermarkets. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said after meeting three specialists at Westminster yesterday: "They will be looking at the way fish and chip shops fit into the processed fish industry in this country".

They would be given exceptional freedom to conduct and publicize their survey.

The investigators are Mr Robin Wight, an advertising executive, Mr Dennis Stevenson, a market researcher, and Mr John Cross, chairman of a farming coooperative.

Mr Walker said that they would study the decline in fishmongers' shops. A section of purchasers had become accustomed to frozen fish and not fresh fish.

Supermarkets were beginning to replace fishmongers' shops as they had tried to replace other retailers of traditional fresh food.

The investigation is part of the government's effort to help fishermen through their crisis. Mr Walker said that industry leaders had not expected the March examination of their claims for subsidies to be brought forward.

"I think a general blockade would only be justified if the government had shown a lack of understanding of the industry's difficulties".

Barley sale: The first bids from Poland for a share of the British barley "mountain" have been accepted. The bids, for 50,000 tonnes, were accepted by EEC officials after earlier offers had been rejected.

Belfast PCs shot in rush hour

Two policemen were shot in Belfast during yesterday morning's rush hour. One of them was killed and the other was seriously injured.

Police reorts indicated that the two RUC men, who were thought to have been in uniform, were caught in a hail of bullets sprayed across the pavement by at least three gunmen as they came out of a paper shop in Balmoral Avenue, near the Lisburn Road.

The dead man is Constable Charles Wilson Lewis, aged 38, married with a daughter, aged 10, and a son, aged nine.

He joined the RUC reserve as a part-time member in December, 1977, and switched to the full-time reserve force in January, 1979. He was attached to the Lisburn Road police station.

Trains robbed: Two armed gangs held up and robbed trains of mailbags within a few hours of each other in the Irish Republic during Thursday night.

Dublin police were working yesterday on the theory that the Provisional IRA or an allied republican organization were behind the raids.

Two armed women were in the gang who robbed the first train on Thursday night. They boarded the Belfast train at Connolly station, Dublin, and soon afterwards held up a guard at gunpoint. They threw mailbags on to a stretch of line in county Dublin, where other members of the gang were waiting.

Later the police recovered three mailbags. Two of them had been opened.

In the second raid at Ballybrophy, co Leix, a six-man gang escaped with an unknown amount of mail, including registered packets.

The gang stopped the Dublin to Cork train by turning a signal to red and took the mailbags.

Car dealer jailed for plotting to burn house

John Battley, an east London car dealer, was jailed at Winchester Crown Court yesterday for two years for his part in a fire-raising conspiracy.

Mr Battley, aged 41, of Warner Place, Bethnal Green, was convicted by a jury on Thursday night of plotting to burn down a £45,000 house in Southcote Road, Reading, Berkshire, belonging to Mr John Woodhouse, aged 41, owner of a country club.

Mr Woodhouse, who lives at his club at Fleet, Hampshire, was cleared on Thursday of conspiracy to commit arson.

Kenneth Hamilton, aged 54, of Conifer Close, Church Crookham, Hampshire, who pleaded guilty to arson and blackmail, will be dealt with later.

TUC criticizes aid cuts by Arts Council

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

A TUC committee yesterday described the Arts Council's withdrawal of financial support from 41 organizations without warning or the chance to appeal as "another example of the secretive nature of Arts Council decision-making".

The arts, entertainment and sports advisory committee said in a statement that it would take up the matter with Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, and would seek a meeting with him. It would submit evidence to the House of Commons Education, Science and Arts Committee.

The committee said that Arts Council committees' decisions should be opened to public scrutiny.

Marconi bids for £500m Navy contract to develop a new heavy torpedo

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Bids have been submitted for a £500m contract to develop a heavy torpedo to replace the Mark 24 Tigerfish in Royal Navy submarines. The outcome could decide the future of torpedo development in Britain, defence industry sources believe.

Tigerfish has been in service for only eight years. Western navies have been forced to return to the drawing board by advances in Soviet boats, the latest of which can operate at speeds and depts which make it difficult for existing torpedoes to find and destroy them.

Moreover, Russian submarines in the 24,000-tonne Oscar class, and the 30,000-tonne Typhoon, are now protected by an outer hull filled with water, which absorbs the energy of a homing torpedo before it reaches the main pressurized hull inside.

Marconi Space and Defence Systems recently completed a feasibility study for the contract, known as NSR 7525, and has submitted detailed proposals to the Ministry of Defence for an advanced underwater weapon which could come into service in 1986-87.

It faces competition, however, from the Americans who will press the ministry to buy an uprated version of the Mark 48 torpedo.

The Mark 48 has been in service for about as long as Tigerfish, but its maker, Gould Ocean Systems, is working with Hughes Aircraft Company and the United States Navy on an advanced capability programme which should make the weapon effective throughout the 1990s.

Marconi has used in its proposal techniques developed for Sting Ray, its computerized, lightweight torpedo which should enter service on British helicopters, maritime patrol aircraft and surface ships in about two years.

Six months ago the Commons committee of public accounts criticized the Ministry of Defence for spending nearly £1,000m on Sting Ray which was still not ready after 10 years' development. The MPs questioned the decision to press ahead with the British programme, instead of buying an improved version of the American Mark 46, which would have been cheaper and could have been brought into service more quickly.

Marconi has strongly denied much of that criticism. It claims to be five years ahead of the United States in torpedo design, and is anxious to capture a share of the world's £5,000m lightweight torpedo market. Meanwhile it is building up a new production assembly plant for Sting Ray at Neston, Cheshire, where about 400 will be employed by the end of the year.

The design and engineering team which has been working on Sting Ray will soon start to run out of work, however, and Marconi is giving warning that there will be redundancies if the NSR 7525 contract should cross the Atlantic.

A decision from the Ministry of Defence on NSR 7525 is expected by about August.

Health councils denied new powers in plan

By Nicholas Timmins

Proposals to maintain community health councils in the *reorganization of* the National Health Service, but not to give them any significant new powers, have been made by the Department of Health.

In a consultation paper published yesterday ministers emphasize the right of community health councils to be consulted, also their right to information, particularly about hospital closures, but they say that a statutory right to information would not be feasible.

The document states that ministers see no council role in formulating policy at a national level. They are essentially local bodies, the paper argues, and it opposes the suggestion that regional health authorities should be made to consult the councils when the area health authorities are abolished in April, 1982

Those two proposals were criticized yesterday by the Association of Community Health Councils which, while generally welcoming the paper, argued that many issues could not be settled locally when they stemmed from national policy.

The paper proposes that community health councils should be reduced from an average in England of 24 to 30 members to a normal limit of 18 and a maximum of 24, with local authorities appointing fewer members and voluntary organizations appointing more.

Housewife gets £300 award against police

A housewife, aged 24, who was ordered to strip to her underwear at an east London police station, was entitled to £300 damages for assault, a High Court jury decided yesterday.

But the jury found against Mrs Deborah Boyd, of Burgh Street, Islington, London, on the major part of her claim for damages against Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, that she had been unlawfully arrested by the police.

The Carlton : subject of a redevelopment inquiry.

Cinema demolition battle may go to High Court

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Swansea

A long empty cinema may become the subject of a legal dispute between the Department of the Environment and Swansea city council, which will consider High Court action if a public inquiry is not reopened.

The inquiry, last December, was into an appeal by Wessex Shop and Property Developments against the council's refusal to permit a small shopping development, which would entail demolition of the Carlton cinema.

Although the building is not listed as of architectural or historic interest, conservationists regard is at an outstanding example of prewar cinema architecture.

At the inquiry, however, the inspector refused to accept evidence about the building's merits, apparently on the ground that it was not listed.

The council has since written to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, enclosing the unheard evidence and demanding it be considered. It has also urged him to reject the appellants' application for costs and their claim that refusal of planning consent was unreasonable.

Council officials say that they will not oppose demolition of the cinema auditorium, which is derelict. But they are convinced that use could be made of the front part of the building.

Life and leisure: Steady growth in off-piste sport

Skiing on the quiet side of the mountain a greater challenge

By Ronald Faux

There are two distinct kinds of skiing. The commercial slope is more popular with its network of lifts, pistes, restaurants and thousands of skiers making a bright, fashionable dash downhill.

What might be called alternative skiing happens on the quiet side of the mountain. That is the world of the cross-country skier and the ski-mountaineer and is a refreshing change from the queues, machines and regimentation of the busy slopes.

In Norway, where the winter countryside undulates beneath a thick covering of perfect snow, cross-country skiing is a common form of transport. The light, flexible skis are as common as bicycles in Cambridge and ski trails wind for many miles through woodland, replacing footpaths in winter.

A Nordic skier floats along in flat, giant strides. It is elegant progress, rarely in terrain threatened by avalanche or steep ground, and a perfect way to travel through the icy stillness of the Scandinavian countryside.

Alpine skiing away from the beaten track is another subdivision of the sport that demands some mountaineering skill and a lot of stamina. Ski-mountaineers will generally carry a fair weight of equipment, including ice axe, crampons, rope, food, fuel and spare clothing.

They travel in a party, ideally of three or more, and may spend several days in the mountains skiing from hut to hut, selfsufficient and aware of how to survive if the weather or snow conditions turn against them.

The Ski Club of Great Britain, which has 18,000 members, reports a steady growth of interest in cross-country skiing, although the greatest number of its members remain primarily downhill skiers.

Brigadier Anthony Madrell, its secretary, said: "Cross-country skiing appeals particularly to the late starter. There is less danger of breaking a leg, the equipment costs less, the exercise is better for you, and it is extremely peaceful. Altogether, it has a lot to recommend it."

The National Ski Federation of Great Britain awards proficiency certificates for skiers and instructors in Nordic and cross-country skiing and a committee was revived recently under Mr Alan Blackshaw to promote ski-mountaineering.

Mr Benjamin Watson, the federation's secretary, expects a steady growth in "off piste" skiing, although lifts and helicopters were reaching areas that once were the private preserves of the ski-mountaineer or the cross-country skier.

"It is more common for people to go out into the mountains on skis and without a guide partly because it saves expense and because it is a greater challenge to rely on their initiative", he said.

The National Outdoor Training Centre at Glenmore Lodge, Aviemore, Scotland, runs courses in ski-mountaineering, ski-touring and Nordic skiing. Each lasts six days, costs £130 and includes hire of all special clothing and equipment.

PARLIAMENT, Feb 6, 1981

Cautious and modest advance in cause of open government

The Freedom of Information Bill was not intended to reveal or disclose juicy scandals, but to prevent them occurring, *Mr Frank Hooley* (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said when he moved the second reading of the Bill. He said it would open up an intelligent, informed dialogue between Government and the citizen.

Many bodies had expressed full support for the Bill including the National Union of Journalists, the Press Council, the TUC, the Library Association, and a significant number of Civil Service trade unions.

The cause of open government had made some progress over the past 15 years. They now had Green Papers, consultative documents, the creation of specialized Commons select committees into a coherrent system, and the establishment of Parliamentary Commissioners.

However no government had summoned up the nerve to do something on this extremely important subject of freedom of information.

The central thrust of this Bill was to get an intelligent flow of information between government and the governed on the basis of which they could have more intelligent social and economic policies.

The Government was now inescapably involved in all aspects of the life of the individual citizen and this alone was justification for free flow of information and access to it by the citizen.

He was not suggesting something way out with this Bill. It would merely bring the United Kingdom into line with many of its sister democracies in Europe and North America.

The heart of the Bill was the clause which created a public right of access to official documents. It was a modest measure which would apply to central government, its agencies, and the national health service. There was a clause which would allow it to be extended to local government or other public bodies by order.

The Bill provided categories of information which should be exempt from the basic principle. Broadly these were defence, although not matters relating to the EEC; security and intelligence; currency and reserves; law enforcement: criminal procedures; commercial confidentiality; and personal privacy.

A citizen would have a right of access to information about himself held in government files, but not information about other people.

Part Two of the Bill dealt with the problem of Section 2 of the *Official Secrets Act*, 1911. It would be absurd to enact the principle of access to official information and give citizens the right of access to information held in government files and leave this absurdity which had been there for 70 years and was still on the statute book.

This would repeal what the Franks report itself described as a mess.

Wild and exaggerated statements had been made that the cost of this Bill would be so enormous, that thousands and thousands of civil servants and hundreds of millions of pounds would be needed to put the Bill into effect. This was blatant and obvious nonsense and it must be firmly disposed of here and now, once and for all.

This was not a revolutionary Bill. It was a cautious and modest step towards more open government. I commend most strongly to the House (he said) the central thrust and principle of the Bill—that the ordinary citizen should have the right to know what the Government was doing in his name.

Disclosure could nullify the decision-making process

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said freedom of information was about the citizen's right to know what was being done with his taxes in his name and supposedly for his benefit. How, for example, could the Crown Agents do something they were not empowered to do and lose £200m before anybody even noticed?

The British obsession contrasted interestingly with the experience of the United States in their Freedom of Information Act. This gave people a positive right to obtain official information, a principle which, sadly, was light years away from the British government's attitude, whichever party was in power.

Provided the safeguards necessary to protect the state and individual were built into the Bill there should be open Cabinet meetings, ministerial committee meetings, and a breath of fresh air blowing through the musty and stagnant corridors of power.

Mr Samuel Silkin (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab) said the ordinary citizen had an interest in knowing many things that went on, apart from central and local government, which affected his life closely and would continue to be shrouded in secrecy. An example was the discussions before it was decided that a large newspaper or series of newspapers should be taken over by a particular organization rather than another organization.

He was waiting with great interest and anxiety to read the memoirs of Mr Harold Evans or Mr Rees-Mogg as to what took place in the councils and discussions which led to the recent decision to enable Mr Murdoch to take over *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

Sometimes he felt that when the pressure came from the media, from the press, who were the most reticent in relation to their own affairs, perhaps there were times when they ought to remember the saying about people living in glass-houses.

None the less these provisions went a long way. Perhaps they would encourage others outside the confines of this Bill to do likewise.

Sir Angus Maude (Stratford-on-Avon, C) said MPs had talked about the public's right to know. He always became *suspicious* when people talked about rights. He preferred the concept of duty to the concept of rights. When people talked about a right of access, a right to information, he was not clear what this right derived from. It was not written into the constitution.

He did *not* even accept there was a moral right to know everything which went on. There were certain cases which it was virtually impossible to disclose without nullifying the process of decision and government.

A variety of motives prompted people to demand legislation of this kind. For some it sprang from a genuine desire to make government itself impossible which, if carried to its logical conclusion, legislation of this kind could. In many cases it sprang from the media's desire for information of any kind at any price.

Journalists' ethics had changed in the most marked way. When he started as a young journalist no reputable editor, subeditor or night editor would have published a facsimile document which he knew to have been obtained by fraud, dishonesty, theft or breach of confidence from a public servant. It would have been considered unethical, unpatriotic and immoral.

Nowadays if anybody could succeed in getting hold of a document of that kind it was considered to be a triumph and was published on the front page irrespective of whether the matter was of the slightest use or interest to the reader. There were journalists whose sole reason for existence was trying to root out things people did not want for good or bad reasons to be published.

The answer lay not in legislation of this kind but in ministers and officials doing their job sensibly and the House doing its job a great deal more effectively. The more one tried to open up decision-making meetings and bodies and processes the less likely it was that those decisions would be taken in Cabinet or Cabinet committee or anywhere where they could be discovered and explained.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C) said that government could not be conducted inside a goldfish bowl. When members of the media suggested that they should have greater access to government he would put it to, say, the BBC, that they might not think it proper that MPs should always know what went on in the councils of the BBC, with the chairman and director general planning a campaign to spend more on a licence fee.

A public corporation, a private tennis club or a government, could not be run on the basis that it was all open. There must be privacy. The Bill would fundamentally effect the nature of the relationship between the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said the repeal of Section 2 of the 1911 Official Secrets Act without bringing in the most careful legislation to replace it would be the greatest disservice to the security of the country they could imagine.

If there was one class of people to whom this Bill was anathema it was the Civil Service. At the moment, the country had information by leak which was more expensive and sometimes not as reliable as information by right.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) said the level of political journalism and political debate on public affairs in Britain was below that of the United States of America. One of the reasons was that there was this atmosphere of secrecy with a thing like the lobby system which was entirely wrong and was a question of leak and squeak from ministers. All this would be largely obviated with something like this Bill.

Progress of Bill halted

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Civil Service Department (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C), said since the last Bill on this matter parliamentary circumstances had changed considerably, with the highly significant reforms and developments of the select committee system which had been accompanied by a willingness of ministers to give evidence and provide information greater perhaps than ever before.

Clause 1 of the Bill with its right of access determined by the Ombudsman and the courts would erode and undermine parliamentary constitutional practices. The proposals would bypass MPs and allow individuals, presumably at home or overseas, to approach the Ombudsman direct.

Another aspect, the confidentiality of advice given to ministers by officials and exchanges between ministers and ministers and ministers and officials raised questions.

It was wrong to seek to get advice given by officials to ministers into the public domain because it would have a considerable affect on aspects of the Civil Service which were rightly priced, the fact that they were politically neutral, willing to give frank advice and that they were loyal.

Some measure of confidentiality was the essence and heart of good government.

Was it right to remove the 30-year protection of confidence? It might be extremely interesting to see some of the internal documents of other administrations in recent years, but the contention that documents were safeguarded was a good one.

The Home Secretary hoped to be able to make a statement to Parliament about data protection during the current Parliamentary session.

There were under 500,000 shelf feet of files in the Public Record Office. There were a thousand miles of files in the Government machine at the moment. They were being created at an annual rate of something like 15,000 feet a year in small departments and perhaps a million a year in large departments.

The current practice was that over 90 per cent of those files were destroyed. The Bill would mean that these files would have to be preserved and the costs would be considerable. There would have to be the equivalent of a new public records office once every two, three or four years.

Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service (Swansea, West, Lab) said it was difficult to understand why an open government system was inoperable in the United Kingdom context when it seemed to work well in other well established democracies where the opening up of information seemed to have been carried out without disruption, subversion or rebellion or the collapse of communication within government.

The closure motion was rejected by 172 votes to 111—Government majority, 61, and the debate was adjourned.

House adjourned, 3.7 pm.

WEST EUROPE

Death threat to victim of Basque kidnap

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 6

An engineer was due to die by midnight tonight according to his Basque separatist kidnappers, unless the Spanish Government agreed to demolish a nuclear power plant under construction near Bilbao.

The terrorist organization ETA had threatened to kill Señor José María Ryan; who was kidnapped eight days ago while on his way from the construction site at Lemóniz to his home near Bilbao.

The ETA has violently opposed the nuclear power plant ever since construction began in 1978. It has bombed, burnt and shot at numerous installations and offices of Iberduero, the company which is building the plant, killing a number of workers and policemen. The latest person to die was one of the ETA's own members killed when a bomb which he placed at a transformer station near Pamplona apparently exploded prematurely.

About 10,000 people marched through Bilbao last night in a demonstration which called on the ETA to free Señor Ryan.

A few hours later, in what appeared to be a defiant answer from the ETA, a high-tension tower owned by Iberduero was wrecked by explosives near San Sebastián, cutting off power for 30 miles.

The separatist attacks at Lemóniz are largely responsible for the fact that Spain's nuclear power programme is behind schedule. The first of two reactors at Lemóniz, with a potential of 930 megawatts each, should have been in operation by early last year. The second was to have been on stream this year or next.

The unrelenting onslaught is costly not only in terms of the lives lost and property destroyed. The delays are also pushing up Spain's oil imports bill. Señor Ignacio Bavon, the Minister of Industry and Energy, pointed out to a parliamentary committee here last December that a one-year delay in putting a 1,000 megawatt plant into service means the import of 1,400,000 tons of petroleum which would not otherwise have been needed.

Señor Ryan was the twenty-ninth person to be abducted by the ETA since 1970. Police were also searching for another kidnapped man who may be in the hands of the ETA.

He is Señor Luis Suñer, a wealthy industrialist who was hustled out of his office near Valencia 24 days ago by a group of hooded gunmen.

East German footballers reported held

Bonn, Feb 6.—Three members of East Germany's national football team were arrested at an East Berlin airport and taketn away by security officials, the West German newspaper Die Welt reported.

The three Dynamo Dresden stars, Gerhard Weber, aged 24, Mathias Müller, aged 26, and Peter Kotte, aged 26, had been chosen for the national team playing in Argentina this week, and East German supporters were puzzled why they did not make the trip, the conservative newspaper reported.

The three turned up at East Berlin's Schönefeld airport, were taken behind a partition, and driven away separately by state security officials, the newspaper said, citing unofficial East German sources.

The Dynamo team would not comment on the arrests, and a spokesman for the national sports association would say only that the affair was related "to a pending case", Die Welt said.—AP.

Gourmet dies in restaurant

Paris, Feb 6.—Henri Clos-Jouve, president of the Guild of French Gastronomic Journalists, died while ordering lunch in a Paris restaurant today. He was 80.

A food writer for 50 years, he was considered to be one of the leading French gourmets. —Agence France-Presse.



Police dragging away protesters who were trying to stop building going ahead on the controversial Brokdorf nuclear power station near Hamburg. Construction has been resumed after a four-year suspension.

Franco-German summit united in distrust of Britain and America

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 6

France and West Germany *have closed ranks and put up* a firm front against two dangers which their leaders believe threaten Europe: President Reagan's America and Mrs Thatcher's Britain.

The threat from America envisaged during the last two days of talks between Herr Helmut Schmidt and President Giscard d'Estaing during the thirty-seventh summit between the two countries, was that President Reagan's tough line could deprive Europe of a meaningful independent voice in dealing with the Soviet Union.

Predictably, the threat envisaged from Britain was that Mrs Thatcher would not heed the spirit of the Treaty of Rome and would thwart attempts to adopt a common fisheries policy, to fix an increase in agricultural prices, and agree to a phasing out of compensatory payments.

The perfect harmony which seems to shine through the final statement agreed by the two summit delegations would indicate that Britain can expect a united front from France and West Germany when it comes to the Brussels negotiations over the European budget, and any alterations in the common agricultural policy.

Finding a rapid solution to the difficulties which have hindered the creation of a common fisheries policy occupied much of the discussions on Europe. Both France and West Germany are being forced to prop up their fishing industries and *the two leaders agreed that a* solution must be found "rapidly".

As a result, it was agreed that Herr Schmidt would seek an early meeting with Mrs Thatcher to try to impress this on her.

For Herr Schmidt the most important part of the statement was that dealing with defence. Both countries reaffirmed their loyalty to Nato, but at the same time agreed to work together to set up a European disarmament conference.

The statement outlined the three requirements the two countries believed had to be met for the "stablization" of East-West relations. ["stabilizatino" rather than "détente" is what President Giscard has said is now the objective of policies towards the Soviet block].

These requirements were: a security balance; moderation in political behaviour, and equality of responsibility towards the "great problems" of the world.

The desired security balance would be achieved by refusing either to accept a position of weakness or to seek military superiority.

The call for moderation was clearly aimed at both President Reagan and the Kremlin. It should be moderation according to the conditions in the Helsinki Agreement. This meant that Poland would have to be allowed to solve its own problems peacefully and without external interference.

"This moderation is everywhere—both inside and outside Europe—incompatible with the recourse to force, with the politics of fait accompli, and with attempts to ensure unilateral advantages".

The "great problems" of the world were those of poverty, hunger and the quest for economic stability through a more moderate evolution of oil prices.

The statement ended with the somewhat unctuous suggestion that overcoming the difficulties of the Community, improving Europe's political cohesion and assuring the stability of the economy were the conditions needed to ensure that Europe conformed to its historic role.

The apparent unity on most of the main points discussed was important to President Giscard d'Estaing for domestic political reasons. His close relationship with the West German Chancellor has been one of the basic factors of his policy.

Among the subjects treated in meetings held parallel to the summit was Japanese trade. Both countries agreed that the Japanese market should be opened to more European imports, while Japanese manufacturers would have to show more restraint in selling to Europe. This would be taken up with Tokyo.

A cultural statement was agreed, which looks ahead to the establishment of a research institute in France, dealing with contemporary German, and mutual improvements in the teaching of history and language.

Herr Springer accuses 'The Times' of distortion

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 6

A report in *The Times* about the battle by the journalists of *Die Welt* to keep their editor and political style has been described by Herr Axel Springer, the newspaper's publisher, as a distortion of the truth.

The protest by *Die Welt* staff against what they reliably understand to be plans to remove the editor, Herr Peter Boenisch, and turn it back into a right-wing "*Kampfblatt*" a political crusading newspaper, was reported in *The Times* yesterday.

Die Welt is the leading daily in Herr Springer's publishing empire which he uses to spread his highly conservative views. During the past two and a half years Herr Boenisch had made the paper more lively, more ethical and more liberal in outlook although it remains basically conservative.

In an article in tomorrow's *Die Welt*, Herr Springer accuses *The Times* of reporting "speculations".

However, Herr Peter Jentsch, the chairman of *Die Welt's* works council, representing the journalistic and non-journalistic staff, confirmed the contents of *The Times* report in a radio interview today.

He added that he believed many of the journalists were prepared to strike in support of their cause.

He also predicted that many journalists, particularly the best ones, would leave the paper if its political lines were changed again.

Herr Springer complained that the "unreliable" *Times* report failed to mention that he was trying to tackle *Die Welts* financial problems. He said: "I confidently hope that I . . . will be more successful in this than the present owner of *The Times*". He would not let these efforts be impaired by polemics or speculative attempts at interference.

Herr Springer appeared to be under the impression that the term right-wing referred mainly to his passionate pro-Israel and pro-Jewish views and accused *The Times* of having a basically anti-Israel attitude.

Terrorists kill policemen in gun battle

Padua, Feb 6.—Right-wing terrorists killed two carabinieri yesterday evening in a gun battle on a canal bank on the outskirts of Padua, police reported today. A wounded man was arrested late last night at a flat in Padua.

Police identified the man as Valerio Fioravanti, aged 22, known to the police as a member of a neo-fascist extremist group calling itself Third Position. They said Signor Fioravanti was wanted for questioning in connexion with a series of right-wing terrorist crimes, including the bomb explosion at Bologna station which killed 86

Wrong target: Terrorists, in an apparent mix-up of targets, bombed the Nationalist Chinese Embassy to the Vatican today, causing heavy damage but no injuries, police reported (AP writes from Rome).

A self-styled Maoist-Leninist group claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to an Italian news agency, saying the bomb was intended to dramatize its demand for the release of Jiang Qing, the convicted widow of Chairman Mao

Señor Suárez assails right-wing 'opportunists'

From Richard Wigg
Palma, Majorca, Feb 6

Señor Adolfo Suárez, who suddenly resigned as Prime Minister eight days ago, plunging Spain into a government crisis, achieved a welcome of plebiscitary proportions from some 2,000 rank and file delegates when the Centre Democratic Union (UCD) opened its party conference here today.

The outgoing Prime Minister, who insisted that this was his last conference as party president, obtained almost equally prolonged applause later when he urged the delegates to back Señor Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, at present Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, as the man to succeed him.

King Juan Carlos, and with him most of Spain, is awaiting the outcome of this conference to decide which political leader to nominate to go before the Cortes and seek a parliamentary majority.

The government crisis and the unending battle between Señor Suárez and the UCD "barons", who today looked threatened, explain the intense interest in this conference, which is being held, somewhat incongruously perhaps, on this sunny Mediterranean holiday island.

Señor Suárez repeated that his decision to quit as Prime Minister was "absolutely irrevocable", and again let it be understood that the attacks on him were primarily responsible for his going. But the able speech he delivered on opening the conference gave the impression that he was positioning himself to lead the party in the next general election in 1983.

He was insistent that the UCD must be a centre party, adopting a line obviously to the taste of most delegates, and one which enabled him to round skilfully on his right-wing critics.

With the recent Reagan victory in mind, and the opportunities Spanish right-wing circles believe this offers them, Señor Suárez observed: "We risk the party's losing its essential character if, after having won the voters' confidence as a centre party, we now change the political ground we occupy because some people believe the world is witnessing a swing to the right. To do that would be opportunist and dishonest."

Underlining the importance of the UCD staying united, Señor Suárez said: "If we leave this conference divided we shall only constitute the small fragments of an historic failure."

Most of his speech was devoted to the theme of party unity and his contention that the existence of a political force occupying the middle ground was vital for Spain's new democracy. "They attack us because the UCD contributes the element of equilibrium in Spanish society", he said.

The party had been put in power by seven million voters not as a conservative party, attempting to resist change, but to realize the social changes required, in a spirit of common sense and in a reformist way. It must decide in Palma the basic political strategy and programme right up to the next general election, he said.

Señor Suárez had arrived here from Madrid last night with a team of no less than sixty conference aides, looking obviously as if still in power, although he had just held his last Cabinet meeting.

The so-called "critical sector" of the party, chiefly the Christian Democrats (the best organized of all UCD factions) and the Liberals, said after the delegates' reception, that they were still ready to do battle with what is known as the "official sector", led by Señor Suárez, because he still controls the powerful party secretariat.

This consists of many former officials of the Franco regime, like Señor Suárez himself.

The critics presented their own candidate, a Christian Democrat, for the conference chairmanship, but Señor José Pérez Llorca, the Foreign Minister and the candidate of the "official sector", obtained two thirds of the delegates' votes.

Their candidate obtained about 100 votes less than the 700 conference delegates who signed the pre-conference manifesto attacking Señor Suárez's presidential style of running the party, and demanded that elections to the national executive should be on the basis of proportional representation.

The critics today also insisted that Señor Suárez should not present himself on any of the lists of candidates for the party executive: Who should replace him as party president will be decided on Sunday, before the conference ends.

OVERSEAS

General's reservations on UN plan for Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford
Windhoek, Feb 6

Major-General Charles Lloyd, the officer commanding the South African Defence Force and the South-West Africa Territory Force (ethnic units) in Namibia, said today he still had a number of military reservations about the United Nations settlement plan for the territory, in particular the proposal to establish a 60-mile wide demilitarized zone along Namibia's northern border.

General Lloyd rejected claims made by United Nations negotiators and Western observers at last month's Geneva conference on Namibia that only minor technical matters concerning the implementation of the military aspects of the plan still had to be resolved.

Addressing a press conference for foreign correspondents in the Namibian capital, the general also claimed that South Africa could have won the bush war against the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) by now if it had not been for the self-restraint shown by the Defence Force when striking at Swapo bases in southern Angola.

"We know of some beautiful targets over there", he said, "but we do not go for them because we do not want to hurt civilians or cause unnecessary damage to the local infrastructure." He said the war was against Swapo and not against Angola, although he admitted that innocent civilians did sometimes get hurt as a result of the Defence Force's cross-border operations.

General Lloyd's reservations about military aspects of the United Nations plan are further evidence that the South Africans do not intend to go ahead with a settlement along the lines laid down in Security Council resolution 435 for the foreseeable future. South Africa, which is trying to buy time for the internally based Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to establish itself as a viable alternative to Swapo, is also seeking guarantees of the United Nations impartiality before agreeing to go ahead with the settlement plan.

The main military objection to the plan concerns the demilitarized zone which would stretch for 30 miles on either side of the territory's entire 700-mile frontier. General Lloyd said Swapo would make use of the withdrawal of South African troops from this zone to infiltrate the area and to intimidate the local population.

As more than 60 per cent of the territory's one million inhabitants live within the proposed zone this would have a crucial effect on the outcome of the election.

"I do not believe that resolution 435 and the establishment of a demilitarized zone can ensure the holding of free and fair elections," General Lloyd said. He added that if his forces, which are believed to number more than 20,000 men, were unable to prevent Swapo infiltration then 5,000 United Nations troops deployed in the demilitarized zone "have not a hope in hell of doing so."

Despite his reservations about the United-Nations, General Lloyd emphasized that there had to be a political rather than a military solution in Namibia.

Party moves: In the wake of the collapse of the Geneva talks on a United Nations settlement in Namibia, leaders of the territory's internal political parties are considering steps to consolidate the internal regime which was set up after an election sponsored by South Africa in 1979 (Eric Marsden writes from Johannesburg).

This became clear today after two days of talks in Cape Town between Namibian internal leaders and South African ministers, including Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister. No statement was issued after the meeting, but Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the Namibia Council of Ministers, said later that his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had proposed the setting up of a South-West African Government of national unity

Gunmen storm flat in Beirut and abduct Jordan envoy to force return of defecting Syrian pilots

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Feb 6

Two apparently pro-Syrian militia groups claimed this afternoon to have been responsible for kidnapping Mr Hisham Muhaissen, the Jordanian chargé d'affaires in Lebanon.

In what looked suspiciously like an extension of the political dispute between Syria and Jordan, a telephone caller dialled the broadcasting offices of the Christian "Voice of Lebanon" radio station to say that Mr Muhaissen would be executed if two Syrian air force pilots who had defected to Amman were not returned to the Damascus authorities.

Mr Muhaissen's elegant apartment block in western Beirut—the Muslim side of the Lebanese capital—was stormed by at least 20 gunmen this morning. They machine-gunned one of the diplomat's bodyguards to death in the front yard of the building, accidentally killing a Lebanese motorist at the same time, then burst through the glass doors of the foyer, peppering the walls with bullets.

Mr Muhaissen was in his second-floor flat when the gunmen shot off the door lock of his apartment and sprayed the living room with gunfire. He and his maid were in their bedrooms and both were immediately seized and taken down to the street where they were driven away in one of four cars used by the kidnappers.

A Syrian army roadblock is positioned scarcely half a mile from Mr Muhaissen's home, but long before the first telephone caller had claimed responsibility for the kidnap, the Jordanian government was hinting strongly that the Syrian government had a hand in the affair. "A certain side that is accustomed to move in darkness" was, they claimed rather picturesquely, responsible for the kidnap.

The first claimant to responsibility announced to the "Voice of Lebanon" that he represented an organization calling itself "The Eagles of the Revolution", and demanded the return of the two defecting pilots.

The caller said the pilots were members of the Muslim Brotherhood, the underground extremist movement which has carried on a ruthless war against President Hafez al-Assad's regime in Damascus for the past two years.

The radio station is owned by the Christian Phalange Party which, is of course, violently anti-Syrian. The Lebanese police, however, added some credence to the suspicion of Syrian complicity by disclosing that they had found pamphlets at Mr Muhaissen's apartment signed by two more groups, this ti[...] calling themselves the "Left[...] Arab National Organizatior[...] and "Vanguards of Revo[...] tionary Justice". The do[...] ments denounced Jordan as [...] ally of "imperialism a[...] Zionism", and of lying ab[...] Syria.

Nevertheless, it has beco[...] rather too common a pract[...] in Lebanon to blame [...] Syrians for every unsol[...] murder or kidnap. Wh[...] scarcely anyone here dou[...] that the long arm of the Syr[...] secret service operates enth[...] astically in Beirut, it is a f[...] that many Lebanese choose [...] forget the occasions wh[...] Syrian troops fight their w[...] into the city's western subu[...] to break up the vicious g[...] wars of the Lebanese militi[...]

A Palestinian group anxi[...] to break up the Pales[...] Liberation Organization's c[...] rent relations with King Hus[...] of Jordan, for instance, co[...] have had reason to kidnap [...] Muhaissen.

Palestinians were believed [...] be responsible for the kid[...] and murder of the Uni[...] States Ambassador in Bei[...] during the civil war four an[...] half years ago although [...] murder of numerous Leban[...] journalists—including the co[...] try's most accomplished p[...] lisher, Mr Selim El-Lozi—co[...] well have been the work of [...] Syrians.

US farmers lobby for end of grain embargo

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 6

President Reagan met a group of spokesmen for the farming industry this morning, to hear their please that the grain embargo against the Soviet Union should be lifted, and that federal help for farmers should continue at present levels.

He has already seen a group of mayors of the country's main cities and many others will pass through his office in the next 10 days, attempting to persuade him to inflict his budget cuts on someone else.

In his broadcast to the nation last night, Mr Reagan promised deep cuts in the budget but did not say where they would fall. He said that the current budget year would end on September 30 with a budget deficit of about $80,000m (£33,236m). He said that the budget was out of control and that he would do something about it.

He will present his economic policy, or at least a first instalment of it, to Congress on February 18. He has been reported to want to cut $50,000m from next year's budget.

The speech contained few hints that the process of controlling inflation would be painful and no details of how it could be done.

He said that government "has reached, indeed surpassed, the limit of our people's tolerance or ability to bear an increase in the tax burden". He will therefore propose across-the-board cuts in taxes of 10 per cent a year for each of the next three years.

Mr Reagan's intention last night was hortatory. He explained the country's dire economic predicament, which he described as catastrophic. He insisted, repeatedly, that "we have to face the truth and then go to work to turn things around. Make no mistake about it, we can turn them around".

His aim "is to increase our national wealth so all will have more, not just redistribute what we already have which is just a sharing of scarcity. We can begin to reward hard work and risk-taking, by forcing this Government to live within its means".

The muffled dispute between Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, continues, although official spokesmen try to deny its existence.

Mr Weinberger, at a press conference on Tuesday, made several observations that Mr Haig considered unfortunate. Much time has since been spent "correcting the record".

The most important of the disputes concerns the neutron bomb (whose advocates call it an enhanced radiation weapon). Mr Weinberger said the Government would "very probably" want to deploy the bomb, but beforehand "we would certainly want to consult with all of our allies and friends".

Mr Haig believes that such decisions are the province of the Secretary of State, and he sent reassuring messages to Europe that no decision had been taken on the neutron bomb.

Nkomo ma[...] dies in car blast

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Feb 6

A senior member of [...] Patriotic Front party died [...] hospital tonight of injuries [...] received when his car exple[...] in a Salisbury suburb this a[...] noon.

Mr Nelson Marembo, a m[...] ber of the party's central c[...] mittee and one of Mr Jo[...] Nkomo's delegates at the [...] caster House talks, [...] apparently just returned to [...] home in Waterfalls when [...] car blew up in the drive.

A nephew of Mr Marer[...] Mr Wilson Matene, also [...] in the blast.

Mr Marembo, who was [...] about 60, was the manager [...] Salisbury motel, owned by [...] Patriotic Front, the min[...] party in Zimbabwe's coal[...]

Mr Josiah Chinamano, [...] president of the party, and [...] Minister of Transport, said [...] the party would not iss[...] statement tonight.

The explosion comes [...] time of tension in the town[...] of Chitungwiza, to the sou[...] Salisbury. Armed former [...] rillas of Zipra, the mil[...] wing of the Patriotic Front [...] being moved from the area[...]

Earlier in the week, [...] former guerrillas refused t[...] moved but last night about [...] men were transported in lo[...] to an assembly point near [...] wayo.

An inevitable comparison [...] be made between Mr Ma[...] bo's death and the assassin[...] of Herbert Chitepo, a promi[...] figure in the nationalist m[...] ment.

Salisbury letter, pa[...]

Hopeful start to talks about Belize

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks on the future of Belize between British and Guatemalan officials in New York continued yesterday after a reasonably hopeful start.

The discussions are seen as a "make or break" effort to reach a settlement over this long-standing colonial dispute, before Britain convenes a constitutional conference, expected to be held in London next month. Independence for Belize would then follow, according to the United Nations resolution which Britain has endorsed.

Russians say icon dealer is defending smuggling

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 6

A Soviet newspaper which has mounted a campaign over icons stolen in Moscow and smuggled to Britain for sale by London galleries has accused a British icon dealer of using *The Times* to reassure potential clients worried by Soviet anger over the affair.

Mr Vladimir Simonov, the London correspondent of the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, suggested that a letter published in *The Times* on January 19 from Mr C. M. Martin describing how icon smuggling worked, was an attempt to justify what Mr Simonov called the dirty trade and allay the worries of diplomats who were acting as couriers in smuggling the icons across the Soviet border.

He described how he had tried, on reading Mr Martin's eight-point letter, to get in touch with him. He went to the gallery in Kensington Church Street, the address given in the letter, only to be told that Mr Martin had moved long ago and nobody knew where he now lived—"something quite unimaginable according to English tradition".

Instead, he said, he was received by a man who offered to put him in touch with other galleries dealing in icons. But such galleries, Mr Simonov said, were "guarded more strongly than banks"; and he described an attempt to visit another gallery where an icon stolen from its *Moscow owner* was sold, only to find that he could not gain admission without an appointment.

The fact that the widely-read *Literaturnaya Gazeta* has returned to the same theme, prominently displayed, for the third time suggests that the Russians are seriously worried by the smuggling of icons, are determined to press for the return of those that have been stolen and will take stricter measures to prevent any more leaving the country.

Move confirmed: Mr Christopher Martin said yesterday that he had indeed ceased to trade from the premises in Kensington Church street from which he wrote to *The Times*. He had shared the premises with Mr Douglas Harris, a jewelry dealer, until two weeks ago. He now sells with a partner from the Chenil Gallery in Chelsea; he also has a stall in Portobello Road on Saturdays (our Sale Room Correspondent writes).

It was almost certainly Mr Harris with whom Simonov spoke. "Many strange foreigners come in here asking for Chris", Mr Harris said yesterday. "I normally direct them to the Chenil Gallery or give them his home number."

It appears that Mr Simonov did not give his name or explain his interest when he visited the gallery. This conforms with the pattern of his interview with Sotheby's some weeks ago.

India Supreme Court ord[...] will set thousands free

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 6

More than 12 years ago Mr Birendra Route was arrested on charges of robbery and murder. He is still in prison awaiting trial, according to a report just made to the Supreme Court of India.

He is in jail in the northern state of Bihar, whose government was ordered by the Supreme Court recently to provide details of people in custody.

Expressing concern over "the disturbing state of affairs" in Bihar, the court has ordered the state government and law authorities to dispose of the cases of thousands of people who have been awaiting trial for more than two years.

The court has been told of four young men who have been in a Bihar prison for eight years without trial. It has heard that there are 19,000 cases of people waiting for hearings to begin a year after they were first committed for trial.

It has asked the Bihar authorities to explain why a number of prisoners have been waiting for trial for more than [...] years, and why more pe[...] have not been released on [...]

The administration of ju[...] in several parts of India is [...] the courts are clogged an[...] disarray. There are tho[...] to be between 80,000 [...] 100,000 people awaiting [...] many of them with little p[...] pect of coming to court in [...] near future.

Nowhere is the pos[...] worse than in Bihar. The [...] government and judicial a[...] orities say there are [...] enough courts

The Supreme Court's o[...] to Bihar to dispose of c[...] quickly is meant to apply [...] to other parts of India. [...] theory the order should m[...] that many thousands of [...] and women will be freed.

Some of them will have b[...] in jail longer than the m[...] mum sentence for the cr[...] they are alleged to have c[...] mitted. But, given the co[...] tions in Bihar's courts, [...] and the judicial bureaucr[...] it is by no means certain [...] those eligible for release [...] be freed as quickly as [...] Supreme Court would like.

Threat to kill the crew of hijacked airliner

Bogotá, Feb 6.—Three shabbily dressed men armed with submachine-guns hijacked a Colombian airliner today and threatened to kill the crew if soldiers surrounding the aircraft did not allow it to take off, police sources in Bogotá said.

The airliner was hijacked moments after taking off from the north-east Colombian city of Bucaramanga and was forced to Cucuta, 75 miles away along the Venezuelan border, Señor Adolfo Martínez, Governor of the state of Norte de Santander, said in a broadcast interview.

In Cucuta, 60 passengers, believed to be all on board the Avianca airlines Boeing 727, were allowed to get off, a radio reporter said from Cucuta airport. Then 10 Army vehicles and about 300 soldiers surrounded the aircraft.

The hijackers threatened to kill the five crew members one by one if the soldiers did not allow the airliner to leave, usually well-informed po[...] sources said at the natio[...] police headquarters in Bog[...]

The hijackers demanded [...] the Cucuta district Gover[...] be summoned to the airport [...] that they could put th[...] demands to him, an airli[...] spokesman said.

Later the Communicati[...] Ministry issued an order [...] telephone to all radio netwo[...] to suspend news coverage [...] the hijacking. Radio n[...] reports on the incident cea[...] immediately. "The order [...] given due to the seriousness [...] the situation and to avoid co[...] plications," an Interior Minis[...] source said.

Colombia does not use e[...] tronic surveillance equipm[...] in searching passengers [...] their hand-carried luggage [...] airports. Body searches [...] often casual and sometimes [...] skipped.—AP and UPI.

OVERSEAS

Many demonstrators arrested in violent Tehran street clashes

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 6

Violence returned to the streets of Tehran today as leftists and Muslim fundamentalists fought pitched battle in western parts of the capital. At least 45 people were taken to hospital, some with bullet and stab wounds.

Many demonstrators were arrested in the clashes, in some cases the fundamentalists themselves marched off leftists and handed them to revolutionary guards.

The violence began after supporters of two leftist groups defied a government order prohibiting a demonstration they had set for today.

The march was organized by a splinter faction of the Fedayan Khalq Guerrilla organization and the more extreme Peykar group to commenmorate the second anniversary of the revolution and the massacre of a leftist cell on the Caspian coast by the Shah's security forces.

Last night the radio and television repeated the government ban, but several thousand supporters tried to assemble today in a large square near the international airport.

They were confronted by thousands of "Hesbollahis", or followers of the "Party of God", and revolutionary guards who repeatedly fired in the air when the violence appeared to be getting out of hand.

The leftists, shouting slogans protesting against the country's widespread unemployment and the ruling powers, moved towards the city centre.

At one point the fundamentalists pelted their opponents with bricksand stones and fought with a wide assortment of weapons.

In a commentary today, the official Tehran radio accused the leftists of working for "their American masters" to divert public attention from the war with Iraq and create tension in the capital.

The violence, the first in the capital since similar clashes just before Christmas, added to a new period of rising political tension, mostly surrounding the position of President Bani-Sadr of Iran.

Peace terms: Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, today said that Iran would lay down its terms for peace with Iraq only when Iraqi forces were driven out from all Iranian territory (AP reports from Beirut).

"Only then we will say what the value of our martyrs' blood will be," Mr Rajai said in a statement to Tehran University. Excerpts of his speech were broadcast by the state radio and monitored in Beirut.

The statement appears to have dashed hopes of success for an Islamic goodwill mission that aspires to undertake a peace-making shuttle between Iran and Iraq soon. Iraq has agreed to receive and cooperate with the mission, but Iran has yet to formally respond.

Japan stages anti-Soviet protest over islands

Tokyo, Feb 6.—Japan tomorrow will celebrate for the first time "The Day of the Northern Territories"—four islands occupied by the Soviet Union since August 1945 despite repeated protests.

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, is to emphasize in an address that February 7 is the anniversary of a Russo-Japanese friendship and navigation treaty signed 126 years ago, which marked the border between the two countries.

The treaty established that the four islands—Etorofu, Hunashiri, Hanomai and Shikotan, lying due north of Hokaido along with a range of smaller islands and covering an area of 1,990 square miles—were Japanese.

The issue of the northern territories has been a significant stumbling block in all Soviet-Japanese peace negotiations since the end of the Second World War.

In Moscow, *Tass* news agency today deplored the Japanese ceremonies.

Tass rejected Tokyo's claims on the islands and criticized the ceremonies as a "provocative venture and an unfriendly gesture towards the Soviet Union".—Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 15

Asean rejects Hanoi offer on Kampuchea

From David Watts
Singapore, Feb 6

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) has rejected as unacceptable Vietnam's proposal for a regional conference on Kampuchea.

The five member countries, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines, today made known their position through a statement by Mr Carlos Romulo, the Foreign Minister of the Philippines.

The statement said that the Vietnamese proposal ignored the root cause of the Kampuchean problem: "The blatant breach in Kampuchea of the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and the principles of the United Nations charter".

Central Africa to hold March election

Bangui, Feb 6.More than 97 per cent of Central Africans approved a new constitution allowing a multi-party system in a referendum last Sunday, according to offical results published last night.

President David Dacko announced that the first presidential elections to be held since the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa will be on March 1.

There are eight political parties in the republic, but it is not yet known how many candidates will stand.

In choosing March 1 as polling day President Dacko has ignored a provision of the electoral law which states that 35 days must elapse between votes. The referendum was on February 1.—Reuter.

Compassion outweighed by military tradition

From Michael Leapman
New York, Feb 6

The five marine officers who convicted Private Robert Garwood yesterday of collaborating with the enemy in Vietnam grappled with a painful dilemma during their two days of deliberations. They had to balance their devotion to the service and its traditions against the compassion they must have felt for the accused.

The facts of the case were scarcely in dispute. During his 14 years with the communists in Vietnam, Private Garwood had collaborated with them, learning their language, carried weapons for them and helped them administer American prisoners of war.

Whether it was fair to call him, as one of the prisoners did, a "white Vietnamese" is debateable. Yet he certainly aroused the rage of prisoners, as they testified at the court martial, by seeming to identify with their captors rather than with his fellow countrymen.

On the other hand, here was a man of limited mental capacity who had been subject to pressure from the Vietcong—just how severe the pressure was never exactly established—since his capture in 1965, when he was 19 years old. The defence argued that this pressure, together with his difficult childhood, meant that he could not be held accountable for his conduct.

Private Garwood's misfortunes began when he was a baby. Doctors testified for the defence that he had been dropped on his head and suffered slight but recordable brain damage. His mother left home when he was four and he had stormy relations with his father. He ran away from home and joined the marines partly so that he could be released from a home for wayward boys.

All that left him with mental scars which made him prone to persuasion by his captors in Vietnam. The defence said that he was unable to make rational judgments about his actions.

In deciding to convict him, the five marine officers seem to have relied heavily on the military code conduct, which says in part: "I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions."

In practice, that has been modified in the case of other returned prisoners of war. Modern techniques of coercion have, since the Korean War, been recognized as so powerful that unpatriotic statements made under pressure are no longer made the subject of prosecution, so long as the servicemen involved "bounce back" to loyalty once the pressure is lifted.

Private Garwood, who stayed in Vietnam until 1979, was judged not to have purged himself in this way. The marine authorities felt that if what they saw as so gross a breach of the code was not punished, it would retain no meaning at all. The jury obviously agreed.

The case has provoked surprisingly little comment here. The Vietnam War seems a long time ago: a painful experience for Americans, who do not seem anxious to revive its memory.

Further hearings will be held at which Private Garwood's sentence will be decided by the jurymen who convicted him.



Peruvian army officers showing weapons they captured from Ecuadorean troops last week.

Doubt over pledge to Mr Trudeau

From John Best
Ottawa, Feb 6

A British Conservative MP has expressed doubt that the Westminster Government will impose a three-line whip to get Canada's constitutional reform package through Parliament.

Sir Anthony Kershaw is chairman of a select committee of the British House of Commons which in a report last week doubted whether Westminster is obliged to pass the package.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, author of the plan by which the United Kingdom Parliament would be asked to patriate the British North America Act to Canada, has frequently said that he has a commitment from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, to lay on a three-line whip to expedite passage of the Bill.

But Sir Anthony told a press conference in Toronto yesterday that he had discussed the likelihood of its use with people close to Mrs Thatcher, and was told they doubted she had given Mr Trudeau such a commitment.

At a press conference here yesterday Sir John Ford, Britain's High Commissioner, said it would be a "very great mistake" to assume that British MPs would do exactly what they were asked to do. He said he had conveyed the same message to Canadian cabinet ministers.

Sir John denied charges by the New Democratic Party (NDP) that he had interfered in Canadian affairs by telling an NDP member of Parliament at a dinner party that the constitutional reform was in for trouble at Westminster.

In the Commons, Mr Mark MacGuigan the External Affairs Minister, told Mr Edward Broadbent, the NDP leader, that he wa sinvestigating reports of the alleged interference and considering what action should be taken, if any. "If they were true, I might say that such conduct would, of course, be doing a great disservice to the Government of the United Kingdom.

Nicaragua accuses US of economic aggression

From Stephen Downer
Managua, Feb 6

Dr Arturo Cruz, a member of the five-man ruling Nicaraguan junta, has accused the Reagan Administration of using "economic aggression" in an attempt to influence his country's destiny—but he says Managua will "not beg" Washington to desist.

If any foreign government tried to crush the revolution, Nicaragua would make "any sacrifice" to protect itself.

Dr Cruz accused the United States of trying to humiliate Nicaragua by suspending economic aid. He said this action could force the revolution to become more radical. He denied that Nicaragua had taken part in the civil war in neighbouring El Salvador.

However, Dr Cruz, who is considered to be a political moderate and a financial expert, expressed his "immense admiration" for the United States.

"But, if any government there decides to interfere in the internal affairs of my country and, much worse, if it decides to attack this country, be it by economic aggression or armed aggression, I can assure you my country would come first.

"That is the way 99 per cent of the people here feel, may be more, and there are very few traitors in this country."

Dr Cruz said that if the United States withdrew its support, "they would be making a serious error . . . they would be forcing us to look for cooperation elsewhere . . . the revolutionary leadership may be obliged to do what it does not want to do, which is to become more radical".

Educated in America, Dr Cruz worked for ten years with the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington.

America has stopped payments and loans to Nicaragua while it investigates how the money is being used. State Department officials have accused Nicaragua of involvement in El Salvador.

"By alleging we are involved in El Salvador, which we are not, the United States may decide to call in the outstanding balance due," Dr Cruz said. "They may close other markets for us by using their influence internationally.

"The awesome power they have is obvious. But the revolutionary Government is not willing to lose its self respect and the right to self-determination. We are not going to beg."

He said Nicaragua "wants to respect human rights, be non-aligned and to keep a pluralistic system . . . if our revolution scares the United States, or anyone else and, because of that, they decided to crush us, we are ready to make any sacrifice required".

Dissidents warned in China

Peking, Feb. 6.—Chinese Communist Party members have received a stern warning from a provincial radio station, which emphasized that they were forbidden to support the activities of dissidents.

A transcript of the Nanchang radio comment showed that both right and left-wingers opposed the party central committee line in the central province of Jiangxi.

The broadcast reminded party members that the spreading of ideas contrary to the official party line was "absolutely forbidden" in public and in the media, although any "divergent ideas" that they might have could be expressed within the framework of Communist Party bodies.

The text also warned party members that it was "absolutely forbidden" to refuse to implement policy "on the pretext of holding differing opinions".

Party members were told, without any further detail, that they must not "support the activities of dissidents" or take part in "factional activities while camouflaging themselves behind the party organization".

Nanchang radio recently attacked the presence of supporters of Jiang Qing, Mao Tse-tung's widow.
—Agence France-Presse.

Washington to expand key base in Australia

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Feb 6

The United States base at Pine Gap, near Alice Springs in central Australia, will be expanded to increase America's ability to strike the Soviet Union with nuclear missiles.

The Defence Department revealed that Australia had agreed to the expansion after a request from Washington in August last year.

Under the agreement, the United States will install more advanced electronics and communications equipment and increase the number of American experts at the base.

The decision came after America changed its nuclear strategy to give priority to attacks on Soviet nuclear missile sites in a first strike rather than on cities.

A Defence Department spokesman would provide few details of the build-up at Pine Gap. A short statement issued by the department yesterday referred only to "additional construction at Pine Gap".

The statement said a 75ft by 200ft extension would be made to one of the buildings at the base. The statement said that the new construction would not affect the function of the base, which has never been revealed to the Australian public.

Defence experts say the base could play a vital role in pinpointing Soviet targets on land and sea. The base also can give precise navigational aid and orders to nuclear armed American submarines around the world.

Successive Australian governments have acknowledged that Pine Gap and another communication base at Exmouth on the North West Cape in Western Australia would be certain nuclear targets in a war.

In March Mr James Killen, the Minister of Defence, told Parliament that Australia risked attack in a nuclear war whether or not it allowed American facilities in the country.

Under the revised United States nuclear policy, initiated by President Carter, all American communications bases will be expected to play a bigger role in giving early warning of Soviet nuclear attacks and in monitoring Soviet military movements by relaying signals from satellites to the Pentagon.

Pine Gap is one of only two ground bases which receive the early warning signals.

When details of the United States request to upgrade the base were published in August last year Defence Department officials refused to comment, saying it was official policy neither to confirm nor deny reports about the base.

French settlement programme criticized by Guiana socialists

Laos refugees find new life in South America

From Daniele de Meyer
Agence France-Presse

Cayenne, French Guiana, Feb 6
Forty men, women and children arrived in this French South-American territory one night in September, 1977, and were taken immediately into the Amazonian forest. The group was the vanguard of Hmong refugees from Laos.

Today the Hmong settlers, who fled the central highlands of Laos claiming that they were being harassed by the communist authorities in Vientiane, number about 1,000, living in the villages of Cacao (50 miles from here), and Jahouvey, near the frontier with Surinam. The Hmongs, often incorrectly called Meos, are one of the native tribes of Laos.

Settling the Hmong refugees is being carried out by the French Government and a Catholic aid movement, despite opposition from local leaders.

M Paul Dijoud, the French Minister for Overseas Territories, confirmed recently that settling Hmongs in the two villages would continue.

The project was described as "very positive" by Father René Charrier, a French missionary who worked in Laos for 30 years and accompanied the Hmongs here. But he added: "We have to take account of certain human feelings."

Father Charrier helped to found the village of Cacao, which is reached after driving along a 38-mile dirt road through the equatorial rain forest.

Cacao is a vast clearing in the middle of luxuriant vegetation, with its wooden houses on stilts, two churches, its colourful market and hundreds of laughing children.

One thousand five hundred acres have been hacked out of the forest by hand as no bulldozer could be used. The village itself is surrounded by rice paddy fields and maize and manioc crops, grown with the help of buffalos from Trinidad which can stand the humidity. They grow also sweet potatoes and soya beans, and rear pigs and poultry for their own consumption.

The village produces one ton of fresh vegetables every week and these are sold at neighbouring markets.

The village even has contracts with Paris firms to supply tropical products to France, like 1,100lb of passion fruit a week... This is an unprecedented contract for French Guiana.

The Hmong settlers each received a subsidy of 40 francs (about £3.50) a day over three years and the total investment in Cacao works out at about 17 million francs.

It is estimated that it costs 20,000 francs to clear two-and-a-half acres before being able to plant the first seed. But for the past 12 months the village has been completely self-supporting. Its eight tractors belong to the farm cooperative and three families out of 100 have their own car.

"We have found peace and safety here", the Hmongs say. But they have come to know all the problems that plague uprooted communities. The main problem is the feeling of isolation.

The village is cut off from the rest of the country by the thick forest and contacts with local people are minimal. The average age of the village is 15 years. But as it is the Hmong tradition to forbid marriages within the same clan, the village will have to welcome more Hmong settlers so their children can marry.

The Hmongs are finding it difficult to integrate here despite great efforts to teach them French. So far only 40 families have become naturalized.

Father Charrier pointed out that "at the beginning it is important for them to retain their cultural identity, customs and language. The second generation, the children of the people here, will start making contacts in the outside world."

The Hmong settlement project has brought protests from local people and their elected leaders.

Senator Raymond Tarcy, vice president of Guiana Socialist Party, which is the main opposition movement, talks about "genocide by substitution organized by the French Government".

M Elie Castor, chairman of the locally elected 16-member council, said: "Guiana has received its share of Hmongs". He sees in their settlement here the "risk of a demographic and political upset".

But Dr Claude Ho-a-Chuck, the first Guiana mayor to welcome a Hmong community, looks on their settlement as an act of human kindness. She sees Guiana as under-developed and under-populated. "We need all the help we can get to develop Guiana, for by ourselves we shall never succeed."

'Bland' Delhi draft upsets non-aligned nations

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, Feb 6

Afghanistan and Kampuchea will clearly be the dominant issues at the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries in Delhi next week.

The movement will be under strain as it tries to retain its appearance of unity while struggling to compromise on the two issues over which its members are strongly divided.

There is disappointment and anger among many countries over the way in which the questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea are mentioned in the draft declaration circulated by India.

For these countries the declaration is far too bland and does not express what they feel about the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea.

The declaration makes no direct reference to Kampuchea, and calls upon South-East Asian countries to settle their differences without the involvement of outside powers.

On Afghanistan, the declaration expresses strong opposition to the use of force in that country, and to interference in its internal affairs, but does not mention the Soviet Union or call for the withdrawal of its troops. Some of the non-aligned countries want the Russians to be not only mentioned but condemned.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) is upset that the declaration does not face the Kampuchean question squarely and wants the conference to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The Vietnamese, on the other hand, have expressed their satisfaction with the declaration as it stands and have given a warning that any mention of Kampuchea would lead to confrontation between members of the non-aligned movement and would be dangerous to its unity.

There will have to be some tough talking, especially behind the scenes. The movement, in its twentieth anniversary conference, will be at pains to avoid serious public disagreement.

As well as seeking some acceptable middle-ground formula on the two issues, the movement will also want to demonstrate that it remains as valid as when its principles were set out by its late leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru, President Nasser and President Tito at its founding in Belgrade in 1961.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General will attend the conference and will try to get talks started between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Law Report February 6 1981 — Court of Appeal

Dangers to the public interest in abuse of discovery

Home Office v Harman

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn

The implied undertaking given by a person to whom the court grants an order for discovery of documents, that the documents will be used solely for the purposes of the action in which they are disclosed, is not released by the documents being read out in court; the confidentiality of such documents is otherwise preserved, and there can be no further use of them or dissemination of their contents without the consent of the owner.

The Court of Appeal dismissed, with costs, an appeal by Miss Harriet Harman, a solicitor who is legal adviser to the National Council for Civil Liberties, from a decision of Mr Justice Park (*The Times*, November 28, 1980), in which, on the application of the *Home Office, he found her guilty* of a civil contempt of court in supplying to a *Guardian* reporter copies of 800 pages of documents which had been disclosed to her in her capacity as solicitor for a client in an action brought against the Home Office. Mr Justice Park had imposed no penalty and made no order as to costs.

Mr Leolin Price, QC, Mr Geoffrey Robertson and Mr Andrew Nicoll for Miss Harman; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr Phillip Vallance for the Home Office.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the judge had made a finding of grave import against her, that she had been guilty of a serious contempt of court. His decision had been criticized in the press. *The Times* had flatly contradicted him. It had said that the offence was "extremely trivial". Later Lord Gifford, whose ancestor was Master of the Rolls in 1824, thought that the decision was so wrong that he moved an amendment to the Contempt of Court Bill so that the Court of Appeal might be in no doubt what he thought they ought to do in the particular case. Other peers followed suit, feeling no inhibitions about sub judice.

The court could not criticize the House of Lords proceedings. His Lordship would answer the protestations by saying with Lord Mansfield: "We are to say what we take the law to be: if we do not speak out real opinions, we prevaricate with God and our own consciences . . . Once for all, let it be understood, that no endeavour of this kind will influence any man who at present sits here."

People who criticize the decisions of judges should study the facts first, because every rule of law was stated in relation to the facts of the instant case. It was by application to the facts that the rule was to be justified or condemned.

Michael Williams was a criminal who had been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. He had been described by the governor of Hull prison as "a totally subversive and dedicated trouble-maker". He was the very man to qualify for entry to a newly-formed "control unit".

The control unit was found not to have been a success. It was closed. That gave the dedicated trouble-maker a grand opportunity to make further trouble. He made complaints against the Home Office and the Prison Service. The National Council for Civil Liberties took them up, and Miss Harman took over the case, which eventually failed. She was a solicitor only for Michael Williams. If and in so far as she acquired information in confidence for the purposes of the action she was not at liberty to use it for the purposes of the NCCL.

It was a rule of English law that a party to litigation must disclose to the other all his confidential documents relevant to the issue. That was done so that the judge could get at the truth and do justice between the parties. Miss Harman had taken advantage of that rule. The solicitor for the Home Office had tried to limit discovery, but without much success. 6,800 pages were produced. The Treasury Solicitor, concerned that the documents should not be used for any collateral or ulterior purpose, wrote to Miss Harman that the Home Office would not wish the documents to be used for the genreal purposes of the NCCL outside her function as solicitor for the plaintiff. She replied that she was well aware of the rule that required that documents obtained on discovery should not be used for any other purpose than the case in hand.

There was also a small bundle of documents in respect of which the Home Secretary had given a certificate that their production would be injurious to the public interest. Production of six had been ordered. They were records of high-level meetings reporting to the Secretary of State or the Minister of State for decision. No doubt until recently they would have been privileged from production. The judge had relied on Miss Harman's implied undertaking that the documents would not be used for any purpose other than the case in hand, an undertaking of which she was well aware.

Miss Harman selected 800 pages for the trial. She said that "all material parts of the documents were read out in open court by counsel for the plaintiff". She had not identified those parts. A day or two after the hearing Miss Harman had allowed Mr David Leigh, a *Guardian* reporter to have access to all the documents in the two bundles.

The question was in what capacity Miss Harman had acted in allowing the reporter to have access to the documents. She did not say herself, but she certainly led him to believe that she was acting as solicitor for the NCCL. Indeed, he had believed that in conducting the action she was acting as solicitor for the NCCL.

Mr Price had said that the reporter had got it all wrong when he said that "the documents were released to the NCCL by a court order". The reporter had said that without Miss Harman's authority.

But if so, the *Times* reporter got it wrong also, for *The Times* said: "The Home Office unsuccessfully resisted handing over the papers. 'Quite apart from the case', Miss Harriet Harman, NCCL's legal officer, says, 'we achieved a milestone ruling when the court said it was in the public interest for us to have those papers.'"

It was all very well for Miss Harman to disclaim the statements made by reporters, but his Lordship drew the inference that she led them to believe that she, on behalf of the NCCL had obtained disclosure of those documents, that it was a legal milestone on disclosure, that it was "in the public interest" for the NCCL to have them and that the NCCL could use them "as a case study as to how such high-level policy is arrived at".

If that was the right inference Miss Harman was under a grave misapprehension. She treated herself as bringing the action for the NCCL whereas she was bringing it for Michael Williams. She was being paid by the legal aid fund. The documents were disclosed to her as solicitor for Michael Williams not as solicitor for the NCCL. She ought to have confined the use of the documents to him and his action and not to have handed them over from herself as his solicitor to herself as solicitor for the NCCL. It was the very thing that the Treasury Solicitor had feared. On the facts Miss Harman had not confined her use of the documents to use in the action. She used or authorized their use for the purposes of reproduction in the press.

Her defence was simple. The documents were read out in open court. Once read out in open court they became in the public domain. If the shorthand-writer had taken down the words and used them in a transcript they would have been available for all the world to use. Why should they not be available from the documents themselves in her office? The contention was said to be derived from the principle stated by Lord Halsbury in *Scott v Scott* ([1913] AC 417, 440): "Every court of justice is open to every subject of the King." So, it was said, every document read out aloud in a court of justice was available to every subject of the Queen, or if not to everyone, at any rate to every reporter or journalist. The document, however confidential beforehand, lost all confidentiality once it was read aloud in court.

His Lordship could not accede to that argument. It was one of our fundamental rights that everyone had a right to privacy, included in which was a right to *respect for his confidential documents*. That could be overridden in the interests of justice. It had been so overridden in the present case when the court ordered the Home Office to disclose thousands of documents to Michael Williams so that justice might be done in the action he had brought.

That overriding meant that the documents could be read in open court to the judge who had to try the case, that those present could listen, that the reporters could take down what was said and could make from their notes a fair and accurate report of the proceedings. But nothing more. It did not mean that that there could be any further use of the confidential documents or any further dissemination of their contents without the consent of the owner.

It was of no use to plead the freedom of the press. That freedom was itself subject to restriction. The press was not free to publish confidential documents without the consent of the owner, save when the interest of the owner in keeping them confidential was outweighed by the public interest in having the matter made public. There was no public interest in having the highly confidential documents in the present case made public. It was in the public interest that they should remain confidential. The use made of them by the journalist in the present case was highly detrimental to the good ordering of our society. They had been used to launch a wholly unjustified attack on ministers of state and high civil servants, who were only doing their very best to deal with a wicked criminal who had harassed society and was serving a long sentence for armed robbery.

For that use Miss Harman had been responsible. It had been a gross breach of the undertaking which she had impliedly given to the court and affirmed in writing to the Treasury Solicitor. That undertaking was to use the documents solely for the purposes of the action of Michael Williams against the Home Office. Instead, she had used them for the purposes of the organization called the National Council for Civil Liberties, and that organization had made them available for use by a journalist, and he, while the case was still sub judice, wrote an article prejudging the outcome most unfairly. It made his Lordship regret that the court had ever ordered disclosure of the documents. The legal milestone would have to be taken up and set back a bit.

When ministers and high civil servants were forming important governmental policy their discussions and memoranda should be treated as highly confidential. No court should order the disclosure of those documents to outsiders even in the interests of justice except under the most stringent safeguards against abuse. The danger of disclosure was that critics—of one political colour or another—would seize on the confidential information so as to seek changes in government policy, or to condemn it.

In the present case it had been thought that the implied undertaking provided a sufficient safeguard against abuse. Unfortunately events had proved otherwise. The disclosure of confidential documents had been abused by Miss Harman. Her conduct was not "extremely trivial". It was a serious contempt, as the judge had said. It was a serious contempt by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, which was to be much regretted. The criticisms directed against the judge and his judgment were quite unfounded. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN said that the question raised on the appeal was whether the undertaking by a litigant not to use his opponent's documents save for the purposes of the action in which they were revealed ceased to bind the litigant if, and as soon as and to the extent that the contents of a document thus disclosed were spoken aloud in open court.

It was said that the undertaking ceased to apply to every word which was spoken aloud in court and which consisted of a direct quotation from a document disclosed on discovery. That submission was sought to be justified by three alternative, but cumulative reasons, first on idealistic grounds, secondly on cynical grounds, and thirdly on grounds of convenience.

The idealistic ground was based on the undoubted principle that it was a cardinal rule of the administration of justice that trials should be held in public. Proceedings in open court ensured that justice was done and seen to be done and that the public might ponder whether justice had in fact been done. Anyone could attend and memorize and take notes and obtain transcripts of proceedings if any were available. Therefore, it was said, a party was freed from his undertaking with regard to his opponent's documents once they had been quoted in open court. It was not suggested that a litigant was under a duty to make freely available documents or copies.

If public interest did not require the parties to make their documents freely available, it did not require a party to be freed from an undertaking that he would not use his opponent's documents save for the purposes of the action. The rule that court proceedings must be held in public should not be exploited for purposes which had nothing to do with the administration of justice.

The cynical ground was based on the fact that the contents of any document quoted in court might be obtainable by personal attendance or by means of a transcript. A litigant was given a powerful weapon to invade privacy in the interests of justice. He should not be free to use that weapon himself for any other purpose.

The ground of convenience was limited to journalists and reporters. It was suggested that that in the interests of ensuring that accurate information was available to enable them to comment a litigant should be entitled to disclose his own and his opponent's documents. If permission to use a document, as was conceded, had to be obtained, there was no reason why it should not be required from the party who owned the document. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, concurring, said that if, after documents had been read out in open court, the client to whom they had been disclosed or his solicitor were free to make such use of them as he pleased, the public would soon lose confidence in the administration of justice, and the process of discovery, an essential adjunct to civil proceedings in this country, would be likely to fall into disrepute and become more difficult and less effective. Parties would have a strong disincentive to disclose their own documents.

None of that affected the right of the public, including the press, if they were sufficiently interested, to take notes of documents read out in court or to buy a transcript. But the party to whom they were disclosed and his solicitor, in return for their special right to the disclosure of the documents in the first place, had the corresponding obligation not to use them at any time except for the purposes of the action.

The appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Seifert, Sedley & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

In *Thwaite v Thwaite* (February 5), junior counsel for the wife was Mr John Dixon.

Retirement tributes to Lord Justice Buckley

A crowded court bid farewell to Lord Justice Buckley on his 75th birthday, after 21 years on the Bench and over half a century in the law.

Mr John Mills, QC, in a tribute on behalf of the senior Chancery Bar, said that all members of the Bar wished to congratulate Lord Justice Buckley at the end of a long and distinguished career and to express appreciation for his wisdom, fairness, patience and courtesy. Those were attributes which all good judges had, but Lord Justice Buckley had one distinctive quality as well. He had both grace and elegance displayed in his performance as an advocate, judge and actor. The Bar wished *him and his family well in the* future.

Mr Peter Taylor, for the junior Bar, wished to thank Lord Justice Buckley for his wisdom and for his judgments which were always delivered in the most felicitous language and which had cast a light in many dark corners of the law.

Lord Justice Buckley, who was flanked by his brother judges, thanked the Bar for the all too complimentary things which had been said. He was glad to see so many members of the Bar in court as well as same old friends among the Chancery masters. He wished to thank the Bar for all the help and support given to him during the past 21 years: without it he could not have achieved such success as he might have had. The performance of a judge depended so much on the ability of the advocates before him to present a case coherently so that a judge could clearly see the issues, the relevant law and the salient facts and arrive at a conclusion which was just, even if not approved by a higher court.

The rule that Parliament laid down on the age at which judges should retire was a beneficent rule and of benefit to the public.

His Lordship concluded by thanking his clerk, Mr Murrell, the shorthand writer Mr Dedman, and the two ushers of his court.

Clerk's letter no consent

Attorney General at the relation of Co-operative Retail Services Ltd v Taff-Ely Borough Council and Others

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by Taff-Ely Borough Council and Tesco Stores Ltd from the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ormrod and Lord Justice Browne) in April, 1979 (39 P & C R 223).

LORD WILBERFORCE, in a short opinion with which Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill agreed, said that the Court of Appeal had dealt with every point and argument in a fully satisfying manner. He saw no advantage in repeating their arguments in his own words.

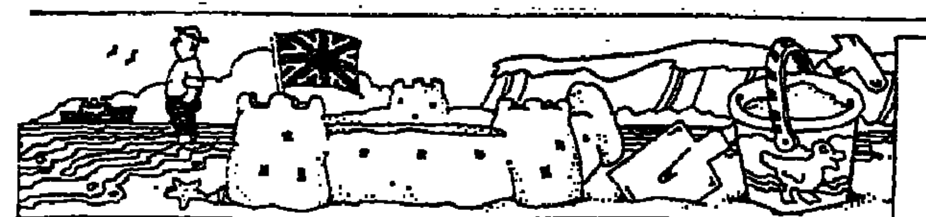
They had decided that a resolution of the council whereby it had been "recommended" that an application by Tesco for planning permission be granted "and that the planning officer take the necessary action", construed with reference to a report by the planning officer, referred to in the resolution, could not amount to a grant of planning permission as opposed to being merely a statement of the council's attitude towards the application to be followed by action taken by, or jointly with, the county council in an alleged "county matter."

The subsequent action of their clerk in sending out a notice stating that the council thereby granted planning permission had been authorized vis-à-vis the council and could not convert what was not a planning permission into a planning permission. Notice of what was not a planning permission could not be a notice of, or grant of, a planning permission.

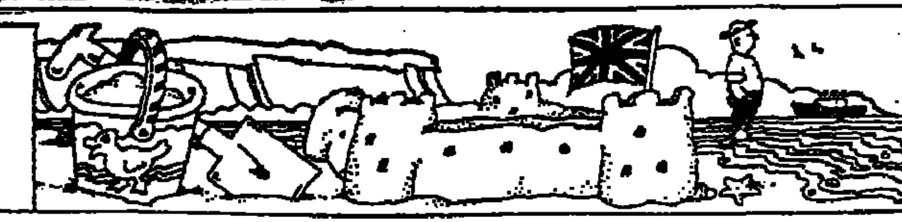
A subsequent resolution of the council that the action taken by the clerk "be affirmed" had done no more than convert the clerk's unauthorized action into authorized action. There had still been no grant of permission on which either the clerk's or the council's actions could operate.

His Lordship preferred to express no opinion on whether, in an alleged "county matter," the council had been authorized to grant any planning permission.

(continued on page 26)



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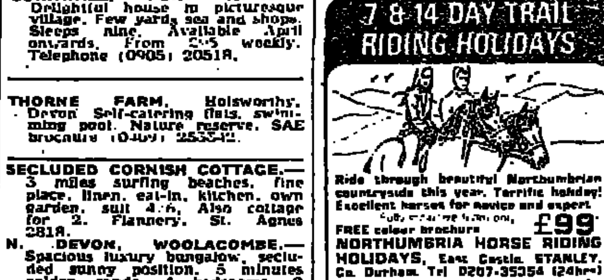
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The Reverend Maturin and Mr Melmoth

by Richard Holmes

When Oscar Wilde was released from Reading Gaol in 1897, you will recall that he fled to France under a rather remarkable pseudonym — Monsieur Sebastien Melmoth. His travel bags were initialled S.M., and his letters and melodious telegrams were signed "*Melmoth*". From the Hotel d'Alsace, Paris, he wrote to a friend explaining: "You asked me about 'Melmoth' . . . to prevent the postman having fits I sometimes have my letters inscribed with the name of a curious novel by my great-uncle, Maturin: a novel that was part of the romantic revival of the early century, and though imperfect, a pioneer: it is still read in France and Germany; Bentley republished it (in England) some years ago. I laugh at it, but it thrilled Europe. . . ."

Exactly why poor Oscar should have hit upon this lugubrious title remains to be seen. For the moment it is sufficient to remember that he chose it in prison, and that he carried it with him into exile and—quite soon—into death.

Wilde's grand-uncle (on his mother's side) was the Reverend Charles Robert Maturin, an eccentric Irish curate of St Peter's, Dublin. In 1820, at the age of forty, the Reverend Maturin startled his parishioners by publishing the extraordinary piece of Gothic fiction known as *Melmoth The Wanderer: A Tale*. Despite its modest subtitle, it ran to four substantial volumes, and was constructed in a most intricate, not to say devious manner, from a whole series of interlocking stories, each one nesting inside the other on the principle of a set of Chinese boxes or Russian dolls.

It was rumoured to be replete with all the terrors of the genre—comfortably outdoing the haunted castles of Horace Walpole, the fiendish monasteries of Monk Lewis, and the vapouring heroines of Mrs Radcliffe. Naturally, it was much mocked by the English reviewers of the day who regarded Gothic Horror as irretrievably downmarket. Croker growled in the *Quarterly*: "Mr Maturin has contrived, by a '*curiosa infelicitas*' to unite in this work all the worst peculiarities of the worst modern novels. Compared with it, Lady Morgan [author of *The Wild Irish Girl*] is almost intelligible—*The Monk*, decent—*The Vampire*, amiable—and *Frankenstein*, natural."

No doubt because of this, the novel leapt into a second edition, was adapted for the stage, and was shortly translated into French (twice by 1822), and later German and Spanish. Its European popularity has never waned since, and a Russian translation in a heavy black cover like a Bible, appeared only four years ago.

Much more surprising, however, it became a *cause célèbre* among the leading Romantic and Symbolist writers in France. Balzac glorified it in *L'Elixir de longue vie*, and even wrote a satirical sequence, *Melmoth Reconcilié* (1835). Admiring references and epigraphs can be found in the works of Hugo, Baudelaire, Gautier, Eugène Sue, Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, and Lautréamont, whose *Chants de Maldoror* pinches several morbid scenes.

Baudelaire, writing *On My Contemporaries* (1865), observed majesterially: "Beethoven began to stir up those worlds of melancholy and unappeasable despair which massed like thunderclouds on the inner horizon of man. Maturin in the novel, Byron in poetry, Poe in the analytical romance . . . all admirably *expressed the blasphemous* element in human passion. They cast splendid, dazzling shafts of light on the hidden Lucifer figure who is enthroned deep in every human heart. I wish to suggest by this that modern art is essentially demoniac in tendency."

This places the Reverend Maturin in unexpectedly influential company. Nor was Baudelaire referring to conventional, cardboard "demons". Certainly, the hero of *Melmoth* is on closer inspection no ordinary fiend. In fact, apart from a certain contract made with the powers of darkness, he seems to have been a rather studious and distinguished Anglo-Irish gentleman of the 17th century. "There was nothing remarkable in his figure," said one in the novel who had met him on his travels in Madrid (and lived to tell the tale). His demeanour was quiet ,his dress sober, he did not carry a sword. Only there was something about his expression—"*the eyes particularly*"—which could not fail to appall:

"Accustomed to look on and converse with all things revolting to nature and to man—for ever exploring the madhouse, the jail, or the Inquisition, the den of famine, the dungeon of crime, or the death-bed of despair—his eyes had acquired a light and language of their own—a light that none could gaze on, and a language that few dare understand."

Who *was* Mr Melmoth, that he frequented such grim institutions and dark secret places of the heart? He was a man, whatever else he might be, on a lifelong—a more than lifelong—pilgrimage. What he sought was *a single victim*. Someone whose life was so terrible, so tormented, so trapped, that as an act of rational choice—an act of madness, or delerium, was not valid—they would agree to change places with him. In this bargain they would purchase their freedom in exchange for "an unutterable condition" which Melmoth proposed.

It is typical of Maturin that in the course of this long novel we never learn precisely what this "unutterable condition" is. But it becomes clear that Melmoth has sold his soul in exchange for certain kinds of physical and intellectual gifts, and an extension of his natural life for a term of 150 years. The one way he can escape from final payment on this transaction, is to transfer the deal to another human being before his time is up. It is a kind of diabolic mortgage. Hence Melmoth's ghastly search among the suffering and oppressed.

The legend of the Satanic pact, is, of course, one of the most venerable in European folklore and literature. The figures of Cain, Dr Faustus, Ahasuerus the Wandering Jew, all express it; and Marlowe, Goethe, Byron, Coleridge, and Thomas Mann *have based masterpieces on it*. It also had wide popular currency in English thriller writing of the 19th century—William Godwin's *St Leon* (1799), Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Bottle Imp*, and M. R. James's *Casting the Runes* are notable variations.

But Maturin's originality lay in transferring attention from the mythology of the horrendous pact, to the human psychology of those tempted *in extremis* to give way to it. What kind of despair could endanger them? The Tempter, Melmoth, is human. Apart from its outer frame-story, the novel is very little concerned with supernatural stage business. It is fundamentally, a study in oppression—particularly the oppression of institutions and customs—explored in various convenient Gothic forms.

There are six main tales, though only a flow-chart could *show how they follow*, drop through, open out, and close back round each other, like some mad Emperor's mechanical puzzle. The first concerns Stanton, an Englishman lured into a lunatic asylum; the second Monçada, a young Spaniard trapped in a monastery and then an Inquisition *prison; the third, Immalee, an* "Indian" maiden marooned on a palm-tree island; the fourth Isadora, a Spanish debutante doomed to an arranged marriage; the fifth, the Walbergs, a loving German Protestant family torn apart by sudden poverty and unemployment; and the sixth, Elinor and *John Sandal*, two Shropshire lovers ruined by a greedy mother. Each one also contains several sub-tales and anecdotes. But every one of them concerns some sort of imprisonment of the body or the spirit. Even when someone plays chess in Maturin, they break off leaving the Queen *en prise*.

The pains which most of these intended victims undergo are mental rather than physical, though they can reach forms of torment where the borderline is blurred in hallucination or dream. Here, in a celebrated passage, the young monk Monçada suffers a nightmare on the eve of his interrogation by the Spanish Inquisition:—

"The next moment I was chained to my chair again—the fires were lit, the bells rang out, the litanies were sung—my feet were scorched to a cinder—my muscles cracked, my blood and marrow hissed, my flesh consumed like shrinking leather—the bones of my legs hung two black withering and moveless sticks in the ascending blaze—it ascended; caught my hair—I was crowned with fire—my head was a ball of molten metal—my eyes flashed and melted in their sockets—I opened my mouth, it drank fire—I closed it, the fire was within—and still the bells rung on, and the crowd shouted, and the king and queen, and all the nobility and we burned and burned! . . . *Misericordia por amor di Dios!* My own screams awoke me—I was in prison, and beside me stood the Tempter."

Strikingly horrible as this passage is (and pointing, in its rhythms especially, towards Edgar Allan Poe), it remains within the hyperbolic conventions of eighteenth century Gothicism, only a breath away from ludicrous laughter. Indeed it is in this suppressed laughter, on the reader's part, that much of its grotesque power probably comes. Not for nothing Maturin was dubbed "the Fuseli of novelists".

Who was the obscure Irish curate who created Melmoth and his labyrinth of victims? How did he become such an epicure of terror and oppression? Charles Robert Maturin was no clerical jailbird or insurrectionary priest, and he lived quietly enough through the upheavals of the French Revolution and the first bloody outbreaks of Irish nationalism in Dublin, under Wolfe Tone and Emmett. Yet these things left their inner mark, and later in life he claimed that a Huguenot ancestor had spent 26 years in the Bastille.

The Reverend Charles Robert Maturin

Born in 1780, the youngest son of a prosperous Irish civil servant, Maturin graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took Holy Orders in the Protestant Church. His first curacy was at the remote country town of Loughrea, in Galway, and here he came in touch with the profound superstition and misery of the local people. By the age of 24, however, he had been appointed as one of the curates of St Peter's, living in the fashionable quarter of St Stephen's Green in Dublin, with a stipend of some £80 per annum. He was a youthful, elegant figure—his portrait shows something of a clerical dandy, with open shirt and graceful fingers—and he quickly married his childhood sweetheart, Henrietta Kingsbury, who had musical talents and useful connexions with the Irish Episcopacy.

But Maturin was disappointed in his hopes of early preferment. His seniors found him too colourful and unstable: a love of dancing, amateur theatricals, and mischievous mimicry, alternated with strange fits of melancholy and distraction. He also revealed an inconvenient literary bent—publishing in rapid succession a series of garish romances: *The Fatal Revenge* in 1807, *The Wild Irish Boy* in 1808, and *The Milesian Chief in 1812, This was* not the curriculum vitae of a future Bishop.

Maturin's Preface to the latter work is revealing of his situation as he saw it at the age of 32: "If I possess any talent, it is that of darkening the gloomy, and deepening the sad; of painting life in the extremes, and representing the struggles of passion when the soul trembles on the verge of the unlawful and the unhallowed. In the following pages I have tried to apply these to the scenes of actual life: and I have chosen my own country for the scene, because I believe it is the only country on earth where, from the strange existing opposition of religion, politics, and manners, the extremes of refinement and barbarism are united, and the most wild and incredible situations of romantic story are hourly passing before modern eyes. In my first work I attempted to explore the ground forbidden to man; the sources of visionary terror; 'the formless and the void': in my present I have tried the equally obscure recesses of the human heart. If I fall in both, I shall—write again."

Maturin's sense of being trapped in Ireland, his clerical career frustrated and literary recognition remote, was now compounded by financial crises. His father was sacked from his senior position in the Dublin Post Office on an unfounded charge of malfeasance; and a distant relative, possibly a rascally cousin, inveigled Maturin into going security on a business that promptly went bankrupt. Plunged into debt, and with a household now including nine dependents and his difficult old father, Maturin desperately took on private pupils, and wrote away more furiously than ever. The autobiographical basis of one of Melmoth's tales—the Walberg family—was already taking shape.

Then in 1816, Maturin's fortunes dramatically changed. He had decided to try his luck with a stage melodrama, aud the resulting script—*Bertrum, or the Castle of St Aldobrand*—reached the notice of Walter Scott, who passed it on with an amused recommendation to Byron, then chairman of the Drury Lane Theatre Committee. A single stage-direction catches the flavour of the piece: "The Rocks—The Sea—A Storm—The Convent illuminated in the background—The Bell tolls at intervals—A group of Monks on the Rocks with Torches—A Vessel in Distress."

To Maturin's amazement, the play was *immediately* accepted and a brilliantly successful production was mounted in May, 1816, with Kean in the star role. Byron sent him 50 guineas; John Murray bought the book copyright for £350; and box office receipts earned him more than £500. Maturin visited London (the only time in his life he ever left Ireland), was applauded at Drury Lane, and did a breathless round of the literary drawing rooms. He was ecstatic! For a brief, brief moment he was famous, and what is more, *free*.

Back in Dublin he lived in a dreamlike whirl. He was the hero of his own household. He bought Turkey carpets, ottomans, marble tables, silk wall papers, elaborate lustres, and had his parlour expensively panelled with painted *boiserie* depicting the scenes from his novels. He became a habitué of Lady Morgan's Dublin salon, and indulged his passion for dancing "with young persons", even joining a racy Gavotte Society that met three mornings a week. (There are some nasty dancing metaphors in *Melmoth.*)

"His character, habits and opinions seemed to undergo a total alteration", a friend later wrote. "He returned to Ireland, gave up his tuitions, indulged in the intoxications of society, and became a man of fashion, living upon the fame of his genius." He was 36.

At this time he was said to sit composing amid his own house parties, with a red patch pasted on his forehead to indicate that he was in the throes of creation. Subsequently that patch must have come to seem like the mark of Cain.

Maturin's time of triumph was bitterly short—less than a year. His subsequent melodramas—*Manuel* (1817) and *Fredolfo* (1819)—flopped hopelessly at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Coleridge wrote a destructive review of his work, which he unkindly republished in the *Biographia Literaria*. A scheme of Byron's, to make over the royalties from his poems, fell through because of Murray's objections ("It could be in no respect different to you—whether I paid it to a whore or a hospital—or assisted a man of talent in distress", complained Milord)—and the three intended beneficiaries, Maturin, Godwin, and ironically Coleridge, received nothing.

Maturin's old debts absorbed all his remaining royalties. He was soon writing to Murray: "There is not a shilling I have made by *Bertram* that has not been expended to pay the debts of a scoundrel for whom I had the misfortune to go security, so here I am with scarce a pound in my pocket, *simpering* at congratulations on having made a fortune." One catches the bitter lilt of his voice.

By 1817, the complaints had become more pathetic. "Let me beg you to write to me. I cannot describe to you the effect of an English letter on my spirits; it is like the wind to an Aeolian harp. I cannot produce a note without it. Give me advice, abuse, *news, anything or nothing* (if it were possible that *you* could write nothing), but write—."

For Maturin the iron door of circumstance had clanged shut once more, and this time forever. "There is no room for Irishmen in England", he groaned.

It was *in this dark mood* that he began to scrawl down the first wild tales that turned into the maze of Melmoth's wanderings across Europe in search of salvation. Much of his adolescent reading, from the *Arabian Nights* and Glanville's *History of Witchcraft*, to Percy and Ossian and *La Religieuse* of Diderot, *swam back into his* mind; so too did personal memories of the Dublin street riots, the English suppressions, and the deathbed visions of his country parishioners (many footnotes in *Melmoth* attest to these). But the master-idea, said Maturin, came to him during the course of a late Sunday *evening's sermon* at St Peter's in 1817.

He was speaking gloomily of the infinite mercy of God, and *looking down at his little flock* amid the flickering candle-light, he suddenly exclaimed: "At this moment is there one of us present, however we may have departed from the Lord, disobeyed his will, and disregarded his word—is there one of us who would, at this moment, accept all that man could bestow, or earth afford, to resign the hope of his salvation? No, there is not one—not such a fool on earth, were the enemy of mankind to traverse it with the offer!"

A silence fell in the church, the wind howled, and as the French say an angel—or some*thing worse—walked overhead.* Maturin testifies that in that silence, he reflected on his own lot, and somewhere a pair of baleful eyes first opened their lurid lights, and Melmoth was born—or reborn—and began walking on the wild clifftops of county Wicklow. The passage can still be read in his published *Sermons* (1819).

While he wrote *Melmoth*, Maturin seems to have become a ghost of his former self. He had gone bald. The expensive furnishings of his house in York Street were progressively sold off, and even the stone flagged corridors left uncarpeted.

He no longer composed in the cheerful parlour, but took long solitary afternoon walks and returned after dark to shut himself up in his study to write. As he worked, *he seemed to withdraw into some kind of bleak inner world*, his quill pen moving with sinister speed as if under dictation. A Dublin *friend recalled of this time*:—

"I have remained with him repeatedly, looking over some of his loose manuscripts, till three in the morning, while he was composing his wild romance of *Melmoth*. Brandy-and-water supplied to him the excitement that opium yields to others; but it had no intoxicating effect on *him*; its action was, if possible, more strange, and indeed terrible to witness. His mind travelling in the dark regions of romance, seemed altogether to have deserted his body, and left behind a mere physical organism; his long pale face acquired the appearance of a cast taken from the face of a dead body; and his large prominent eyes took a glassy look; so that when, at the witching hour, he suddenly, without speaking raised himself, and extended a thin and bony hand, to grasp the silver branch with which he lighted me downstairs, I have often *started*, and gazed on him as a spectral illusion of his own creation."

No doubt this description has gained a certain blarney in the retelling. Yet its corresponds oddly with the sensation of blind, headlong speed in Maturin's narrative, which makes it so readable, and prompted the *New Monthly Review* critic of 1821 to observe: "Maturin will ransack the forgotten records of crime, or the dusty museums of natural history, to discover a new horror. He is a passionate connoisseur in agony. His taste for strong emotion evidently hurries him on *almost without the concurrence of the will*." A hundred years later, André Breton recognized in it the *écriture automatique* of Surrealism.

Maturin's publisher—now Constable of Edinburgh—reacted more frostily. Why did the *chaotic instalments* of manuscript have no pagination? Where were the logical links between the tales? What was the title to be? How could a reader ever reach the end without chapter summaries? And anyway, why was it so late?

In retrospect, it is clear that the asymetrical, labyrinthine structure of the tales is one of the main sources of their weird power. The further the reader enters in, the more he is overcome by a nightmare sense of suffocation and apprehension. Yet all the time the narrative moves at relentless pace. It is like a prisoner rushing to escape through a Piranesi-style series of bifurcating, subterranean vaults, which only appear to lead him deeper and deeper underground. At each twist or intersection, sooner or later, we glimpse the figure of Melmoth, lurching from the shadows, grimly proposing his bargain. The final effort may even strike the modern reader with an uncanny sense of premonition—here already is something like the dark, closed universe of Kafka's *Castle* or Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*.

In the most avowedly romantic of the tales, the story of the innocent Indian maiden Immalee on her beautiful desert island, Melmoth himself *is her demon lover. He tries* deviously to corrupt her mind with distorted accounts of mainland civilization, which he shows her—in a scene surely predestined for the stage—through a powerful telescope. Immalee is the figure who come closest to redeeming Melmoth by falling in love with him. She is a poten*tial Ariadne. He is the first* human being she has ever seen ("the daughter of a palm tree"), and she unravels his sophistries with innocent guile. Through her we realize the limitations of Melmoth's satanically purchased powers, and the paradoxical truth that it is he who is more deeply imprisoned than all his intended victims. *Many* of their dialogues, full of Rousseauesque naivities, have a quaint poetic charm.

"The tempter was departi gloomily, when he saw tea start from the bright eyes Immalee, and caught a wi and dark omen from the innocent grief. 'And you wee Immalee?'—'Yes,' said t beautiful being, 'I always we when I see the sun set clouds; and will you, the s of my heart, set in darkn too? and will you not ri again? will you not?' and wi the graceful confidence of pu innocence, she pressed her r delicious lips to his hand as spoke. 'Will you not? . . .'"

In the end Melmoth sim cannot bring himself to sedu her, and he bitterly abando her to the lonely island of p cocks and blossoms, as shadow passes over the mo But the idyll is brief, and labyrinth here doubles ba with particular cruelty. Und the name of Isadora, Immal turns up again in Madri rescued, educated and refine *She is swiftly carried* seduced and married agai her parents' will, and ends h days in yet another dunge with a dead child in her arr There is no escape for anyon

Yet Melmoth is never s cessful in his temptations. one of his victims finally gi way, and by the end of novel it is Melmoth hims returned after 150 years to remote ancestral house on coast of Wicklow, who is at called to account. A touch the Irish charm does not qu *desert him, though*. "His ha were as white as snow, mouth had fallen in, the m cles of his face were rela *and withered—he was the v* image of hoary decre debility. He started himself the impression which appearance visibly made on intruders. 'You see what feel,' he exclaimed, 'the h then is come. I am summon and I must obey the summ —my master has other w *for me! When a meteor bla* in your atmosphere—when comet pursues its burning p towards the sun—look up, perhaps you may think of spirit condemned to guide blazing and erratic orb'."

Maturin leaves open unsettling possibility. Melm might continue to rove world, "*seeking* for whom might devour", in centuries come—"*should the four terms of his existence renewed*".

Maturin eventually recei £500 from Constable for overdue manuscript, but terms of his own contract w never renewed. A mere f years after the publication his masterpiece, he died gloom and genteel pove aged forty-four. Fame ne reached him properly ag When Walter Scott, the m faithful of his literary s porters, journeyed to Dublin order to collect materials fo biography, he found that m of Maturin's private papers been destroyed by his famil

Maturin had written that was "one who has hithe known little of life but labo distress and difficulty, and w has borrowed the gloo colouring of his own pages fr the shade of obscurity and m fortune *under which his* ex ence has been wasted". *Melmoth* he added: "Let th who smile at me, ask the selves whether they have b indebted most to imagination reality for all they have enjo —if indeed they have enjo anything."

Despite its Gothicism, m of the deepest inspiration *Melmoth the Wanderer is* foundly and timelessly Irish draws on images of age subjection and persecution, lights them with a fanta charm and exuberance. touches upon the spiri nature of captivity—social, gious, political—in a way has often been more acc ible to the European than English mind. Perhaps this always be so. But surely was one of the reasons Wilde, with a kind of p humous gallantry, adopted grand-uncle's strange crea *when he went into sad exil* France.

How oddly delighted Reverend Maturin would h been, if he had lived even a legitimate ripe old age, learn that Charles Baudela that other spoilt priest— proposed to translate *moth* unabridged into Fren and how moved he might h been to read the following *sage from his "Poème du* chisch" (1858):

"Let us remember Melm that admirable emblem. horrific suffering lies in disproportion between marvellous faculties, acqui instantly by a satanic pact, the everyday world in wh as a creature of God, he condemned to live. And of those whom he wishes seduce consent to purchase, those same conditions, his rible privilege. In effect, man who does *not* accept conditions of life, sells own soul."

Yet one stranger speculat *remains*. If Melmoth's tract was renewed—*where he now?*

Footnote: *Melmoth the* *derer* is available in Pen and the World's Classics se The fullest modern study Maturin is by Claude Fier Editions Universitaires, P 1974.



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Paperbacks

Two's Company

The Correspondence between Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal (Cambridge £7.95)

It was in pursuit of a really lurid operatic subject, a Pelion to cap the Ossa of his *Salome*, that Richard Strauss wrote to the Austrian writer Hugo von Hofmannsthal, early in 1906, asking permission to set Hofmannsthal's play *Electra* to music. The resultant collaboration proved so congenial that the two authors continued to work together in operas of less extravagant cast, beginning indeed with that apostrophe to kindly human sentiment *Der Rosenkavalier*, a work whose instant and durable success they never surpassed.

Strauss, keen on popular acclaim, would gladly have accepted something like a sequel. His taste in operatic subject-matter was for the picaresque, romantic intrigue, chinoiserie, what Bernard Shaw dubbed "Sardoodledum", after the author of *Tosca* and *L'aiglon*: later he longed to become the Offenbach of the Twentieth century. Hofmannsthal had higher-minded ideals and an artistic taste of scrupulous refinement, reflected in *Die Frau ohne Schatten* above all, but also in *Ariadne auf Naxos* which makes a portmanteau of heroic and farcical opera to propose a perfectly serious idea about communication through misunderstanding, and even *Arabella*, an entertainment on the theme of human responsibilities.

Their collaboration, among the most famous in the history of opera, was also unique because it was conducted almost entirely through the public postal service. Hofmannsthal admired Strauss as a musician, but despised him as a social companion and man of the world, and took every precaution to meet him as seldom as possible.

The value of their correspondence, in matters artistic, biographical, psychological, and historical—to go no farther—was apparent during the 1920s when some of their letters, heavily edited, were published (in English translation as well as the original German), still more in 1951 when a fairly comprehensive collection emerged. This much more revealing edition was translated into English in 1961, Strauss's letters by Eward Osers, Hoffmansthal's by his biographer Hanns Hammelmann; it now reappears under another imprint, and for the first time in paperback form, reprinted as it stood, without additions, corrections or updating—no doubt because Hammelmann has died.

The conflict of personalities is nicely, not obtrusively conveyed in the styles of the two translators. In his preface, Edward Sackville-West compared it to "a Siamese cat working out a *modus vivendi* with a Labrador", but even the unfortunate reader allergic to either animal must appreciate how diplomatically poet and composer laboured to influence one another, and how completely masks were dropped when a special ambition was frustrated. Students of their joint operas may continue to discover new insights into the contents and their implications. The republication will be the more valuable now that more of the operas are regularly staged than in 1961, *Die Agyptische Helena* at last available on record, *Intermezzo* (not by Hofmannsthal but much discussed in the correspondence) at Glyndebourne, *Arabella* in both London opera-houses; perhaps even *The Legend of Joseph* may be planned for revival, who knows?

William Mann

A gentle formula

Irish Lives: Michael Collins, by Leon O'Broin: Sean O'Casey, by Hugh Hunt: C. S. Parnell, by Paul Bew: James Craig, by Patrick Buckland: James Joyce, by Peter Costello, Eamon De Valera, by T. Tyle Dwyer. (Gill & Macmillan, £2.50 each)

A special curse seems to strike the authors of biographies that are produced in series. Restricted to a severe word count by their editors and conscious that their work is intended to be a kind of primer in its subject, the writers fall back on a kind of dead precedented style of prose, a school-book rhetoric that used to afflict us in classrooms on wet Wednesday afternoons.

It is a pity that Gill and Macmillan's new series of Irish Lives falls into something of the same category. With the exception of Professor Dwyer's biography of De Valera and Dr Buckland's work on Craig, little original research appears to have been undertaken for these volumes.

Dr Bew tells us that Parnell was "what is called in Ireland a bold child, his naughtiness being redeemed somewhat by a deep affection for his sisters . . ." And too many of the books in this series follow the same gentle formula. One has the suspicion too, that the series is indeed intended for schools. Why else would Katherine O'Shea's affair with Parnell occupy so few pages? (and was Parnell really "a considerable catch" for her, as Dr Bew coyly suggests?)

Mr Costello's *Life of Joyce* is by far the most sensitive of the six volumes. He does not pretend, as Joyce's family tried to pretend, that the exiled writer was in any way conventional in his life. There is a brief, earthy portrait of Martha Fleischmann, Joyce's mistress in Zurich, and no lack of serious literary criticism.

The life of Northern Ireland's first prime minister is probably the most valuable of the books Dr Buckland has in earlier works shown that he has a sneaking respect for Craig although he sometimes confuses the old man's cunning for genuine political skill. He acknowledges the lengths to which Craig went to pacify the Orange Order but curiously underestimatesthe importance of his demand for British government arms contracts in the months before the Second World War.

Professor Dwyer fully understands the significance of the war in his biography of De Valera although he exaggerates the benevolence of Irish neutrality. And why does he virtually ignore Frank Aiken, the Republican pillar of Dev's neutrality policy?

It is quite fortuitous that Gill and Macmillan, a Dublin publishing house that is still partly a family firm, should have produced these books at a time when television interest in Irish history is exploding on British and Irish screens. But they are an excellent complement to Mr Robert Kee's television series and would indeed make useful schoolbooks. We are promised further biographies of Shaw, Lemass, Griffith, W. T. Cosgrave and others—but why no women?

Robert Fisk

Bleep bleep hooray

The Restaurant at the End of the Universe by Douglas Adams (Pan, 95p)

Hot Black Desiato has made so much money out of ear-shattering plutonium rock music that he is having to spend a year dead for tax reasons. Gargravarr is a man whose mind and body have agreed to live apart on the grounds of incompatibility. And here again, bleep bleep hooray, is Marvin the Paranoid Android robot, who manages to look permanently lugubrious, as far as it is possible for something with a totally metal face to show self-pity.

In short, and indeed in prolixity, chums, this is the sequel to *The Hitch Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, which has attracted a cult even among those normally impervious to the mechanical charms of science fiction. A summary of the plot would read like case notes of a nervous breakdown. Here be further adventures of Ford Prefect and his companions with odd numbers of heads in the highways and byways of the Universe. It is not *le silence eternel* of these infinite spaces that terrifies, but the incessant smart-aleck chatter of creatures like the nastier plastic things that come out of cornflake packets. Put your analyst on danger money, baby, before you read this.

The restaurant in the title has been projected forward into the future to the exact moment of the end of time, so that the ultimate cabaret is to watch the universe exploding around you, and the skies boiling obsidian, before ducking back into your own time by space limousine. It is a space *1066 and All That* crossed with *Alice* and *Gulliver's Travels*, best read after a Pan Galactic Gargle Blaster slug of the universal hooch, Jynnan Toenick. Swift satirized contemporary politics. Adams has fun with the trendy manners of our time, from worship of the motor car to jogging, and from the pedantry of committee meetings, Point of Order Madam Chairperson, to religious enthusiasm and, engagingly, Sci-Fi itself. All whimsy is the *Beeblebrox*; and the ark ship in space is full of deep-frozen middle management men sent to colonize another planet for their own planet's good.

The disease infected an unsuspecting public as a programme on Radio 4 two years ago. It works best on radio, that most suggestive of media; but it has since become two books, a play, an LP, and a current television series. The plot, such as it is, is a sequence of episodic disasters and hilarities. Douglas Adams is a master of the Onomastics and Paronomasia of Space. Paradox proliferates. Beautiful monsters have to be rescued from ravening princesses. And a simple space song follows the familiar theme of boy-being meets girl-being beneath a silvery moon, which then explodes for no adequately explored reason.

The Man who rules the Universe turns out to be a solipsist linguistic philosopher who believes in nobody else, except, thank heavens, his ginger cat. The travellers come to rest on a primitive planet that turns out to be prehistoric Earth, so becoming their own ancestors. Science fiction I can usually take, or preferably leave. But if this does not make you laugh, gee you guys are so unhip, it's a wonder your bums don't fall off.

Philip Howard

Here be Dragons

The Grand Dragon, by Irma Kurtz (Arrow, £1.35)

Whoever wrote the words for the cover of the paperback edition of Irma Kurtz's *The Grand Dragon* has done her a double disservice. "A powerful novel", it says, in large type, under the title, "about the deceptions of the flesh". Yet the book is not in any obvious sense powerful, being neither grandiose, nor dramatic, nor given to the wider philosophies of life. Rather, it is a quietly stylish, understated narrative of contemporary life about being Jewish, about friendship between women, about the chilliness of infidelity. Nor is much flesh involved. If anything, *The Grand Dragon* is about the deceptions of the mind.

Irma Kurtz has been for many years a journalist, and that is her principal theme: what it is like to be a reporter, to spend weeks on the move writing with pens that bear the name of the current hotel; to look, always, for the helpful visual detail that will transform banality into perception; to face up without cowardice to the fractious chanciness of interviews.

She handles it all lightly, with an authentic tone, self-aware to the point that she can mock herself, say of her heroine that life is reduced "to a triumph of better-than-nothing". "I had", she makes her reporter say, toughly, "no interest in any new place beyond the chance it gave me to collect sights, sounds, an interview and try to forget myself".

Around this, she has constructed the fabric of a novel. An American in her late thirties, Jewish, single, successful, goes to write a piece about the Ku-Klux-Klan. The reportage, of interviewing men "middle aged, greying or balding, very thin or very fat, loosed lipped but close mouthed" conveys menace. She is scared but curious. The Jewish faith she has long brooded over haunts her. Then she meets that last apostle of Ku-Klux-Klan bigotry: *The Grand Dragon*, a flaxen haired hero whose disgust of all things Jewish is frenzied. But he is better than that: on other matters, he talks the same language as she does. She goes to bed with him.

Irma Kurtz has done that most difficult of things: written a novel that smells strongly of autobiography, where only the extremely improbable is a guarantor of its status as fiction. She is at her best writing of the minor deceptions of life; less convincing when she reaches those regions where imagination is more important than honesty.

Caroline Moorehead



The Suffragettes' Memorial, from Wate's Book of London Churchyards—a guide to the old churchyards and burial grounds of the City and Central London by Harvey Hackmann, photographs by Angelo Hornack (Collins, £5).

Heian Lady

The Tale of Genji, by Murasaki Shikibu. Translated and introduced by Edward G. Seidensticker. (Penguin, £5.95).

It's a classic, of course, that everyone has heard of, but few have read. One of the earliest novels, dating from eleventh century Japan, (always a debatable point if you remember *The Golden Ass* and count in the Odyssey and Beowulf) it is nearly a thousand pages long, and relates the life and death of a hero, Gengi the "shining prince", set in the court life of Heian Japan, which the author knew well, being a court lady herself.

Her real name is unknown—the second half of her name derives from an office held by her father, and the first might as well be a number of things—taken from a leading character in the novel, it also means "purple" which might mean "fuji", the Japanese name for wisteria, and she came from the great Fujiwara family. Edward Seidensticker explains quite a lot of this in his introduction, which also relates the history and provenance of the book.

I love a great thick book, being an omnivorous and speedy reader, but I must confess that I am defeated. I can see the fascination of this extraordinary life, entirely ruled by elaborate conventions and obedience to style. Every garment is minutely described, with comments as to its beauty and suitability. Elaborate notes are written from lover to the loved one, and scrutinised with a hyper-critical eye. Performances on the koto and flute are judged to be keys to the character of the player. Genji, adored by all, has a splendid time collecting a large number of ladies in a fairly determined way, but they have a less good time; having to depend upon the hours and times of his desire, with nothing much else to do. One could, of course, become a nun or throw oneself into the sea.

I did find it extremely disconcerting that few of the leading characters had names—the "Akashi Lady" or the "Rukujo Lady" or even the "Lady with the red nose" were not sufficient to remember quite who they were, if you weren't paying attention, and the habit of dispensing with dialogue and substituting quotations, as Lord Peter Wimsey has already observed, saves original thought.

If you wish to embark on eleventh century Japanese fiction, I recommend first reading Ivan Morris's *The World of the Shining Prince* (Penguin, £2.95), which is a fascinating commentary on the book, and sets it in the social and historical context, which I found most helpful and illuminating. Even so, I failed, around page 500 or so. I recommend it to stronger hearts than mine, and feel that there should be no recourse for me but the nunnery or the sea. However, as one of the author's contemporaries at court wrote *The Pillow Book of Sei Shonagun*, perhaps eleventh century Japan was not quite such a dull place as all that.

Philippa Toomey

Bagthorpes and catastrophe

The Bagthorpe Saga: Ordinary Jack; Absolute Zero; Bagthorpes Unlimited, by Helen Cresswell (Puffin Books 85p each)

Mrs Laura Bagthorpe, alias Stella Bright, writes a column for a monthly journal. It is not, as you might expect from the pseudonym, on horoscopes but on Readers' Problems, and there's a running joke in "The Bagthorpe Saga" that she would be better employed outside her Agony sanctum, sorting out the chaos in her own family (two boys, two girls, two grandparents and a temperamental husband). For although Helen Cresswell assures us that most of these characters are geniuses, and although she goes on *ad nauseam* about the Strings to their Bows—anything from tennis to Voltaire—Bagthorpe *pere* shoots closest to the mark when he says gloomily "We emerge as buffoons".

Too mettlesome in their quest for superiority, the Bagthorpes invite catastrophe. Grandma is apprehended for wanting to cheat at Bingo; maggot-breeding is undertaken, with dire results; and Mr Henry Bagthorpe, a writer of television scripts, is subject to permanent persecution and is to be found frequently asserting a desire to resign from the human race. If that's not enough then there's always the four-year-old cousin, Daisy Parker (of The Knoll), who demonstrates much precocity in pyromania, hydromania and writing on walls. Only in rare moments of harmony and repose, as when the family unite to repel the dreadful Mr Sugden, who lays claim to the daft dog Zero, and only in the treatment of Zero himself and of "Ordinary Jack"—the non-genius youngest son—does the Saga generate sufficient contrast to offset its author's relentless pursuit of disaster.

Miss Cresswell has also been accused in some quarters of elitism in this saga. Quite apart from their classy Bow Strings, the Bagthorpes have a rural mansion, an uncle who plays the stockmarket, and a daily, Mrs Fosdyke, who is the butt of jokes impugning the dignity of Working Folk. The truth is though, that the books get their laughs or giggles largely through the standard device of popular music-hall farce: custard pies, one-dimensional characterization and the clanging up of expected epithets dead on cue. It will be interesting to see how far the lazily constructed, episodic narrative has been tailored to the demands of television serialisation, which is due to begin in March. And I wonder if any bright script writer has plans for a late-night sit-com, bringing back Atlanta, the voluptuous Danish au pair, who disappeared at the end of Volume One, and featuring dreamy Celia Parker, Daisy's poetic mum. Perhaps Henry Bagthorpe himself might have a go.

Brian Alderson

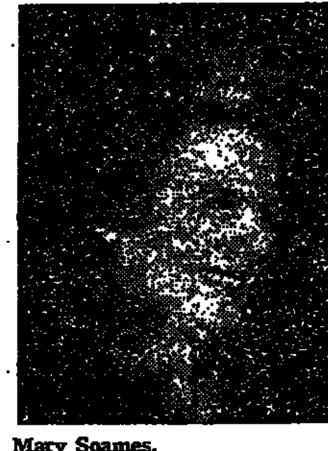
A daughter's story

"I found writing a book very strange because I'd never written one before" said the winner of the Wolfson Literary Award for 1979; "it was like starting with Everest when you haven't climbed the Chilterns." The prize was for *Clementine Churchill* written by her daughter, Mary Soames, (now in Penguin, at £2.50)

It is an enormous book, some 760 pages long and it seems extraordinary that she should have been able to manage so much in the way of research and writing. "Most of the interviewing was with my mother, of course. The book was started 14 years before she died, and she knew I was going to do it. I was able to talk to her a lot about it—it was such a help, and also it gave extra point and zest to our conversations. I used to have a little list of things I wanted to ask her about—three or four letters I'd got that would jog her memory, or were not clear to me, and I'd say to her, after we'd had lunch or coffee or something, 'Mamma, let's have a book conversation' and I'd ask her about specific points. My technical questions, like who lived in Barons Court or at The Larches from where you wrote might touch off something which was very interesting, and an addition. I didn't write it down at the time, I used to make a note when I got home. I didn't use a tape recorder—I have an absolute mental and mechanical block—and I came to the conclusion that if it's listening, I stop listening."

"There were great difficulties—I did find working with perpetual interruptions difficult. When I started in 1963 it wasn't too bad—I used to get back to the book when the children went to school. My husband had a constituency, and I went there quite often, and then from 1968 to 1972 we were in Paris, and I didn't touch it. I collected information, and my wonderful literary adviser Ann Hoffmann did quite a lot of the non-personal interviews. We pursued various lines of research — my boilers were damped down, but not extinguished: After four years I picked it up again, but you have lost the impetus. One started writing differently, and it certainly had to go through the mincer again. I was always afraid that the jerks and the hiccups would show in the text. I'd done 11 chapters when I went to Paris, and I read through it again right through and thought how one changes! It's rather like leaving a bit of knitting for a long time—you can always see when you started again. On the last lap I simply became a very neglectful wife and sacrificed everything to get the book finished. It was never meant to appear before my mother's death, but when she died the publishers wanted it quickly.

"When I heard I had won the Wolfson prize I nearly passed out in a dead faint. I was thrilled, I really was. It gave me more pleasure than I can say, because I was terribly conscious that to be handed these marvellous papers was like having a treasure. They had been given to me to use *first* in a way I felt was wrong, in that I was a total amateur, and getting the prize made me feel that I was respectable. The reviewers were very kind to me, and some of them were so helpful. I *did* realize that people would be all too ready to take me to the cleaners if I made too many schoolgirl howlers, and so I got Margot Levy as a very good history tutor. There was no way you could use these letters without relating them to the historical and political events of the times, and my mother's life was so bound up in it. You must remember that three quarters of the book *is* letters. So many of them wouldn't have made sense to people reading them unless they were historians, or immersed in the period, unless one could paint in the background. Margot Levy helped me very much with this, and also when it came to cutting. I can't start, and I can't *stop*! I had to cut nearly 100,000 words. In the beginning the letters were sacred cows—so wonderful that I tended rather to put them in, and I was loath to cut a lot because you know how nowadays everybody thinks you are hiding something—and I'm really not conscious that I've hidden anything, but the cuts were absolutely necessary or else it would have been more than one volume."



Mary Soames.

There were one or two things that surprised her about her mother's life. "I certainly didn't undeerstand how much of my mother's life was hag-ridden by money worries. As I grew up I realized that there had been lean times. But in reading the letters there was always an awful worry about Chartwell—this is really why she didn't like Chartwell, because she always thought it would be too much for them, and it jolly nearly was. It was twice put on the market, and then in the end they didn't sell it. My mother was terribly strict and tremendously meticulous about money and paying bills, my father was more buoyant and more feckless about money—he felt he had the power within himself to earn, which indeed he had, but really bills got paid from book to book or article to article just like any writer or journalist—with very little capital resources. As children we lived in the lap of comfort and never seemed to be short of anything, but if my father had died early, like F. E. Smith, I think my mother would have been left extremely badly off. They were always living beyond their means, just scraping through. It had an abrading and exhausting effect on her psychologically—I think a lot of her nervousness and worry did stem from this."

"Another thing I didn't understand until I came to write the book—much of which came from talking to my mother—was how much her childhood and adolescence affected her personality and caused her inhibitions in later life." Clementine Churchill's father and mother were separated, and on bad terms. Money was short. Her elder sister Kitty, who died young, was the favourite child. "That nomadic childhood and the great favouritism that her mother showed to Kitty, and being badly off in a world of rich people—it is very clear in my mother's life how childhood experiences can affect character and emotional outlook. I always think it is so remarkable, really, that my mother didn't marry the wrong person. Nowadays you don't have to marry someone you are not in love with to get away from a tiresome mother (though I'm not sure it makes much difference in the long run). Sydney Peel was her other great early love, though she always said she wasn't in love with him, and she sensed the difference. She drove herself very hard—a non-giver-inner—and every now and then she really did have to go and re-charge her batteries. She didn't indulge herself, she really had to do it, and she could always get it together when it was necessary."

For all that, she really enjoyed writing the book. It has been suggested that she should write her memoirs: "I thought that was rather bustling me into the tomb, and I can wait a little. If I were to write again, it would have to be non-fiction—I couldn't invent a story to save my life, I'd just have to have the bullet straight through my head."

Let's hope it does not come to that. Memoirs of her early life, Paris, Brussels, Zimbabwe, would be welcome. As she says: "I always thought being middle-aged would be somehow dull and uneventful, but mine certainly hasn't been."

Philippa Toomey

Unspoken secrets

Rosmersholm
Royal Exchange, Manchester

Irving Wardle

A capacity to respond to *Rosmersholm* is the mark of the true Ibsenite. Either it strikes you as the ultimate refinement of his method, or it appears a stifling labyrinth leading nowhere.

There came a moment towards the end of Casper Wrede's production when somebody said "You'd better know, something happened . . ." was too often for me. But up to that point, the performance exerts a continuous spell such as I have never before experienced from this play. It is richly nuanced and every nuance counts; every pause is filled. The sensation is that something of complex importance is being said and that you cannot afford to miss a single detail.

The Exchange theatre was designed by a group who first made their names with Ibsen, and it is a perfect instrument for this play; capable at once of projecting grand-scale symbolic effects in the outer perimeter, and examining the naturalistic action almost in laboratory conditions. Both sides emerge in the first seconds of the show: first with the thunderous roar of the mill-race, and then in the light, rapid exchanges between Rebecca and Mrs Helseth (Rachael Thomas) that pack so much of the background and present relationships into a few lines.

This opening also succeeds in introducing the haunted aftermath of Beata's suicide without darkening the atmosphere. A lot is going to come out, and the production vitally establishes that these people are deeply attached to each other and have a lot to lose. One case in point is the authoritarian reactionary Dr Kroll, splendidly salvaged by Jeffry Wickham as a man whose fixed ideas in no way diminish his capacities as a sympathetic friend. When Rosmer declares his loss of faith and his decision to join the opposition party, what comes over is the brutal shock this inflicts on his old friend. Kroll's lines are written as bitter accusation, but Mr Wickham plays them as a cry of pain sometimes going to the brink of tears.

Rosmer himself does not acquire so human a face. The character is the play's moral centre, and the cause for all the surrounding sacrifices, appeals, and political manipulations. Christopher Gable supplies all that, and presents the high-minded pastor to the upstanding, unsmiling life, but without convincing you that he personally is worth all the fuss.

An electric partnership, however, does develop between him and Celia Gregory's Rebecca, whose guarded revelations and imperative undercurrents command every eye in the theatre. Miss Gregory has clearly explored every recess in the Rebecca mystery, and what she presents is the portrait of a woman who knows her place; who has found her own temporary point of rest and her own sense of dignity although she is not Rosmer's wife and not mistress of the house. Her playing is fast, conversationally low-keyed and packed with unspoken intensities. When these do burst out, as when Rosmer succumbs to the guilt she has determined to drive out, or when Kroll touches on the subject of incest, the effect is tremendous. Her great achievement is to have vindicated the playwright's choice to create a character burdened with secrets not all of which find expression in the play. You follow her every inch of the way and respect her decision to die with some things still unspoken.

The other stylistic masterstroke is the casting of the fine Norwegian actor Espen Skjonberg in the non-naturalistic role of Ulrik Brendel who erupts among the tight-lipped gentry in the likeness of a tramp-seer, radiating warmth, volatility, flamboyant gesture, and correctly leaving you to decide whether Brendel is a mountebank or a genius. He also connects the play directly to its poetic origins.

The Royal Ballet

The Royal Ballet will make a seven-week tour of North America next summer as part of its fiftieth anniversary season. It will visit New York, Washington, Boston and Toronto.

During the tour, which opens at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on June 15, the company will present *Swan Lake*, *The Sleeping Beauty* and Kenneth MacMillan's two-act ballet *Isadora*, which will receive its premiere next April; there will also be five one-act ballets by Sir Frederick Ashton and two by MacMillan. Dancers taking part will include Anthony Dowell, David Wall, Merle Park, Lesley Collier and Marguerite Porter.

As part of the celebrations for the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Ballet, an evening of new ballets by five young choreographers will be presented by the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet next April. The works, by David Bintley, Jonathan Burrows, Michael Corder, Derek Deane and Jennifer Jackson, will be presented as part of the company's spring season at Sadler's Wells, which starts on March 31. Among other events *Giselle*, in the production by Peter Wright, will enter the company's repertory on April 3.

Earlier in the new year the company will begin a regional tour, with visits to Southampton, Leeds, Stratford-on-Avon, Glasgow, Blackpool and Liverpool.

Radio

Never lost for words

There is never any sitting back with brain no more han half engaged when Jonathan Miller is delivering himself and this was certainly the case when he conversed with John Drummond in the first of *Edinburgh Festival Writers*, recorded before an audience at the 1980 Festival Writers' Conference. Notwithstanding Mr Drummond's occasional questions and observations, the whole affair gave the impression of being a more or less seamless robe of talk on his companion's part, so it was very likely *impossible to avoid the rather* brusque cutting and joining with which his radio listeners were moved from one topic to the next.

The conversation's main concern was to defend vigorously the role of language against those who have expressed the view that it is in some way a corrupt form of artistic communication. Mr Miller reminded us that audiences for the "purer" forms, for music and dance, have grown at the expense of the "literate" arts, from which it seems some people conclude that this is because they do the job of language better than language itself. In pursuit of this he went on to recount his own experience in the Sudan where he found himself witnessing some animated ethnic scene about the meaning of which he could only make guesses because without the local language he was lost. And one might add, not only lost but prey to fantasy if that happened to be his inclination: the people he was watching may have been engaged in something mildly Jungian; they may equally well have been doing the equivalent of discussing the price of groceries. Plainly in certain absolutely vital respects language is indispensible.

None of this of course is to say that other means of artistic communication are not powerful: we are most of us aware of the effects of music, dance and painting, too. And we probably know that all three arouse feelings and suggest ideas which we have difficulty putting into words. Here is the other side—or another side—of the Miller coin for it is also very noticeable in our efforts to come to grips with these "non-literate" arts that *words* is what we believe we ought to put them into, if we can truly claim to have understood them. The shelves of libraries and bookshops the world over—not to say the columns of great daily newspapers—testify to the strength of that belief. So there is substance at least to an argument that we expect of language more than it is actually able to perform and may even insulate ourselves from certain experiences by our insistence on it. On the other hand this is not to say that we can or should immediately adopt some diametrically different way of behaving: a reaction against a belief does not automatically provide a practical alternative to that belief. We are permeated both individually and culturally with language and a respect for it and are probably not much permeated with anything else we might set against that. All we can do is imagine and imitate which is probably why our efforts to transcend language so often end up, in Mr Miller's cogent phrase, as the "incoherent primal thought patterns of the unique brotherhood of man".

If language matters to us, then it matters to God as well—at least Robert Foxcroft's programme, Words and Worship suggested as much. Originally broadcast to mark the publication of The Alternative Service Book, it received a second broadcast last Sunday night, replacing *The Knife in the Mind* which illness had prevented Douglas Stuart from completing. I suppose the question behind a topic such as this is: does it affect the efficacy of prayer and ritual if it is expressed in the language of the late 17th Century rather than in something nearer our own times? This in turn suggests some others: what is the efficacy of prayer and ritual anyway? What are we attempting to promote and would we know even if we had promoted it?

I do not think these questions featured, but there was a good deal to be learnt about the frame of mind of us who do not ask them. The language of religion tells us not so much about itself, more about social and attitudinal changes: the old form, we learn, expresses mystery and detachment; the new, action and involvement. If the language is old-fashioned, so must that be to which it refers and people will not go for it. The underlying motive smacks of the market place, although there is undoubtedly a great deal in the remark made by Canon Eric James to a traditionalist: "Why stick to what you learnt in your childhood?" This reminds us that religion has always been presented as a special case. Yet if in many other fields we carried on according to the principles and practice of 1680, or even more the year 30, we would not expect to get far; and if then we set down to modify them according to the criteria of some other and possibly quite unrelated activity, observers might be forgiven for asking if we really knew what we were on about.

David Wade

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 7 Feb. 3 p.m. & 7 p.m. RSPB FILMS: Premieres of new RSPB Films. The Commendable Crow features the elegant & dramatic chough; Secret Reeds—bitterns, water rails & reed warblers in their habitat; Seabirds—gulls, terns & auks. £1.20 (ONLY). Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Sunday 8 Feb. 3.15 p.m. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Claudio Abbado (conductor) Hanna Schwarz (mezzo-soprano) Mahler Ruckert Lieder; Symphony No. 1. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 (ONLY). LSO Ltd.

Sunday 8 Feb. 7.30 p.m. PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA, Philharmonia Chorus. Bernard Haitink (cond.), Sheila Armstrong, Alfreda Hodgson, Philip Langridge, Gwynne Howell. Bruckner Te Deum; Symphony No. 9. £3.30, £4.20, £6 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Philharmonia Ltd.

Monday 9 Feb. 8 p.m. ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Charles Dutoit (conductor), Daniel Barenboim (piano) Weber Overture, Euryanthe; Mozart Piano Concerto in C, K. 503; Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2. £4, £5, £6, £7 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). RPO Ltd.

Tuesday 10 Feb. 8 p.m. LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Kurt Sanderling (conductor), John Lill (piano) Rachmaninov Piano Concerto No. 3, Symphony No. 3. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 LPO Ltd.

Wednesday 11 Feb. 5.55 p.m. BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL, Martin Neary Bach Fantasia in G, BWV 572; 4 Ch Preis from the Orgelbüchlein, BWV 618-621; Trio Sonata No. 5, BWV 529; Prelude & Fugue, BWV 551; Partita, BWV 766; Toccata & Fugue, BWV 538 £1.20. Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 11 Feb. 8 p.m. BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, BBC Singers, BBC Symphony Chorus, Southend Boys Choir. Antal Dorati (cond.) Michael Rippon (speaker), Sheila Armstrong, Sarah Walker, Anthony Rolfe Johnson. Gerhard The Plague; Britten Spring Symphony £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. BBC

Thursday 12 Feb. 8 p.m. Sunday 15 3.15 p.m. LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Kurt Sanderling (conductor), Mayumi Fujikawa (violin) Beethoven Overture, Prometheus; Violin Concerto; Brahms Symphony No. 1. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LPO Ltd.

Friday 13 Feb. 8 p.m. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Claudio Abbado (conductor), Margaret Price (soprano). Mahler Three songs from Des Knaben Wunderhorn; Wagner Prelude and Liebestod (Tristan and Isolde); Brahms Serenade No. 1 in D £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6. LSO Ltd.

Saturday 14 Feb. 8 p.m. THE WARMTH OF ITALY AND THE ROMANCE OF VIENNA. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Bernard Keeffe (cond). Mendelssohn Italian Symphony; Tchaikovsky Capriccio Italien; works by Suppé, R. Strauss, Johann Strauss. £1.75, £2.50, £3, £3.75, £4.50, £5. Anglo-Austrian M. S.

Sunday 15 Feb. 7.30 p.m. LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Chorus. D. Atherton (cond.), A. Murray, R. Tear, A. Rolfe Johnson, J. Shirley-Quirk, J. Tomlinson. Stravinsky La Faune et la Bergère; Le Roi des Etoiles; The Flood; Oedipus Rex. £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £6 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). LSO Ltd.

Monday 16 Feb. 5.55 p.m. CONCERT PLATFORM (RFH Waterloo Room). Fifth in a series of talks arranged in collaboration with Morley College. Donald Mitchell on Mahler's Symphony No. 3. The talk will be followed by informal discussion. 50p. Royal Festival Hall

Monday 16 Feb. 8 p.m. PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Philharmonia Chorus. Southend Boys' Choir. Bernard Haitink (conductor), Alfreda Hodgson (contralto). Mahler Symphony No. 3. (There will be no interval during the performance.) £3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Philharmonia Ltd.

Tuesday 17 Feb. 8 p.m. ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. In the presence of HRH The Prince of Wales. Maurizio Pollini (conductor/piano). Mozart Piano Concerto in E flat, K.449; Symphony No. 34; Piano Concerto in G, K.453. £3.30, £3.80 (ONLY). ECO Music Soc. Ltd.

Wednesday 18 Feb. 5.55 p.m. BACH ORGAN FESTIVAL. Gillian Weir, Bach 3 Ch. Preis.: BWV 706, 705 & 702. Fantasia in G, BWV 571; 3 Ch. Preis. BWV 735, 734 & 736; Franck Choral No. 3 in B minor; Reger Fantasia & Fugue in D minor; Eden Moto ostinato. £1.20. Royal Festival Hall

Wednesday 18 Feb. 8 p.m. ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. BBC Symphony Orchestra. Michael Gielen (conductor). Elisabeth Söderström (soprano), Thomas Allen (baritone). Zemlinsky Lyric Symphony; Beethoven Symphony No. 7. £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5.00, £6.00.

Thursday 19 Feb. 8 p.m. LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Christoph Eschenbach (conductor/piano). Rossini Overture, The Silken Ladder; Mozart Piano Concerto in B flat, K. 595; Beethoven Symphony No. 3 (Eroica). £1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5.00, £6.00. LPO Ltd.

Friday 20 Feb. 8 p.m. ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Henry Krips (conductor), Pascal Rogé (piano). Beethoven Overture, Coriolan; Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor); Symphony No. 5. £1.75, £2.75, £3.75, £4.50, £5, £5.50. Raymond Gubbay

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 7 Feb. 7.45 p.m. HANDEL: BELSHAZZAR, Jane Manning, Marilyn Bennett, James Bowman, Anthony Roden, Anthony Smith, Colin Harper, Robert Aldwinkle. Handel Opera Chorus and Orchestra, Charles Farncombe (conductor). £1.10, £1.70, £2.30, £2.80, £3.50 Handel Opera Society

Sunday 8 Feb. 3 p.m. DANIEL VARSANO (piano). Satie 3 Gnossiennes; 3 Valses; Avant dernières pensées; Embryons desséchés; 3 Gymnopédies. Ravel Jeux d'eau; Sonatine; Fauré Nocturnes Nos. 4 & 5; Debussy Jardin sous la pluie; 2 Preludes; L'isle joyeuse. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Grapevine Int PR Ltd.

Sunday 8 Feb. 7.15 p.m. A VICTORIAN EVENING with the Nash Ensemble, Jim Parker (cond.), Richard Briers, Alfred Marks, Julie Walters. Elgar Wind Music; Mendelssohn Piano Trio Op. 49; Scenes from Victorian London—text by Henry Mayhew, music by Jim Parker. £1.50, £2.50, £3.25, £4. Nash Ensemble

Monday 9 Feb. 7.45 p.m. INSURANCE ORCHESTRA, Philip White (conductor) Maureen Smith (violin). Sullivan Overture, Iolanthe; Dvorak Slavonic Dances Nos. 1-4; Bruch Violin Concerto No. 1; Berwald Symphony No. 4 £1.20, £1.50 (ONLY) Insurance Orchestral Society

Tuesday 10 Feb. 7.45 p.m. Members of the AMADEUS QUARTET Beethoven String Trio in E flat, Op. 3; String Trio in C minor, Op. 9 No. 3; Serenade in D, Op. 8. (Please note change of programme, due to indisposition.) ALL SEATS SOLD. Ibbs and Tillett

Wednesday 11 Feb. 7.45 p.m. GERAINT JONES ORCHESTRA, Geraint Jones (cond.) Vivaldi Conc. in A for strings; Vln. Conc. in C minor; Conc. in G minor for 2 cellos; C.P.E. Bach Hpschd. Conc. in D minor; J.S. Bach Conc. in C for 2 hpschds. £2, £2.50, £3. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd.

Thursday 12 Feb. 7.45 p.m. TAMAS UNGAR (piano). Bartók Centenary Recital Bartók Fifteen Hungarian Peasant Songs; Suite, Out of Doors; Sonata; Dance Suite. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Australian Artists Overseas

Friday 13 Feb. 7.45 p.m. LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA, M. Sidwell (cond.), Handel Concerto Grosso in B minor, Op. 6 No. 12; Bach Oboe Concerto in A, BWV 1055a; Brandenburg Concerto No. 5; Mozart Horn Concerto in E flat, K. 417; Boyce Symphony No. 4. £2, £2.80, £3.40, £3.80, £4.50. London Bach Orch.

Saturday 14 Feb. 7.45 p.m. STEINITZ BACH PLAYERS, London Bach Society, P. Steinitz (cond.) & sists. Music for Epiphany III & St Valentine's Day. Bach Cantatas Nos. 73, 90, 178; Conc. for vln. & ob.; Schutz Artso, my fair one. £1.50, £2, £2.75, £3.25, £3.50 Steinitz Bach Players

Sunday 15 Feb. 3 p.m. CHRISTOPH ESCHENBACH and JUSTUS FRANTZ (piano duet). Schubert Lebensstürme, D.947 (Allegro in A minor); Variations in E minor on a French Song, D.624; Schubert Sonata in C, D.812 (Grand Duo). £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50. Ingpen and Williams Ltd.

Sunday 15 Feb. 7.15 p.m. EUGENE SARBU violin. Gordon Back (piano). Grieg Sonata in C minor; Brahms Sonata in A, Op. 100; Smetana From My Homeland; Beethoven Sonata in G, Op. 30, No. 3; Ravel Tzigane. £1.10, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50. Ibbs and Tillett

Monday 16 Feb. 7.45 p.m. CAMERATA BERN. Thomas Fuerl (leader), Aurele Nicolet (flute), Thomas Demenga (cello). Pergolesi Concertino in F minor; Richter Flute Concerto in E minor; Elgar Serenade for strings; Haydn Cello Concerto in C; Grieg Holberg Suite. £1.10, £2.10, £3.20, £4.30. Basil Douglas Ltd.

Tuesday 17 Feb. 7.45 p.m. LONDON STUDENT CHORALE. London Bach Orchestra. V. Meakins (cond.) & sists. Charpentier Te Deum for dbl. choir; Magnificat in D minor; Handel Concerto Grosso, Op. 6, No. 10; Dixit Dominus. £1.10, £2.10, £3.20, £4.30. London Student Chorale

Thursday 19 Feb. 7.45 p.m. ABBEY SIMON (piano). Franck Prelude, Chorale and Fugue; Schumann Arabesque in C, Op. 18; Beethoven Sonata in A flat, Op. 110; Chopin The Four Ballades. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Basil Douglas Ltd.

Friday 20 Feb. 7.45 p.m. LONDON CHANTICLEER ORCHESTRA, John Bate Choir. Ruth Gipps (cond.) & sists. Ruth Gipps' 60th Birthday Concert. Gipps Coronation Procession; Piano Conc.; The Cat; Arnold Vars. on a theme by Ruth Gipps. £1, £1.60, £2.10, £2.70, £3.20 Basil Douglas Ltd.

PURCELL ROOM

Sunday 8 Feb. 7 p.m. ARIE VARDI (piano). Ben-Zion Orgad Rashooyot. Schubert Sonata in B flat, D.960. Debussy Preludes, Book 2. £1.50, £2, £2.50. Israeli Embassy/Victor Hochhauser Ltd.

Monday 9 Feb. 6 p.m. THE BATTLE FOR THE COAST. NEPTUNE'S FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS. Michael Trinick (lecturer). Fourth in a series of National Trust lectures. £1.50 The National Trust

Monday 9 Feb. 8 p.m. LOUISE WILLIAMS (violin), FRANCIS GRIER (piano). Beethoven sonata in C minor, Op. 30 No. 2; Debussy Sonata in G minor for violin and piano; Ysaye Sonata No. 2 for solo violin; Brahms Sonata No.1 in G, Op. 78. £1, £1.50. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd.

Tuesday 10 Feb. 7.30 p.m. HAMISH MILNE (piano). Works by Bach/Busoni; Haydn; Beethoven; Medtner and Liszt. (Please note change of artist and programme.) £1.20 £1.80, £2.40. Hamish Milne

Wednesday 11 Feb. 7.30 p.m. BARLOW BAROQUE PLAYERS. Telemann Tercentenary Concert. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40. Jeremy Barlow

Thursday 12 Feb. 7.30 p.m. SUSAN TYRRELL (mezzo-contralto), DAVID OWEN NORRIS (piano). Prog. inc. Schubert Lieder; Fauré Le jardin clos; Brahms Zigeunerlieder; Rosalie Coopman Scena: L'aigle à doux Têtes (first public performance). £1.80, £2.40 (ONLY). Jane Gray

Friday 13 Feb. 7.30 p.m. PHILIP MEAD (piano), 20th cent. piano music. 1st of 2 recitals. Bartók Sonata; Janácek In the Mist; Nielsen Suite, Op. 45; Pawlu Groch Rhapsoldia; Stravinsky Sonata (1924); Trois mouvements de Pétrouchka. £1.50, £2, £2.50. Helen Jennings Concert Agency

In concert du Maurier and Philharmonia Riccardo Muti

Wembley Conference Centre

Wembley HA9 0DW Box Office 01-902 1234

Saturday next 14 February at 7.30

A NIGHT IN VIENNA

HENRY KRIPS, LILLIAN WATSON.

To include works by

MOZART, SCHUBERT & JOHANN STRAUSS

£2.20, £3.30, £4, £4.50, £5 from Box Office (01-902 1234).

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More Entertainments appear on page 12

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Philharmonia Orchestra

MUSIC DIRECTOR: RICCARDO MUTI

BERNARD HAITINK

conducts

Tomorrow at 7.30

SHEILA ARMSTRONG *ALFREDA HODGSON*
PHILIP LANGRIDGE GWYNNE HOWELL

Philharmonia Chorus

Bruckner: Te Deum
Bruckner: Symphony No. 9

Sponsored by the GKN Group
£3.30, £4.20, £6 (ALL OTHERS SOLD)

Monday 16 February at 8
ALFREDA HODGSON
Philharmonia Chorus, The Southend Boys' Choir
Mahler: Symphony No. 3
Sponsored by The Condé Nast Publications Ltd.
£3.30 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

MONDAY NEXT, 9 FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

DANIEL BARENBOIM

SILVER JUBILEE CONCERT

For full details see South Bank panel

Wednesday, 11 February, at 8 p.m.

50th Anniversary Season

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ANTAL DORATI

MICHAEL RIPPON SHEILA ARMSTRONG
SARAH WALKER ANTHONY ROLFE JOHNSON

BBC Singers, BBC Symphony Chorus, Southend Boys' Choir
(Please note change of speaker)

GERHARD The Plague
BRITTEN Spring Symphony

£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN MUSIC SOCIETY

aams SATURDAY NEXT, 14 FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.

THE WARMTH OF ITALY
THE ROMANCE OF VIENNA

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Introduced and conducted by BERNARD KEEFFE

Works by Johann Strauss, Richard Strauss, Suppé, Mendelssohn (Italian Symphony) & Tchaikovsky (Italian Capriccio)
£1.75, £2.50, £3.75, £4.50, £5 (ONLY) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

STRAVINSKY FESTIVAL

SUNDAY, 15 FEBRUARY at 7.30 p.m.
London Symphony Orchestra & Chorus
Cond. DAVID ATHERTON
See RFH panel for details

TUESDAY, 17 FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.
In the presence of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales



ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
MAURIZIO POLLINI

Conductor/Soloist

MOZART

Piano Concerto in E flat, K.449; Symphony No. 34; *Piano Concerto in G, K.453*
£3.30, £3.80 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

RAYMOND GUBBAY presents
FRIDAY, 20 FEBRUARY at 8 p.m.

BEETHOVEN

CORIOLAN OVERTURE
PIANO CONCERTO No. 5 ('Emperor')
SYMPHONY No. 5
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor HENRY KRIPS PASCAL ROGÉ piano
£1.75, £2.75, £3.75, £4.50, £5, £5.50 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
MONDAY, 23 FEBRUARY at 8

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
VILEM TAUSKY ALLAN SCHILLER

Overture: The Barber of Seville .... ROSSINI
Fantasia on Greensleeves .... VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
Piano Concerto in A *minor* .... *GRIEG*
Symphony No. 9 (from the "New World") .... DVORAK
£1.25, £2.25, £3, £3.75, £4.50, £5 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
MONDAY, 3 MARCH at 8 p.m.

ITZHAK PERLMAN

with
BRUNO CANINO piano

MOZART:	Sonata in C major, K.296
STRAUSS:	Violin Sonata
DEBUSSY:	Violin Sonata
PAGANINI:	Caprice No. 24
CHOPIN:	Nocturne in C sharp minor
SARASATE:	Malaguena; Introduction & Tarantelle

£1.60, £2.50, £3.40, £4.30, £5.20, £6.50 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

SUNDAY, 8 MARCH at 3.15 p.m.

EMIL GILELS

plays

BEETHOVEN

Sonata in D major, Op. 10 No. 3
Eroica Variations, Op. 35
Sonatina in G major, Op. 79
Sonata in E flat (Les Adieux), Op. 81a
Sonata in E minor, Op. 90

£6, £5, £4.20, £3.30, £2.40, £1.60 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management: IBBS & TILLETT LTD.

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OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight & Thurs. 7.30: Cinderella. Tues. 7.30: Romeo & Juliet. Wed. 7.30: Madam Butterfly. Fri. 7.30: Tosca. 104 balcony seats avail from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1066 'S' Gardenchange cc 836 6903; 65 Amphiseats avail for all perfs. from 10.00 a.m. on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET Ton't, Mon. & Fri. at 7.30 La Fille mal gardée. Tues & Thurs at 7.30 Troy Game, A Month in the Country, Les Noces.
THE ROYAL OPERA Wed. at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson all perfs.).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 Tel 01-837 1672/1673/3856 Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 01-278 0871. Until Feb 21 D'OYLY CARTE presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS Evs 7.30, Mats Sats and Feb 11 & 18 at 2.30. Today Iolanthe. Mon to Wed. HMS Pinafore. Thur to Sat. The Pirates of Penzance. Tkts £3.00 to £7.50.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs at 7.30, Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0 TONY BRITTON PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. New booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

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ALBERY S 836 3878, cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp bkgs 379 6061, 836 3962. Eves. 8, Thurs mat 3.00. Stalls from £2.90, Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCK-OUT'" S. Times/S. Exp. DENIS LAWSON Most Promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980 PAL JOEY "IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 10-6 Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Tonight 7.30, Tomor 7.30 THE SUICIDE by Nikolai Erdman "Highly entertaining farce" Time Out. "The RSC has uncovered a masterpiece" Gdn. With: O'Casey's award winning JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK (next perf 10 Feb) and Peter Nichols' PASSION PLAY (next perf 13 Feb) Prestel booking 22035 Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

APOLLO. S cc 01-437 2663. Grp. Sales 379 6061. LAST PERFORMANCES TODAY! at 5.0 & 8.0. RODNEY BEWES FRANCIS MATTHEWS in "An unusually truthful and intelligent comedy" The Observer. MIDDLE AGE SPREAD COMEDY OF THE YEAR WEST END THEATRE AWARDS 1979

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thurs 2.30. FAITH BROOK, JOHN ARNATT, LUCY GUTTERIDGE, TONY CAUNTER, DAVID TROUGHTON, in EDGAR WALLACE's thriller THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED LADY.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

SUNDAY, 15 FEBRUARY at 7.15 p.m.

EUGENE SARBU

violin
with GORDON BACK piano

Sonata in C minor .... GRIEG
Sonata No. 2 in A major .... BRAHMS
'*From My Homeland*' .... SMETANA
Sonata in G major, Op. 30 No. 3 .. BEETHOVEN
Tzigane .... RAVEL

£1.10, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management: IBBS & TILLETT

MONDAY 16 FEBRUARY at 7.45 p.m.
Basil Douglas Ltd. presents

CAMERATA BERN

AURELE NICOLET flute
THOMAS DEMENGA cello

PERGOLESI:	*Concertino RN4 in F minor*
RICHTER:	Concerto for flute and orchestra in E minor
ELGAR:	Serenade for Strings
HAYDN:	Cello Concerto in C major
GRIEG:	Holberg Suite

£1.10, £2.10, £3.20, £4.30 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

TUESDAY 17 FEBRUARY at 7.45 p.m.
CHARPENTIER: TE DEUM for DOUBLE CHOIR (First British Performance)
MAGNIFICAT in D minor for DOUBLE CHOIR
HANDEL: CONCERTO GROSSO Op. 6 No. 10
DIXIT DOMINUS
Rebecca Museley-Morgan, Alison Higham-Bell, Malcolm Smith, Neil Jenkins, Brian Rayner Cook
LONDON STUDENT CHORALE. LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA
VAUGHAN MEAKINS conductor
For full details see South Bank panel

Basil Douglas Ltd. presents

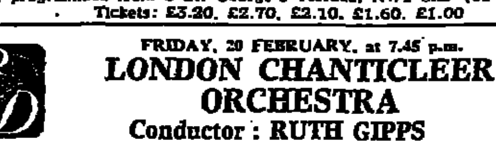
SCHUMANN SERIES

Thursdays at 7.45 p.m.

19 February. ABBEY SIMON Arabesque
5 March. NIKITA MAGALOFF Carnaval
19 March. CHARLES ROSEN Waldscenen Davidsbündlertänze
2 April. JANOS SOLYOM Faschingsschwank aus Wien
16 April. JEAN-PHILIPPE COLLARD Three Fantasiestücke
7 May. VLADO PERLEMUTER Kreisleriana

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FRIDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, at 7.45 p.m.



LONDON CHANTICLEER ORCHESTRA

Conductor: RUTH GIPPS
60th Birthday Concert
JOHN BATE CHOIR
Alison Baker, Antony Ransome, Alison Mary Sutton
GIPPS: Coronation Procession (1953) 1st public perf. in U.K.; Piano Concerto; The Cat.
ARNOLD: Variations on a theme of Ruth Gipps
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HAROLD HOLT LIMITED presents
SUNDAY 22 FEBRUARY at 3

MURRAY PERAHIA

Only London recital this season

MOZART:	Fantasy in D minor, K.397; Rondo in D major, K.485
SCHUMANN:	Fantasiestücke, Op. 12
BARTOK:	Improvisations, Op. 20
SCHUBERT:	Impromptus, Op. 90

£1, £1.80, £4.50 (all others sold) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

WEDNESDAY 25 FEBRUARY at 7.45 p.m.

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

ENRIQUE GARCIA ASENSIO conductor
CRISTINA ORTIZ piano
SARAH WALKER mezzo-soprano

FAURE:	Masques et bergamasques
SCHUMANN:	Piano Concerto
WOLF:	Italian Serenade
FALLA:	El Amor brujo

£1.60, £2.60, £3.50, £4.40, £5 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

THURSDAY 26 FEBRUARY at 7.45 p.m.

PACO PEÑA

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Traditional flamenco styles and works by Pena, Ramon Montoya and Sabricas
£1.40, £2, £2.40, £3.40, £4.40 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management: Noel Gay Productions

PURCELL ROOM

Saturday 14 Feb. 7.30 p.m. JUDITH HALL flute, MELVIN TAN harpsichord. Bach: Sonatas for flute and harpsichord in E major, C major, B minor, E minor, E flat major; Sonata in A minor for solo flute. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40 Jane Gray

St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon. Box Office 01-222 1061. Mon.–Fri. 11 a.m.–6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Monday 9 Feb. 7.30 p.m. MUSIC PROJECTS. LOCRIAN STRING QUARTET. Richard Bernas, cond. Nicole Tibbles, sop. Stephen Jackson, bar. New works by Richard Bolley, Mark A. Turnage, John Woolrich. £3, £1.50 (O.A.P.s & Students), £1 (S.P.N.M.). S.P.N.M.

Thursday 12 Feb. 1.15 p.m. Lunchtime recital in the Crypt VICKIE JAFFEE soprano/lute. Lute songs by Dowland, Robert Jones, Coperario and Morley. Introduced by the artist. 90p from 12.15 p.m. The Friends of St. John's

Monday 16 Feb. & Wednesday 18 Feb. 7.30 p.m. RAFAEL PUYANA harpsichord, The Six Partitas of Bach. £3.75, £3, £2.25, £1.75. Basil Douglas Ltd.

Thursday 19 Feb. 7 p.m. BBC SINGERS, NASH ENSEMBLE, John Poole. Maconchy: The London Echo and the Golden Echo. Cowie: Gesangbuch, for 24 voices & 12 instruments (1st London perf.). Pre-concert talk by EDWARD COWIE, 6.15. (Admission by concert ticket). £2, £1. BBC

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Square
MONDAY, 16 & WEDNESDAY, 18 FEBRUARY at 7.30
Basil Douglas Ltd. presents

RAFAEL PUYANA

harpsichord
The Six Partitas of Bach
£3.75, £3, £2.25, £1.75 from St. John's Box Office (01-222 1061).

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Last 2 weeks Mon-Sat. 8.15. Mats. Thur. 3.00. Sat. 4.00. RALPH RICHARDSON in the National Theatre prod. of EARLY DAYS by David Storey RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Int. Hld Trib "NOT TO BE MISSED" Punch. Group Sales 379 6061.

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CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Eves. 8, Sat. 6 & 8.45. Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams, Martin Connor, Tricia George in A SATIRICAL REVUE TOMFOOLERY Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer "HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS Opens Feb. 26 at 7.00. Reduced price previews Feb. 21, 23, 24, 25 at 8.00.

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GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Reduced price Mats. Fridays Group Bookings 01-379 6061 WILLIAM FRANKLIN in DEATHTRAP "THE BEST THRILLER" D. T. LAST WEEK—ENDS SAT.

GLOBE s cc 437 1592, 439 6770. FOR 12 WEEKS ONLY ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE Previews Feb. 17 & 18 at 8.00. Opens Feb. 19, 7.0. Subs 8.0. Sat Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. BOOK NOW!

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs 8.0 (sharp). Mat Sat 2.30 PRESENT LAUGHTER, by Noel Coward. "A total success ... the playing throughout is excellent" F. Times. "Donald Sinden is immensely watchable" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Jean-Claude Grumberg's THE WORKSHOP "NEEDS TO BE SEEN. LEE MONTAGUE VOLCANICALLY COMIC, LYNN FARLEIGH SUPERBLY TRUTHFUL" Tms. Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.. Sat. 4.30 & 8 p.m.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL cc 01-930 9832. Only 11 more weeks. Mon-Sat eves. at 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH "a great tragicomic actress in full bloom" Financial Times in VIRGINIA "a beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience" D. Tel. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. "RADIATES PERFECTION" S. Exp. Latecomers may not be admitted.

KINGS HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr 7, Show 8. DAFFODILS — The Barrow Poets.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Eves 7.30, Sats 4.30 & 8.15. HOBSON'S CHOICE. Cast includes Arthur Lowe, Julia McKenzie, Ronald Pickup. "... thoroughly enjoyable comedy" N. Std.

LYRIC STUDIO: Eves. 8.0 MARIKA'S CAFE THEATRE with Marika Rivera.

LYRIC S cc 01-437 3686, evgs. 8.0 Mat Wed 3.0, Sat 5.30, 8.30. DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS "A VERY FUNNY EVENING. ENJOYED MYSELF ENORMOUSLY" Evening News "THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN"—Punch.

LYTTELTON (N.T.'s proscenium stage): Today 3.00 & 7.45 Mon 7.45 THE PROVOKED WIFE by John Vanbrugh.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252. FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON / COTTESLOE. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616 cc 261 1821 'S' Until Feb. 14 Mon. to Sat. Eves. 7.30, Wed. & Sat. at 3.00 THE RELAPSE by Sir John Vanbrugh.

OLIVIER (N.T.'s open stage): Ton't 6 pm (note early start) MAN AND SUPERMAN (including "Don Juan in Hell") by Bernard Shaw. Fri 7.30 (low price Prev.) A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY.

PALACE, S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodger's & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Evgs 7.30, Mats Tues. Wed. Thur & Sat. at 2.45. JIM DAVIDSON, MOLLIE SUGDEN, WINDSOR DAVIES, MELVYN HAYES, CLIVE DUNN, LIONEL BLAIR in DICK WHITTINGTON "The audience, old and young, roared, screamed, yelled and laughed their approval" Fin. Times. Book now. Box Office and all agents. Credit cards accepted. Group sales box office 379 6061.
FORTHCOMING ATTRACTION THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 Starring "MR SHOWMANSHIP" LIBERACE with supporting company OPENS APRIL 28th for 2 weeks only. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373. Opening June 11 (Special Previews from May 29). MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BARNUM THE SMASH HIT BROADWAY MUSICAL. Postal booking now open.

PHOENIX c.c. 01-836 2294/5. Credit Card Bookings 01-836 8611. THAT'S SHOWBIZ! The Sensational Variety Spectacular. OPENS FEB. 11TH AT 7.00. Sub. Twice Daily at 6.00 & 8.30. Prices: £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499. Grp. sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mat. Thur. (Economy price) & Sat. 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Group Bkgs 836 3962/379 6061. Mon-Fri. 8, Mat. Wed. 3, Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO in Willy Russell's new comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS. IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED & EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Easter perfs.: Good Friday as normal. EXTRA MATS 20th & 21st APRIL AT 3.0.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849. 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH Peter JEFFREY Barbara FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART ... A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail.

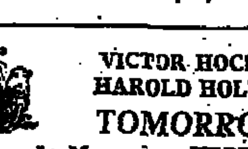
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RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 748 3354. Tues. to Sun. 7.30. JOINT STOCK in Say Your Prayers. New musical play by Nick Darke. "Admirable story telling ... intelligent comedy" Times.

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Directed from the Violin by JACK ROTHSTEIN
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Saturday, 7th March at 7.30 p.m.

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Sonata in C *minor* Op. 13 (Pathetique)
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Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St. W.1. Tel: 01-935 2141 Mailing list £1·50 year Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

Today 7 Feb. 6.15 p.m.	JAN SMACZNY 60p unreserved. Free to subscribers.	Talk to introduce the 7.30 p.m. concert. Dvorak and Janacek: The Music of Friends. Ticket holders invited for free sherry after lecture.
Tonight 7 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	GABRIELI STRING QUARTET £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20.	Mozart: Quartet K465 'Dissonance'; Janacek: Quartet No. 1 in E minor 'Kreutzer'; Dvorak: Quartet No. 13 Op. 106. 1980/81 Composers' Series: Dvorak/Harold Holt Ltd.
Tomorrow 8 Feb 3.30 p.m.	DAVID ROBLOU harpsichord £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	French harpsichord music of 16-18th century. Poulenc: Concert Champetre for harpsichord & piano (with DAVID MASON), works by Attaignant, D'Angelbert, Rameau, etc.
Tomorrow 8 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	TIMOTHY WALKER & *LEO WITOSZYNSKYJ* guitars. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings	Telemann: Partie Polonoise Soler: Sonata in E; Carulli: Duo Op. 34/2; Urray: Vars & fugue on German folk Song; Absil: 3 pieces Op. 119; Bartok: 5 Duos; Works by Burkhart, Ser.
Monday 9 Feb 7.30 p.m.	ROSEMARY MIDDLETON soprano MARK TATLOW piano FAIRFIELD STRING QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Puccini: I Crisantemi; Jirasek: 4 studies for string quartet; Dvorak: Quartet Op. 51, Songs by Lanier, Poulenc, Rossini, Brahms, Liszt. Maisie Lewis Young Artists/Worshipful Co. of Musicians.
Tuesday 10 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	THEODORA GERAETS violin MARTIJN VAN DEN HOEK piano	Schoenberg: Phantasy for violin Op. 47; Beethoven: Sonata No. 8 Op. 30/3; Pijper: Sonata No. 1 Franck: Sonata in A. £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Netherlands Embassy/ H. Anderson.
Wednesday 11 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	Bartok Centenary Series 2 of 5 LINDSAY STRING QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Bartok: Quartet No. 1, Quartet No. 4; Haydn: Quartet in D Op. 20 No. 4. Wigmore Master Concerts/Ingpen and Williams Ltd.
Thursday 12 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	THE TREASURY OF MUSICK £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20. Early Music Network	Mary Beverley sop., Nigel North lute, theorbo, William Hunt bass viol, lyra viol. Orpheus Britannicus: Music in 17th cent. England from Dowland to Purcell.
Friday 13 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	MIRIAM RAMOS piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings	Fernandez: Brazilian Suite No. 3; Nobre: Tocatina; Villa-Lobos: Ciclo Brasileiro; Chopin: Polonaise Op. 44; Scherzo Op. 31; Schumann: Faschingsschwank aus Wein Op. 26.
Saturday 14 Feb. 3.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.	THE PARLOUR QUARTET Miss Maureen Keetch, Miss Angela Vernon Bates, Mr Robert Carpenter Turner, Mr Kenneth Barclay.	Annual Victorian St. Valentine's Day Concert. A romantic salute to the last century in costumes of the period. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.30. And at 3.30 p.m. A *Children's Concert*. Victorian Childrens' Songs duets, etc. £1.20.
Sunday 15 Feb. 3.30 p.m.	EVANGELOS & LISA guitar duo £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1. Helen Jennings Con. Agcy.	Diabelli: Serenata in D; Soler: 2 Sonatas; Brouwer: 4 Micropiezas; Granados. Danza Espanola Nos 2 & 11; Music by Chopin, Carulli, Bach, Falla.
Sunday 15 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	ALBERNI STRING QUARTET £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Dido Senger	Haydn: Quartet in D Op 76/5; Verdi: Quartet in E minor; Mozart: Quartet in C K465. Sponsored by Harlow Arts Council.
Monday 16 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	JOHN FRANCA cello ERIC STEVENS piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1 Choveaux Mgt.	Porpora: Sonata in F; Beethoven: Sonata in D Op 102 No 2; Ethel Smyth: Sonata in C min. (1st perf.); Weber: Sonata in C; Poulenc: Sonata (1948).
Tuesday 17 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	THE SONGMAKERS' ALMANAC. £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Felicity Palmer, Julian Pike, Richard Jackson, Graham Johnson, Madame von Meck and her composers. Songs by Tchaikovsky and Debussy. Wigmore Master Cons./Ibbs & Tillett.
Wednesday 18 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	MEDICI STRING QUARTET ANDRAS SCHIFF piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1.	Haydn: Quartet in G Op. 64/4; Mozart: Quartet in D min. K421; Bartok: Piano Quintet. Wigmore Master Concerts
Thursday 19 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	CLIFFORD BENSON piano £2.80, £2.20, £1.60, £1	Mozart: Sonata in C K330; Schumann: Fantasiestücke Op. 12; Beethoven: Sonata in D min. Op. 31/2; Debussy: L'Isle Joyeuse.
Friday 20 Feb. 7.30 p.m.	MINCHO MINCHEV violin GORDON BACK piano £3, £2.40, £1.80, £1.20	Bach: Sonata No. 4 BWV 1017; Prokofiev: Sonata No.1 in F min; Ysaye: Solo Sonata No. 6; Schumann: Sonata in A min. Op. 105; Bazzini: La Ronde des lutins.

ROYAL COURT S cc 730 17.. TOUCHED By Stephen Lowe. Evgs. 8. Mon all seats £2. "Beautifully written piece ... the performances are superb". Gdn.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554. FOUR IN A MILLION devised & Dir. by Le.. Blair. Evgs. 7.30. "Very funny ... exceptionally enjoyable" S. Tm..

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 888.. JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS "PLAY OFF EACH OTHER BEAUTIFULLY ... TOUCHING, FUNNY AND VERY MUC.. ALIVE." Gdn. In Charles Dyer's comedy RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MA.. "COULD HAVE BEEN SCRI.. TED FOR THEM." Times. "... THEATRICAL GEM." The Peop.. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 5.45 & 8.4.. Reduced Group Bookings 8.. 3092. Credit Card bookings. Or 839 7516 (9.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m.) Sats 9.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Last 4 weeks.

SHAW 01-388 13.. SHORT SEASON ONLY: GOTCHA AND KILLING TIM.. by Barrie Keeffe Mat. Thurs 2.30. Evgs. 7.3..

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Ev.. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-.. 4143. Evs. 8.0. Thurs. 3.0 S.. 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 60..

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesb.. Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office .. 836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Cr.. Card booking only 01-839 7516 01-839 4682 (9.30-6.00. S.. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings .. 01-839 3092 TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAV.. THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG "This show is a real stunner ... of the most engaging performa.. in London." D. Mail. Prices: .. & Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £.. Circle £3.50 (£1.00 seats at .. Office) (OAP's £4.00 Wed. M.. best seats. Student Standby £4.0.. Mon.-Fri. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. W.. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

TRICYCLE THEATRE 269 Kilb.. High Rd., NW6. 328 86.. Crucible Theatre's Production BLACK BALL GAME by .. Webb. "It's brilliant" .. "very funny satire" T.. Mons-Sats, 8pm.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-.. 4735-6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45. Group Sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

VAUDEVILLE S CC 01-836 9.. Twice daily 2.45 & 7.45. .. Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webb.. SMASH HIT MUSICAL JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOA.. GRP SALES 379 6061. "A DREAM OF A SHOW" D.. "SIMPLY WONDERFUL" .. EXTRA MATS DAILY AT 2..

WAREHOUSE Donmar Thea.. Earlham Street, Covent Gar.. Box Office 836 6808. ROY.. SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. To.. Mon. Tues. 7.30 TELEVISI.. TIMES by Peter Prince. "Fu.. and constantly diverting .. carried through with sple.. attack" T.L.S. All seats £3. Students £2.00 in advance .. Aldwych Box Office.

WESTMINSTER. S. CC. 834 0.. Hugh Manning as C. S. Lewis SONG OF THE LION Directed by David William "TRULY IMPRESSIVE" Tim.. "SPELLBINDING" S.Telegra.. Evening. 7.45 until Saturday.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-.. 6312. Continuous perfs nigh.. from 6.30 including Sunda.. PAUL RAYMOND presents .. OFF. Hotter than ever for 19.. The erotic experience of .. modern era. 5th Great Year

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc .. 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 39.. Mon-Fri 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.40. ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST "Exactly the shot in the arm the West End needed" S Ti.. "One of the funniest shows Lon.. has seen in a very long tim.." Punch. "Hilarious" D Tel.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. To.. Tue. 7.30 PYGMALION. .. 7.30 ROSENCRANTZ. Book .. RICHARD II.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 .. Air conditioning. Credit card.. LONDON'S GREAT NIGHT O.. From 8.00. Dining & Dancin.. 9.30 SUPER REVUE "BUBBLY" at 11: GRACE KENNED.. DANCING TILL 1 a.m. From Feb 16: BRUCE FORS..

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 5th m.. Joseph Losey's film of Moz.. DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. .. (not Sun). 4.10, 7.40. ..

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. .. Tarkovsky's haunting new.. STALKER (A). Progs. 1.30 .. Sun.), 4.50, 8.00.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocte.. ORPHEE (A) and Ren.. PARTIE DE CAMPAGNE .. Progs 5.45, 8.15. Sats/.. also 3.15.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden T.. 485 2443 (opp Tube) ISABE.. HUPPERT in Maurice Pia.. LOULOU (X) 2.35, 4.40, 6.. 9.00.

CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA, King's R.. 352 5096. Isabelle Hupper.. Pialat's LOULOU (X) progs .. 5.30, 8.30. Last perf booka..

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. .. 5414). THE BLUE LAGO.. (AA) cont. progs dly at 2.. 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. .. 3737 BURT LANCASTER, SUS.. SARANDON in LOUIS MALL.. ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film .. 2.0 (not Sun), 4.05, 6.30, 8..

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. .. 9562). PROM NIGHT (X).. LOVE AT FIRST BITE (A.. Cont. Progs. Wks. 1.30, 3.. 7.00. Sun. 4.15, 6.10.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. .. 1234. Seats bookable for evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not night shows) at the box o.. (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) by post. No telephone booki.. THE FORMULA (AA). Sep p.. daily 12.50, 3.00, 5.45, 8.. late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 Now RITZ, Leicester Squ.. WILLIE & PHIL (X). Sep p.. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.. 6.00, 8.30. Late show Sat. 1.. p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill .. 0220/727 5750. STARD.. MEMORIES (AA). 1.00, .. 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30 PRE.. BABY (X) & GOIN' SO.. (A) 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 8.. 1177. Russ Sq Tube. EXCLU.. PRESENTATION OF B.. MIDLER'S "THE ROSE" .. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. NIGHT PORTER (X) & CAR.. KNOWLEDGE (X) 11.00 Lic'd. Bar. Last 6 days.

GATE THREE CINEMA 267 .. 485 2446 Camden Town. THE STORY OF THE .. CHRYSANTHEMUM (A) .. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. LAST TA.. IN PARIS (X) & QUEIM.. (X) 11.00 p.m. Lic'd Bar

GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 .. FAIR HOTEL, Stratton St. G.. Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA .. 2.45, 5.30, 8.20. Seats Bool.. after 5 p.m. Last 5 days.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEA.. (930 5252). Jack Lemmon.. TRIBUTE (AA). Sep. Progs .. (inc Sun). Drs Open 3.10, 5.. 8.10. Late Show Fri & Sat .. open 11.15. Seats book.. w'ends & Last Eve prog. & .. Show.

MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge .. 4225 6. Andrey Tarkov.. "MIRROR" (U) (Russian .. logue—English subtitles), D.. 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 .. 2771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK .. 70mm and Stereo sound. Progs. Wks. 1.45, 4.60, .. Sun 4.30, 7.45. Late Night .. Fri & Sat 11.15.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE .. 6111) Jane Fonda, Lily Tom.. Dolly Parton NINE TO .. (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. .. Wks. 1.15, 4.20, 7.30. .. 3.00, 7.30. Late Night S.. Fri. & Sat. Drs. Open 11.1..

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S .. BEING THERE (AA). For .. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0.. Sep. Progs. Dly 1.50 (not S.. 5.00, 8.10.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH. W.. 2011/3). THE EMPIRE STR.. BACK (U). Sep. Progs. .. Open Daily 2.30, 6.45. .. Night Show Sat.—THE .. REMAINS THE SAME (A). Open 11 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. .. 8181. British Premier Exclu.. Presentation CALIGULA (X).. perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 3.15, .. 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 1.. Seat bkble Lic'd bar.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, Off Picca.. Circus. 437 1234. Advance b.. ing facilities same as Emp.. Leicester Square. Walter Matthau, Glenda Jac.. "1. HOPSCOTCH (AA). .. progs. daily 1.00 (not S.. 3.30 6.00, 8.30. "4. AIRPLANE (A). Sept. .. daily 1.00 (not Suns) 3.00, .. 7.00, 9.00. Late show Fri & .. 11.15. "3. MONTY PYTHON'S .. OF BRIAN (AA). Sep. .. daily 1.00 (not Suns) .. 6.00 8.35. Late show Fri .. Sat 11.15. "2 MY BODYGUARD (A) .. progs. daily 1.00, 3.30, .. 8.30. Late show Fri & Sat 1.. *No smoking area. *No smoking.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 .. Woody Allen. STARD.. MEMORIES (AA) 3.30, 5.. 7.10, 9.15. Ring 435 9787 .. 6 p.m. for phone bookings.

(continued on page 12)

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Sheila Ruskin who plays Kassia in Doctor Who (BBC 1, 5.10)

● After tonight's transmission of Gounod's Faust (BBC 2 and Radio 3, 7.10), I expect to get the usual crop of letters protesting about the injustice of Britons having to listen to opera sung in a language they don't understand. If the English National Opera can stage nothing but English-language versions, they argue, why can't everybody else? I am not going to become embroiled in that one, except to say that English sub-titles are provided tonight for anyone whose French is rusty, and that experience shows that, if you try to fit English words to, let us say, the marvellous trio in the finale of Act 5 of Faust ("Anges purs, anges radieux"), the results can be pathetically mediocre, if not downright silly. Tonight's Faust is the one staged by the Chicago Lyric Opera in 1979.

● Nobody, I believe, would claim that the two Bette Davis late-1930s films on BBC 2 this afternoon (That Certain Woman, at 2.20 and The Old Maid, at 4.20) represent Miss Davis at her best. We can see them now for what they were: mere warming-up exercises for her extraordinary performances in the 1940s. But this is not only a Bette Davis double-bill. More importantly, it is an Edmund Goulding double-bill. It has been well said of the British-born Mr Goulding that no Hollywood director of his era could surpass him as a sophisticated observer of greed. But the full flowering of his talent, like Miss Davis's, was not to be seen until the 1940s.

● With one exception, Saturday-Night Theatre, all my radio recommendations for today avoid clashing with the Radio 3's simultaneous broadcast with BBC 2 of the Chicago Lyric Opera production of Faust (7.10). As a counter-balance to the stern realities of back-bench life, surveyed by Hugo Young in The Week in Westminster (Radio 4, 10.05 am), there is Bruce Stewart's romp There's Almost Always an England (Radio 4, 8.30). It is about a diplomatic party which gets so out of control that the woman foreign secretary finds herself pregnant. Elizabeth Bell plays the minister in question.

● Anna Calder-Marshall, who plays Hermione in tomorrow night's BBC 2 production of The Winter's Tale, discusses the play in Prefaces to Shakespeare (Radio 4, 3.25). . . . Robert Eagle concludes his wholly admirable Alternative Medicine series with an investigation into osteopathy. . . . There is rarely much dross among the gold in Margaret Howard's Pick of the Week (Radio 4, 10.45 am). And Frank Delaney's traditionally sympathetic way with literary giants should ensure some good listening when he talks to Anthony Burgess (Radio 4, 10.15 pm).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 Horseback: Holidays on horseback. With David Vine (r). **9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop**: Kaleidoscopic magazine for children. With Tony Jacklin, Mike Read and child actor Ricky Schroder (The Champ, Little Lord Fauntleroy). **12.12 Weather forecast.**

12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus; Racing from Wetherby at 12.50, 1.20 and 1.50; International Motor Racing (the South African Grand Prix) at 1.10 and 2.10; World Cup Ski-ing (the Men's Downhill, from Schladming) at 1.40; International Rugby Union (Scotland v. Wales, from Murrayfield) at 2.20; Ireland v France, from Dublin, at 4.00; Final scores at 4.40.

5.10 Doctor Who: Episode 2 of The Keeper of Traken. Will the time adventurer ever see the Tardis again? **5.35 News**: with Kenneth Kendall. **5.45 Sports news.**

5.50 The Dukes of Hazzard: Luke and Bo are involved in a marijuana heist. **6.35 Jim'll Fix It**: And the things that Jimmy Savile "fixes" for children include a session in the Mastermind chair; a chance to be a teacher for a day; and the serving of a meal on board the Bluebell Railway.

7.10 Nanny: Trompe l'Oeil. This week, Wendy Craig, who has now had a year as nanny to the Sackville family, spends a day out in the countryside with a painter (Peter Jeffrey). **8.05 The Dick Emery Show.** Mr Emery and Roy Kinnear becames guides at Longleat. Lord Bath makes a guest appearance.

8.40 News. And sports round-up.

8.55 Dallas: Pam is discovered having a secret rendezvous, and the rift between Miss Ellie and Jock deepens.

9.45 Parkinson:

10.45 Film: Sex and the Single Girl (1964). Unsatisfactory comedy about a psychologist (Natalie Wood) whose best-seller on marital problems becomes a target for a scandal sheet run by Tony Curtis. Also starring Henry Fonda, Lauren Bacall, Mel Ferrer. Director: Richard Quine. **12.35 Weather forecast.**

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:— BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.45 pm-5.50 Sports News Wales. 12.35 am News for Wales: Close. Scotland: 4.55 pm-5.10 Scoreboard (1). 5.45-5.50 Scoreboard (2). 12.35 am News for Scotland. Close. Northern Ireland: 2.55 pm-4.40 (opt-out from Grandstand: Rugby Union. 5.00-5.10 Scoreboard. 5.45-5.50 Northern Ireland News. 12.35 am News for Northern Ireland: Close. England: 5.45 pm-5.50 (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.40 am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University. Tackling TMA's; 10.35 Consumer decisions; 11.00 Health choices; 11.25 Dome on the Range; 11.50 Countdown to the OU(4). Closedown at 12.15.

2.30 Film: That Certain Woman (1937) Drama, with Bette Davis as the widow whose past catches up with her when she visits the grave of her husband, killed in the St Valentine's Day Massacre. With Henry Fonda, Ian Hunter. Director: Edmund Goulding* (See Personal Choice).

3.50 Play Away: Comedy and music from Aberaeron, west Wales. With Brian Cant, Kim Goody, Roger Martin.

4.20 Film: The Old Maid (1939) Romantic drama set in American Civil War days, with Bette Davis as an unmarried mother in conflict with her nasty cousin (Miriam Hopkins). With George Brent, Jane Bryan. Director: Edmund Goulding.*

5.50 Did You See . . . ? The TV programmes under discussion include Sons and Lovers, Solo, and TV Eye. The commentators are Anna Raeburn, John Pilger and Valentine Cunningham, tutor in English at Oxford.

6.25 Grand Prix: The South African Grand Prix, from Kyalami; **6.55 News.** And sports round-up.

7.10 Faust: The Gounod opera (also on Radio 3, in stereo). Recorded at the Lyric Opera, in Chicago. With Mirella Freni as Marguerite, Nicholai Ghiaurov as Mephistopheles and Alfredo Kraus in the title role. Georges Prêtre conducts (See Personal Choice).

9.50 Sons and Lovers: Episode 4 of Trevor Griffiths's adaptation of the D. H. Lawrence novel. First seen last Wednesday night (r).

10.45 The Old Grey Whistle Test: With Russ Ballard and Freez. The presenter is Anne Nightingale; **11.25 News.**

11.30 The Outer Limits: The Special One. Science fiction yarn about a specially gifted child and his tutor. Ends at 12.25.*

London Weekend

8.35 am Sesame Street: Easy learning for children. With The Muppets. **9.35 Chopper Squad**: Sea and air rescue dramas (r). **10.30 Tiswas**: Anarchic magazine programme for children. Very noisy. With Chris Tarrant.

12.30 pm World of Sport: The line-up is—12.35 On the Ball; 1.00 World Cup Skiing: (the Men's Downhill, from Schladming, Austria). 1.15 News from ITN. 1.20 The ITV Seven: We see (from Sandown) the 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00; and (from Stratford), the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45; Swimming (the Speedo Meet, from Amersfoort in the Netherlands) at 3.10. Also, Basketball (the NBA All-Star Game, from Ohio); Half-time scores at 3.50; Wrestling from Aylesbury, at 4.00; Results service at 4.50.

5.05 Punchlines! Comedy game show ideal, for the family. The star guests are Lulu and Dickie Davies. The MC is Lennie Bennett.

5.35 News from ITN.

5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: New series begins. Buck Rogers submits himself to a mind probe, which might yield a villain from his past. **6.35 3-2-1**: Quiz game, presented by Ted Rogers. The theme is English country life and the guests are Joan Benham, Les Dennis, Brother Lees and The Wurzels.

7.35 Film: The Golden Gate Murders (1979) Television thriller about the murder of a priest. A detective (David Janssen) and a nun (Susannah York) investigate the killing.

9.15 The Professionals: A terrorist bomb critically injures Bodie's girlfriend and Doyle is lured into a Mafia trap. With Lewis Collins, Martin Shaw, Gordon Jackson.

10.15 News and sports round-up.

10.30 The Big Match: The latest football news and action, with highlights from three of the day's top games.

11.30 Mary O'Hara: Old Irish and English folk songs, in a concert staged at the Gaiety Theatre in Dublin. **12.25 am The Electric Theatre Show**: Programme about the movies. The presenter is Hamish Wilson. **12.55 Close**: Bret Hunte's Reveille, read by Sir Neil Cameron, Marshal of the RAF.

FILMS ON TELEVISION — by David Robinson

The absence of Film International tonight makes one realise how much the BBC's weekly forays into foreign language cinema are actually appreciated. Today's matinee double bill consists of two shameless Bette Davis weepies, both made in the thirties by the British-born director Edmund Goulding. That Certain Woman (BBC 2, 2.50) is a remake of an old Gloria Swanson silent vehicle, in which the heroine is trying to live down a Past. In The Old Maid (BBC2, 4.50) a Civil War period unmarried mother lets her childless cousin bring up her daughter as her own. It results in an enjoyable confrontation of Bette and Miriam Hopkins.

Sex and the Single Girl (tonight, BBC1, 10.45) is one of the less happy memories of the early sixties, a comedy, only intermittently funny, about a scandal-sheet journalist (Tony Curtis) who is hoist with several of his own petards when he tries to create a scandal round a young writer on marital problems (Natalie Wood). Henry Fonda and Lauren Bacall are some consolation.

Tomorrow brings Peter Medak's very respectable screen version of Peter Nichols's feeling black comedy about the strains of looking after a handicapped child, A Day in the Death of Joe Egg (BBC2, 10.30); and The Glenn Miller Story (BBC1, 7.15), a biopic with good music and a likeable, believable title-role performance by James Stewart. It was directed by Anthony Mann, who was also director of Tuesday's western The Tin Star (BBC2, 6.50), a brisk and stylish affair with Henry Fonda again, this time as mentor to Anthony Perkins as a green young sheriff. Another western Lawman (Monday, BBC1, 9.25) is—thanks to a cast which includes Burt Lancaster, Robert Ryan and Lee J. Cobb—livelier and more likeable than more recent work by its director, Michael Winner. The Hunters (Wednesday, BBC1, 7.15) sounds like a Western, but is in fact a Korean air force drama, directed by Dick Powell, starring Robert Mitchum, and very patriotic.

Finally, on Thursday, The Music Hall Greats series looks up again, with The Show Goes On (BBC2, 6.15) made in 1937 and starring Gracie Fields, supported by a nice cast of veterans of stage, screen and variety, not to mention Olsen's Performing Seals.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am Morning Has Broken.
6.25 Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 The News Quiz.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions?
2.00 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 The Good Soldier Svejk (4).†
3.25 Prefaces to Shakespeare.
3.55 Tales from the Dark Continent.
4.40 Profile.
5.00 Alternative Medicine.
5.25 Week Ending.†
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.†
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: There'll Almost be an England, by Bruce Stewart.†
10.00 News.
10.15 Edinburgh Festival Writers.
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Instant Sunshine.†
11.45 The Armchair Traveller.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Berlioz, Schubert, Liszt, Leoncavallo, Shostakovich.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Vivaldi, Mattheson, Lawes, Bach.†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Play It Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
5.00 Jazz records.†
5.45 Critics' Forum.
6.35 Record: Corigliano.†
7.10 Opera: Faust, by Gounod (Freni/Ghiaurov, A. Kraus/Chicago Lyric Opera/Pretre).† SM with BBC 2.
9.50 Series: In a Nutshell, by Barry Pilton (1) (Leonard Rossiter).
10.00 Piano (P. Mead): Bach, Messiaen, Liszt.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Marais.†
VHF
6.55 am-7.55 Open University: Introduction to S101; Cognitive Psychology; Briefing and Training for Part-time Staff—Learning from Broadcasting.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.02 Tom Edwards.† 8.06 David Jacobs.† 10.02 Pete Murray.† 12.02 pm The Magic of Stanley Black.† 1.02 A Very Private Man. 1.30 Sport: South African Grand Prix; League Football; Rugby; Sandown Racing: Sports Report. 6.03 Europe '81. 7.02 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.02 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.02 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade.† 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.02 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.03 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.31 In Concert.† 7.30 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Come Here. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 Aspects of the Blues. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Time Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Come Here. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.30 Play It My Way. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 9.15 The [illegible] Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter From America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Southern
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 11.30 pm News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Weather followed by Daily Margaret.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Good As New. 9.35 Doctor: 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 5.39 pm-5.40 News. 11.28 Sport. 11.30-12.30 am Hagen.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 As Good As New. 10.05 Fangface. 10.25 Sesame Street. 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 5.39-5.40 News. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Scottish
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 10.30 pm Scotsport. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.35 am Stanley Baxter Picture Show.

Channel
As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.44 Puffin's Plaifice. 5.48-5.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 11.30-12.15 am Quincy.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 2-0-Robert. 10.30 pm Big Game. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

Anglia
As London except: Starts 9.20 am Kum Kum. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10-10.30 Rocket Robin Hood. 10.30 pm Match of the Week. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am At The End of the Day.

Lennie Bennett: he is the compère of Punchlines (ITV, 5.05)

Tyne Tees
As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Shake Up. 9.05 BJ and the Bear. 9.50 Shake Up. 9.52 Butch Cassidy cartoon. 10.20 Shake Up. 10.30 Film: Windbag the Sailor (Will Hay). 12.00-12.30 pm Shake Up. 5.40 News. 5.42 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 10.30 Shoot: 11.40 Doctor Down Under. 12.10 am-12.15 Three's Company.

Border
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 10.30 pm Shoot: 11.30-12.00 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship.

Granada
As London except: Starts 9.15 am Doctor! 9.40 As Good As New. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 10.30 pm Match Night. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am-1.40 Benny Goodman.

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am Adventures of Niko. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 5.48-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for Life.

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good As New. 10.00-10.30 Fantastic Four. 10.30 pm Star Soccer. 11.30-12.30 am Quincy.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 pm Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

PERSONAL CHOICE

Robert Stephens: The Winter's Tale (BBC 2, 7.15)

● I am still not convinced that Jonathan Miller's assumption of Cedric Messina's mantle as producer of the BBC TV Shakespeare series has raised the overall standard; anyway, I always thought Mr Messina was doing a fine job. A Winter's Tale (BBC 2, 7.15) has a notable cast: Jeremy Kemp, Robert Stephens, Anna Calder-Marshall and her husband David Burke (see him in Watch on the Rhine at the National), and Rikki Fulton.

● The Sunday Night Thriller, Blunt Instrument (ITV, 10.00) partially compensates for last Sunday's appalling black comedy about four doomed women. Edward Woodward, all twitches and blackouts, is the husband whose first wife may or may not have been killed in a car crash. Everybody (including the Siamese cat) acts in sinister fashion, and the drama is the hot-house variety.

● I was put off by the odd case of theatrical posturing in last week's opening episode of Sense and Sensibility (BBC 1, 5.25), but there are two finely contrasted performances from Irene Richard and Tracey Childs as the Dashwood sisters and the location photography is a positive bonus.

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 Heads and Tails: film about lady birds (r). **9.15 Art Asia**: An Asian amateur drama group in London. **9.45 Your Own Business**: For the freelance businessman (r). **10.10 The Handicapped Family**: Tony Northmore's helping hand (r). **10.35 Write Away**: Barry Took's spelling lesson (r). **10.47 Let's Go**: About the mentally handicapped. With Brian Rix (r). **11.00 Your Move**: Reading and writing hints. **11.25 Kontakte**: German lessons: number 16. **11.50 Make Your Own Furniture**: wall-mounted cabinets (r).

12.15 This is the Day: Worshipping at home. **1.00 Farming. 1.25 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way**: How to make your pet come when called (r). **1.50 News.**

1.55 Bonanza: Venerable Western. With Lorne Greene. **2.40 Show Dogs**: Pre-Crufts visit to the Kennel Club, by Stanley Dangerfield. **3.10 International Ice Skating**: Highlights from the European Figure Skating Championships, at Innsbruck. **3.55 Young Scientists of the Year 1981**: Heat 4 for the contest involving tomorrow's boffins.

4.25 Match of the Day: Highlights from three of yesterday's football league games. **5.25 Sense and Sensibility**: episode 2 of Jane Austen's book. Marianne is still grieving over the loss of her beloved Norwood home. (See Personal choice). **5.55 News**: with Jan Leeming.

6.05 Holiday: John Carter in Greece, Tom Savage in ski-ers' Switzerland. **6.40 Songs of Praise**: from St Marie's Cathedral, Sheffield.

7.15 Film: The Glenn Miller Story (1944) Highly fictionalized but touching and entertaining biography of the great band leader. With James Stewart, June Allyson*. **9.10 Solo**: A locked-out Gemma (Felicity Kendal) turns to Danny (Stephen Moore) for shelter. **9.40 That's Life**: Investigations and jokes. With Esther Rantzen and Co. **10.20 News.**

10.30 Everyman: Profile of Kiyokazu Kitamura, leader of a new worldwide religion. **11.05 Sixteen Up**: Help for the young jobless. **11.30 The Sky at Night**: The secrets of the Orion nebula. With Patrick Moore.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 1.25 pm-1.50 Dechrau Siarad. 1.55-4.25 Sports Line-up. 11.05-11.35 Trol'r Dail. 11.35-12.00 16 Up. 12.00 12.30 am Snooker. 12.30 News: Close. Scotland: 4.25 pm-5.25 Sportscene. 6.40-7.15 A Bridge of Hymns. 10.30-11.00 Spectrum. 11.00-11.35 Coast to Coast. 11.35-12.25 am Everyman: The Journey Back. 12.25 News: Close. Northern Ireland: 11.50 pm News: Close. England: 11.55 pm Close.

BBC 2

10.10 am Open University: Countdown to the OU; 10.35 Childhood; 11.00 First Years of Life; 11.25 Energy in the Home; 11.50 Lecture by Prof Michael Pentz. Closedown at 12.40 pm.

1.55 International Rugby Special: Highlights from yesterday's big games: Scotland v Wales and Ireland v France.

3.10 Horizon: Living with Dying. A visit to Countess Mountbatten House where the patients are terminally ill (r).

4.00 Shakespeare in Perspective: Stephen Spender on The Winter's Tale. (See BBC 2, 7.15.)

4.25 Ireland: A Television History. Tenth film in the Robert Kee series of 13. The civil war, the killing of Michael Collins and the execution of 77 IRA men (r).

5.15 For Valour: General Sir John Hackett on the George Cross (r). **5.30 Ski Sunday**: The Men's Downhill and the Ladies' Downhill, from Schladming, Austria. **6.10 News Review**: The week's major news stories, with sub-titles and Kenneth Kendall.

6.40 The Money Programme: How this programme's energy-saving house, Futurehome 2000, is progressing.

7.15 The BBC Television Shakespeare: The Winter's Tale: A Jonathan Miller production, directed by Jane Howell. (See Personal Choice.) With a break for the news at 8.35.

10.20 Film: A Day in the Death of Joe Egg (1971). Peter Medak's film of Peter Nichols's intensely moving (yet frequently funny) stage play about a mother and father who create a make-belief personality for their spastic daughter. With Alan Bates, Janet Suzman, Peter Bowles. Film ends at 12.10 am.

London Weekend

9.05 am Simply Sewing. Skirts and accessories. **9.30 Doctor!** Chilblains, ingrowing toenails, warts and smelly feet (r). **10.00 Morning Worship.** From St Mary the Virgin, Swanage, Dorset. **11.00 As Good as New.** Repairing furniture and china. With Mike Smith. **11.30 Mork and Mindy.** American comedy series.

12.00 Weekend World. The South African elections and the Botha strategy for reforming apartheid. **1.00 pm Old Times.** New series for old age pensioners. The presenter: Alistair Hetherington, former Guardian editor. **1.30 University Challenge. 2.00 Skin.** Interview with Roy Hattersley about future prospects for Britain's blacks and Asians. **2.45 Police 5** with Shaw Taylor.

3.00 Survival. Round the Mulberry Bush. The importance of this bramble to conservationists. **3.30 Doctor Down Under.** The original ITV comedy series transplanted in Australian soil. **4.00 Barriers.** Drama series about a boy's investigative journey back into the past.

4.30 The Making of Superman. How the spectacular science fiction drama reached the screen. **5.30 The Muppet Show.** Carol Burnett is the human among the puppets. **6.00 News from ITN.**

6.10 Credo: Edward Heath is interviewed about the Brandt Commission on Development for the Third World. **6.40 Your 100 Best Hymns.** The presenter is Derek Batey and many voices are raised in song. **7.15 A Sharp Intake of Breath.** Comedy about a weekend in the country. With David Jason and Jacqueline Clarke. **7.45 A Man Called Stone.** The theft of a Doomsday laser satellite. With Robert Conrad. **8.45 News.**

9.00 Sunday Night Thriller: Blunt Instrument. Part one of a two-part mystery about a wife thought to have died in a car crash. With Edward Woodward, Katharine Blake (see Personal Choice).

10.00 Agony. The magazine columnist (Maureen Lipman) turns group counsellor.

10.30 The South Bank Show: Don Juan in Hell. The much-discussed little performed dream sequence from Shaw's Man and Superman, now on at the National Theatre. **11.30 Star Parade.** Music show with Mirielle Mathieu and Caterina Valente. **12.30 Close.** With Sir Neil Cameron, Marshal of the RAF.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am Morning Has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter From America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour.
12.00 Smash of the Day.
12.30 pm The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: The Lift, by Alan Berrie.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking about Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 With Great Pleasure.†
7.00 Does He Take Sugar?
7.30 Origins.
8.00 Music to Remember: Butterworth, Vaughan Williams.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Bookshelf.
9.35 Pen to Paper.†
10.00 News.
10.15 The Roses of No Man's Land.
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.
VHF
4.00 pm-6.00 Study on 4: Teaching English as a Second Language (5); Kontakte (16); ¡Digame! (15); Punti di vista (15).
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 6.00 am With Radio 2. 4.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Schumann.
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Haydn (Sym 3), Rachmaninov, Bach, Ravel, Dohnanyi.†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Boston So/Ozawa, pt 1: Haydn (Sym 102).†
11.45 Talk: Words.
11.50 BSO, pt 2: Fauré (Requiem).†
12.35 pm Fortepiano (Burnett): C. P. E. Bach, Clementi.†
1.00 Book, Music and Lyrics (6).†
1.45 Quartet (Medici): Janacek (No 1), Ravel.†
2.40 Opera: Daphne, by Strauss (Gueden/King, Wunderlich/Vienna SO/Böhm).†
4.25 Soviet Life through Official Literature (1).
5.05 Trio (Frankl, Pauk, Kirshbaum), pt 1: Beethoven (incl Op 102 No 1, Op 96).†
6.05 One Pair of Ears: review.
6.20 Trio, pt 2: Beethoven (Op 97).†
7.10 Mousie and the Divine Being: Gounod in London.
7.30 Organ: Leighton, Buxtehude, Rheinberger.†
8.15 Play: Passing Through, by Rhys Adrian.†
9.00 Philharmonia/Haitink, pt 1: Bruckner (Te Deum).†
9.20 Talk: The Art of Edward Hopper.
9.40 Philharmonia, pt 2: Bruckner (Sym 9).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Tippett.†
VHF
6.55 am-7.55 Open University: Health Choices — Keeping a Balance; Why Self-Sufficiency?; The Pre-School Child—When Everything Gets You Down.

Radio 2

6.00 am News, weather. 6.02 Sum on Sunday.† 7.03 Nick Page.† 8.03 David Jacobs.† 10.02 Pete Murray.† 1.27 pm The Choice is Yours. 1.32 Castle's on the Air.† 2.02 Benny Green.† 3.02 Alan Dell.† 4.02 Country Style. 4.30 Sing Something Simple. 5.02 Two's Best. 6.02 Charlie Chester. 7.02 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.02 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.02 Tony's.† 10.30 Fiesta!† 11.05 Peter Marshall.† 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 pm Jimmy Saville. 3.02 Studio B15. 4.00 John Lennon 1940-1980 (4).† 5.02 Top 40.† 7.02 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close.

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REGIONAL TV

Westward
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Getting On. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Stalin the Red Tsar. 1.45 Farm and Country News. 2.15-4.00 Film: Gypsy Moths (Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Barney Miller. 11.55-12.00 Faith for Life.

Anglia
As London except: 9.05 am Doctor! 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm Andy's Party. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Then Came Bronson. 4.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.00-5.30 Heirloom. 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.20 am Bible for Today.

Scottish
As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Facing Death. 10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 John Smith Show. 1.00 pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Laithean. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Wish You Were Here? 3.15-4.00 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 6.10-6.40 Bible Time. 7.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Odd Couple. 12.05 am-12.35 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship.

Granada
As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 This is Your Right Disablement Special. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm Happy Days. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00 Out of Town. 2.25-4.00 Film: Doctor in Trouble (Leslie Phillips). 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Snooker. 12.10 am-12.40 Police Surgeon.

Grampian
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 10.15 Credo. 10.45 Seachd Laithean. 11.00 Positive Soccer with Jack Charlton. 11.30-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: With a Song in My Heart (Susan Hayward, Rory Calhoun). 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Cities.

Southern
As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Getting On. 11.33-12.00 As Good as New. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20 Film: Gentlemen Prefer Blondes (Jane Russell). 3.55-4.00 News. 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.25 am Weather followed by Daily Margaret.

HTV
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00 Magic Clock. 2.10-4.00 Film: Italian Job (Michael Caine, Noel Coward). 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30-12.25 am New Avengers.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.30 pm-6.00 Y Gan Gynulleidfaol.

Ulster
As London except: Starts 10.30 am Morning Worship. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Getting On. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challenge. 1.30 Untamed World. 2.00 Farming Ulster. 2.30-4.00 Film: Girl in the Empty Grave (Andy Griffith, Sharon Spelman). 6.08-6.10 News. 7.45 Hart to Hart. 8.40 Sports Results. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Yorkshire
As London except: Starts 9.00 am-Getting On. 9.25 Doctor! 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00 Film: Harry Black and the Tiger (Stewart Granger). 3.50-4.00 Walt Disney Classic. 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Five Minutes. 11.35-12.30 am Paris.

ATV
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm Benson. 1.30 University Challenge. 2.00-4.00 Film: Yangtse Incident* (Richard Todd, Donald Houston). 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30-12.30 Monte Carlo Show.

Tyne Tees
As London except: 11.00 am Getting On. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: Monte Carlo or Bust (Tony Curtis, Susan Hampshire). 4.30-5.30 Little House on the Prairie. 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Paris. 12.30 am-12.35 Poet's Corner.

Border
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Doctor! 11.00 Getting On. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm History of the Car. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Border Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Jigsaw (Jack Warner, Ronald Lewis). 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Closedown.

Channel
As London except: Starts 2.15-4.00 Film: Gypsy Moths. 7.45-8.45 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Barney Miller. 11.55 Epilogue.

Collecting

Success is putting on the right show

The Royal Academy summer exhibition tends to be a sell-out. This is a remarkable achievement, given the generally sticky market for contemporary works of art in Britain, and the vast number of paintings, drawings and sculptures which the great rooms and small rooms of Burlington House can together accommodate.

The secret of its success, in my view, lies in the works of art selected for show. While generally scoffed at by *avant garde* art critics, the selectors tend to stick to the figurative end of the figurative-abstract spectrum over which contemporary art ranges. There tend to be a few purely abstract works, a great many in the middle ground where figurative elements are still recognisable but nature has been adapted to suit some structural or colouristic theory favoured by the artist, and there are also a good number of works in the traditional figurative mode.

This mix clearly appeals to the general public, in that they flock to the exhibition and actually buy. The same can hardly be said of most shows put on by London's commercial galleries specialising in contemporary art. They rely in the main on museum purchases, the Arts Council and a few foreign collectors.

Since the British public demonstrates so clearly once a year where its tastes lie, it seems to me extraordinary that more commercial galleries—there are a few—have not sprung into existence to supply such work. One reason is perhaps the comparative cheapness of the works themselves; there is not a big enough turn to be made in relation to marketing effort.

However this may be, the Royal Academy itself has gone some way towards bridging the gap. The Royal Academy Business Art Galleries are rather difficult to find. They are up on the third floor next to the Diploma Galleries. But you can get there in the lift or, if you choose to take the stairs, you can marvel at the achievements of the great nineteenth century academicians whose works have been taken out of store and now line the stair well—there are some very notable works.

The Business Art Galleries were opened in 1978 and are one of the many money making ventures in which the academy has indulged in recent years in a desperate attempt to get its finances on a stable footing. The business is 52 per cent owned by the RA itself; the other half is owned by Curwen Prints, Ltd, who run it.

The name was selected to underline the galleries' ambition to sell cheap but distinguished artists' prints, paintings and drawings to the business community to furnish their offices. They have succeeded in securing several substantial contracts of this kind but the general public wander in and buy as well. At present about half the sales are to private people in search of good art with which to decorate their homes.

Everyone's tastes vary but I found myself homing in on some of the really excellent contemporary draughtsmen and draughtswomen—curiously the latter seem to predominate. Good draughtsmanship is something that always moves me.

Top of my list I would put the pencil drawings of Jo Barry, dense little drawings of corners of hedges, gardens and fields.

She has done something which becomes ever more difficult in the figurative tradition: invented a quite original style and approach. She takes a corner of flowers, grasses, lichen or moss and in a combination of hard and soft pencil, for outline and shadow, she appears to render every detail of their dense interweaving. The result is extremely attractive, especially to lovers of the countryside.

Considering the amount of careful work involved the standard price of £95 for these works is modest.

Another draughtswoman of exceptional skill is Anne le Bas. The galleries have a wide selection of her etchings, all issued in limited editions, and ranging in price from £22 plus VAT, upwards—but not very far upwards.

She has an amazing control of the etching needle. At a casual glance you would identify her work with the best of the pre-Impressionist generation of etchers specializing in rural scenes—Millet or early Pissarro for example.

One reason is that she has spent a lot of time in France and treats the same views and farmyard scenes. It is amazing to reflect how little it has changed. But she has a remarkable range and can run without difficulty outside their subject matter. The Church of the Exiles, Mont Geneve is a majestic mountainous landscape, the composition beautifully balanced on the page, which would have excited the admiration of the best of classical landscapists. Narrowing the focus, Pigs is an engaging pig-sty interior with a medley of carefully delineated porkers snuffling around, curled up asleep and one mounted on his hind legs to gaze out of the sty to a farmyard glimpsed beyond.

Washerwomen by Lake Garda takes us farther south and again is a notable technical achievement. With a subtle use of aquatint she brings out the vivid contrast of bright southern sunlight and shadow. She can even do the English woodland; The Hollow Sycamore, gnarled and inviting childish exploration, is well worth £25 plus VAT.

Black and white, and detailed draughtsmanship, is all very well, you may be murmuring, but I want a splash of colour something to brighten the room.

There are plenty of coloured lithographs to choose from in all styles, shapes and sizes. But if I had a bit of extra money in my pocket, or was prepared to save up and take one notable picture in place of four fairly good ones, I would make for Eric Luke.

Again, he has managed to invent something a bit new. From a distance you assume he is working in oils. Go up close and you discover he is working in wax, partly with wax crayons and partly in liquid wax with which he mixes his own pigment.

In subject matter his work is a cross between still life and interior scenes. Characteristically, a room with a bright Turkey carpet is furnished with a few chairs or tables on which human clothes are propped in attitudes often adopted by humans themselves but with no bodies inside them; there are usually several hats, some in natural colours, some in bright pinks and purples—but mostly trilbies.

The result is startling, highly decorative—and slightly mysterious. Turkey Pink, a good example, would cost you £420.

It is unfair, perhaps, to pick out only three artists from the several hundred on the galleries' books, but one can't talk about them all. In passing, I should, however, mention that a lithograph of Windsor Castle by the president of the Royal Academy himself, Sir Hugh Casson, is available at £58.65 with a frame and £48.25 without.

Credit should be given where credit is due. The new life that has been breathed into the Royal Academy in recent years, the constantly changing exhibitions—some marvellous some dim, but of challenging variety—the new links established with the art trade, and the Business Art Galleries themselves stem largely from his initiative and drive—fuelled by a determination to make the Academy solvent.

It is a pleasure to reflect, as one slips through the arches from Piccadilly and sees its majestic façade looming before one, that this great institution has survived without hand outs from the government and is so far untouched by the deadening hand of bureaucracy. With all its grandeur and distinction, it is run by an independent bunch of oldish, rather eccentric, artists. Long may it remain so.

Geraldine Norman



Church of the Exiles, Mont Geneve, an etching by Anne le Bas

Bridge

Worth the sacrifice

At duplicate bridge it is simple to assess whether a sacrifice is a good proposition. If the penalty you suffer is less than the score your opponents would have made, the sacrifice is a demonstrable success, provided of course that the opponents would have made their contract.

Sacrifice bidding at rubber bridge introduces some additional considerations. This may explain why one expert at my club addresses a polite homily to all his partners outlining the follies of sacrificing, particularly with him.

If the opponents are vulnerable, and you are not, how many points can your side profitably concede in order to save the rubber? Duplicate players who are unaccustomed to playing rubber bridge are especially prone to arithmetical miscalculation. At duplicate, to lose five hundred to save the game at this vulnerability would be a success. At rubber bridge it is a downright failure. The odds remain 3-1 against you winning the rubber. There is a further less obvious disadvantage; if your opponents bid and make a slam, they will get a bonus of 750 points, whereas you will only get 500.

The existence of a part score should exert a powerful influence on your decision to sacrifice. With neither side vulnerable, it is good tactics to save the game if you have a part score and very unwise if the position is reversed. Sacrificing when the opponents are vulnerable and also have a part score is the privilege of the rich.

So far, we have assumed that the players are of equal ability. But let us suppose that you have cut the "pond idiot" against two fair players. Do you really *wish to prolong the struggle? It* is amusing to watch players who should know better, putting up a spirited defence of their bed of nails, perhaps because they allow their conceit to get the better of their commonsense.

Making the decision to sacrifice at Duplicate is a good test of a players judgment.

Pairs
East West Game
Dealer North

North: ♠ J 8 ♡ Q 10 4 ♢ A J 7 4 ♣ A J 9 3
West: ♠ 10 8 6 4 ♡ 7 6 5 2 ♢ 3 ♣ Q 10 8 4
East: ♠ A K Q 9 3 ♡ A J 8 ♢ Q 9 2 ♣ 7
South: ♠ 7 ♡ K 9 3 ♢ K 10 8 6 5 ♣ K 6 5 2

Opening lead ♠4

West	North	East	South
—	1 No trump	3 Spades	4 Dmnds
4 Spades	No	No	5 Clubs
Double	No	No	No

The bidding is typical of the pairs game, with both sides contributing some aggressive bids. Possibly West hoped that the vulnerability would induce North-South to sacrifice. South's bid of five clubs can charitably be described as dubious.

East won the opening lead with the ♠Q, and continued with the ♠K, which South ruffed with the ♣2. Before playing to the third trick South tried to reconcile the aggressive bidding of his vulnerable opponents with the small number of high cards they possessed. He decided correctly that they must be relying on distribution. Accordingly, he cashed the ♣K and successfully finessed dummy's ♣9! Now he played the ♡4, which East ducked, permitting South to win the ♡K. He finessed the ♣J, and drew the last trump, discarding the ♡3 from his hand. Deducing that West must have a singleton to justify his four spade bid, South played a diamond to dummy's ♢A and bravely finessed the ♢10 to bring home a lucky, but *skilfully played, contract*.

The bidding on the next hand, from Rubber Bridge, reminds me of the senseless courage of the Kamikaze pilots.

Rubber Bridge

East West Game and 60
Dealer West

North: ♠ A 10 7 ♡ A K 9 8 ♢ J 7 3 ♣ 10 8 2
West: ♠ J 4 ♡ Q J 10 ♢ Q 9 8 4 ♣ A K J 7
East: ♠ K 6 5 ♡ 7 4 2 ♢ A 10 ♣ Q 4
South: ♠ Q 9 8 ♡ 6 5 3 ♢ K 5 2 ♣ 9 6 5 3

West	North	East	South
1 No trumps	Double	Redouble	2 C
Double	No	No	No

Opening lead

(1) I have already descri the imprudence of "flag ing" at this score. The do of a weak no trump on in quate values is an especi unsound gambit.

(2) Without the part score redouble would be unsound it would show at least 11 poi Here it is permissable bec it creates a useful forcing ation, allowing either par who has a good holding trumps to double for penal

(3) Technically inexcusable, South knew his partner.

South won the lead dummy's ♡K and conti with the ♡A and the ♡9. W won with the ♡J and switc to the ♠J. East took his ♠K returned the ♠2. South c only hope that the def would lose its way. He won spade in dummy with the and played the ♣2 which round to West's ♣7. switched to the ♢4 which won with the ♢A. Unwi East persevered with spa playing the ♠3. West tho for some time before fin the correct defence. He ru with *the ♣K and returned ♣J, neatly* avoiding the play. "Why did you return ♠2 instead of the ♠3?" enquired, "I nearly mac mistake", "Don't be so fu East retorted, "I played it next time."

Jeremy F

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ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. Peter Brook —Yorkshire Landscapes until 27 Feb. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St, W1 British Art 1900-1980. Carl Andre. 629 1578.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, SE1. Royal Society of Painters-Etchers and Engravers, Contemporary Prints until Feb. 12, daily 10-5. Sunday 2-6. Adm. 50p, half price OAPs, students.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). George Eliot until 26 April. Tudor Map Making until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., 734 7984. Keith Grant.

HOLSWORTHY GALLERY, a graphic view of the world about us. Keith West and Alan Byrne. Jan. 21-Feb. 14. 205 New King's Rd. London S.W.6. 731 2212.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. THOMAS ROWLANDSON — 63 Original Watercolours. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30 until 27th Feb.

NEW ART CENTRE: 41 Sloane Street, SW1 MERLYN EVANS: seven paintings 1965-68 HENRY MOORE: recent etchings weekdays: 10-6. Saturday: 10-1.

REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH, New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25, 20 Cork Street, London, W1. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS PICCADILLY, W.1.
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THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 4578. German Expressionists. Selected drawings and graphics. Tues-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-3. Until 7th Feb.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. DRAWING: TECHNIQUE & PURPOSE. Until 26 April. Wkdys. 10-5.30. Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

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Good Food Guide

The bedside manner

If all England were like the tract of sedate brick, trees, and grass that stretches from Kew to Morden and embraces the Deer Park and Twickers on the way, the world, one imagines, would be safe for *Limehouse* Liberalism, and we would all eat out twice a week, just like the 60s. Of such stuff are Utopias made, and even in these parlous times there is a healthier rate of restaurant formation and reformation where Surrey meets London than there is further out into the country or into the city.

The more outré or ambitious chefs—Stephen Bull of Lichfield's in Richmond for example—may have initial trouble convincing their local clientele that the moment has arrived to eat rhubarb with fish or blackcurrants with duck, but restaurateurs who are at least as interested in the state of the order books as they are in the state of the art generally do pretty well in south-west London.

There is, for instance, a strong whiff of lotus land (where it is forever Sunday afternoon) in Gino Santin's Gino's—his second restaurant, actually, this one with a sylvan view of the Thames, and a sofa or two to read the colour supplements on before feasting the eye on the central display of polpi and calamaretti, funghi and gamberoni, melanzane gratinati and carciofi alla romana.

"One could imagine oneself settling down to a meal in an Italian province, with the table decoration a rose stuck into a miniature Campari empty," writes one visitor, and unlike so many London Italians the chef, Mr Rossi, seems to remember—or has failed to forget—that Italian cooking is mainly a matter of good materials and simple preparations: freshly-made fettuccine and pollo sorpresa; a "simple and delicious" fresh tomato and herb sauce for monk-fish; a "clear, *rich* and *strong*" Marsala sauce for scaloppine.

Another characteristic of Richmond restaurants—as compared with their brisker and brusquer counterparts in central London—is what in another professional milieu would be called a bedside manner. Customers of Restaurant Madeleine, for instance, clearly think of its owner Madeleine Rouillard as a stray from *Angels* who stops only just short of holding their wrists and feeling their pulses. The flowers, the polished floors, and the "awkward chairs with unfixed cushions" confirm this impression. But the tiny room is more relaxing than this sounds, and Jacques Grebot brings to the cooking a technique and a solicitude that are not achieved by playing doctors and nurses.

M Grebot shares the current French interest in rhubarb, and a frequent visitor expresses high pleasure in the chicken with rhubarb sauce that made an "unusual but exquisite" *plat du jour* one day, and also in the rhubarb pancake with eau-de-vie des fleurs d'oranger. An accurately baked egg with an aromatic crab sauce (£1.80), fish pâté with brandy and mayonnaise, seafood pancake with Pernod and tarragon, ris de veau (£4.10) and a convincing ragout of lamb to a Marseillais recipe have also been singled out, and if the thought of rhubarb brings you out in spots, the glace Cointreau is "smooth, creamy and alcoholic". Table wines are £3.50, and Lirac, Fitou or Corbières on the wine list clearly express an affection for the warm south.

Partners 23—a shop front place in Sutton—is another little restaurant that has succeeded early by the quality of attention given to both food and customers. Tim McEntire (who cooks) and Andrew Thomason were both only 23 when they opened this cosy brown room with eight tables after meeting at catering college. They wisely went separate ways for further training before starting their partnership, and the standard set would have surprised the *Guide's* inspector if they had been twice the stated age.

"Not an eyelid blinked when we arrived 40 minutes late after an unintended tour of south London and then proceeded to order as many different dishes in each course of the set dinner as there were diners in the party." Moreover, the menu read well with imaginative touches, food was served at the right temperature, and every dish looked well too, quite apart from promisingly precise tastes. "Broad bean and hazelnut soup, served with croûtons, was a winner, and the stuffed pastry cases and choux buns for the other first courses were expertly made. Double lamb cutlets in oatmeal with fresh rosemary and a good Cumberland sauce were perhaps the best main course—the tomato and cream sauce for beef was too bland—but the sweets were quite as good as the hors d'oeuvre, notably the light but rich chocolate and orange mousse, and the cranberry and pear biscuit crumble, its sweet-tart flavours delicately balanced. Dolamore's College Claret is £4; Vendimia Especial '66 from the Rioja a better buy at £6.25.

Back by the Thames in Kingston, the view is not surprisingly the outstanding feature of George W. Baron v. Heyl's **Down by the Riverside**. Little trouble has therefore been taken with the interior: "The room still looks and feels like the clubhouse bar it once was, reminiscent of beery evenings after a hard day's rowing; the uncurtained windows make you feel like a perch or roach that one of the anglers outside may at any moment fish out of the *vivier* you are sitting in; and even to reach a lavatory you have to go outside."

On its good days, or in its good dishes, the restaurant earns people's approbation though there is a sense conveyed in letters received that communication matters to the owner as much as cookery does. There are some good ideas, from "quails in the nest" to "pear William—a lovely confection of fresh pear, pear sorbet, and eau-de-vie de poire Williams". Borshch and fish soups can be excellent, and steaks are large and tender.

Details:

Gino's, 15-17 Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 01-940 3002. Closed Monday. Must book dinner. Meals 12.30-2.30 (3 Sunday), 6.30-11.30 (7-12 Friday and Saturday, 7-11.30 Sunday). Table d'hôte lunch from £4.50. A la carte meal with wine about £12.25.

Madeleine, 122 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 01-948 4445. Closed lunch; Sunday; Monday. Must book. Dinner 7.15-10.45. A la carte meal with wine about £11.50.

Partners 23, 23 Stonecot Hill, Sutton, Surrey. Tel. 01-644 7743. Closed lunch; Sunday; Monday. Must book. Dinner 7.30-9.30. Table d'hôte dinner £8.

Down by the Riverside, Canbury Gardens, Lower Ham Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Tel. 01-546 6562 *and* 549 3059. Closed lunch. Must book. Dinner 7.30-10. A le carte meal with wine about £11.50.

The Times Offers

Wadered and booted

Every gardener needs a pair of knee-length "hunter" boots and they tell me almost all anglers need a pair of waders either thigh length or chest high.

Only very rarely have I come across a keen fisherman who is also a keen gardener but today we offer something for both types of enthusiast.

The "hunter" boots are made of the best quality green rubber and are fleecy lined throughout with imitation fur. They are very warm, supple, yet tough and very comfortable for gardening, walking, shooting and all outdoor sporting activities. The specially designed ribbed soles given an excellent grip on all surfaces.

The waders, also excellent value, are made of high quality green PVC, lined throughout with Jersey nylon. They are very flexible, tough and durable and very comfortable.

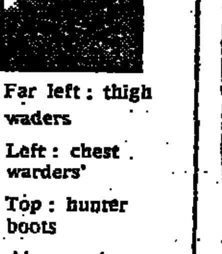
Again the specially designed ribbed soles give excellent grip on all surfaces. Being lighter than many traditional types of wader they are easy to pack and light to carry.

These boots and waders come in sizes 7 to 11 but not in half sizes so if you normally wear a half size shoe it is best to order the next size up—you can always wear an extra pair of socks if necessary.

Fishermen friends are delighted with their waders. I am no fisherman, but I have never had such a comfortable pair of knee length boots.









Far left: thigh waders

Left: chest warders'

Top: hunter boots

Above: the waders' ribbed sole

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Gardening

Spring parade

Many of us spend more than we can afford on bulbs for autumn planting and then either do not consider or cannot afford the lovely bulbous plants we can plant in spring.

It seems a long time since I wrote about bulbs, corms and tubers that flower in the summer, and the varieties of gladioli now on offer in the catalogues are quite different from those I grew only three or four years ago.

One must presume that those listed today are the best of their kind so it is only a question of picking out the colours we prefer and, if we want a steady succession of flowers, some early, mid-season and late flowering varieties.

Blom and Son in their catalogue indicate flowering times for the large flowered, the smaller but beautiful Butterfly varieties and the Primulinus gladioli. Unwins do this for the large flowered but not for the Butterfly varieties, and they no longer offer the Primulinus varieties.

Personally I have never cared much for the Primulinus type with their hooded or bent over top petal on each floret. For imposing flower arrangements go for the large flowered varieties; they last longer in water than the miniature or Butterfly type.

It's fun to spend a little every spring on bulbs or corms to flower in summer and autumn. Tigridias are gorgeous with their flowers 4in across and are richly spotted with crimson.

They last only one day but one plant produces many flowers. In a warm sheltered border in the south half of the country, they will survive all winter. Otherwise they should be lifted and dried off after flowering. I shall grow some in pots this year to bring indoors during their flowering period.

There is still time to plant *lilies*. The choice is so wide that I hesitate to suggest species or varieties. But this year we are planting a few more bulbs of "Enchantment", "Bright Star", "Black Dragon" and "Corsage", a lovely small flower.

As with gladioli you choose as your fancy takes you, but I should put in the reminder that *Lilium regale* and *L. testaceum* are still the lilies that will grow and increase in any soil, in town or country.

We all like to have something unusual in the garden from July until the frosts come in the autumn. The summer hyacinth *Galtonia candicans*, with its spikes carrying up to 30 or 40 white flowers, is a splendid late summer flower.

Another splendid autumn plant flowering from July to September is *Crinum powellii* with heads of large pink trumpet shaped flowers, or white in the variety C.p 'Alba'. They need a warm spot at the foot of a south or west facing wall. We put a plastic covered Dutch light over ours from December to March. The clump of the white variety has increased enormously in the past few years and needs dividing.

The autumn flowering colchicums, popularly but erroneously often called autumn crocuses, are worthwhile if there is an odd corner where their lusty but not very attractive foliage will not look out of place in the summer.

They are best planted in a small bed of their own or in rough grass or a shrub bo where the large leaves will smother smaller plants. T are a dozen species and ieties but C. *autumnale*, ma *C.a. album*, C. "Violet Que and *C. speciosum*, rosy are my favourites together the double lilac-mauve "W Lily". They may be expen ranging from 50p a bulb C. *autumnale* to £1.60 "Water Lily", but they crease over the years and enormous pleasure.

Cheaper, at 20p a bulb, c the yellow crocus-like S *bergia lutea* which flower autumn and thrives in a sunny spot.

As I have often remai the species and varieties o Kaffir lily *Schizostylis cocc* are excellent value. We had a few lingering flower our *S. coccinea* at Chris and we have made a no plant the pink "Viscour Byng" and the rose " Hegarty" this year.

Amaryllis belladonna *Nerine bowdenii* will thriv planted against a south or facing wall. In cold dist cover them with peat, leave bracken a foot deep or wi cloche or two. The nerine around 60p a bulb are a bar because they multiply fast

Catalogues which inc summer bulbs are obtain from Walter Blom & Coombelands Nurseries, Lea den, Watford, Herts; W. Unwin, Histon, Cambri Samuel Dobie & Son, Upper Mills, Llangollen, Clwyd; Avon Bulbs, Bathford, Ba

As the days lengthen we be repotting plants and so seeds. For many years garde used seed, cutting and po composts based on loam up with sand and other gredients to the John I formulae either purch ready mixed or prepared home. Apart from the fact good loam became increasi difficult to obtain, it had sterilized—a nuisance for amateur gardener—and rece it has become difficult to o the John Innes base fertilizer mixture, the gr chalk and even the hoof horn.

Proprietary based JI comp have a limited shelf life many gardeners have turne the peat-based seed and po composts since they came al They vary considerably in p and of course the larger pack the better the buy.

Now Phostrogen are selli do it yourself kit to mak compost suitable for seed ing, potting or rooting cutt very economically. It consist Perlite, which replaces the s in other composts, Phostro fertilizer and ground chalk. have to buy peat locally suitable grades of fine pea various pack sizes are availa

Full instructions for pre ing the compost are include a leaflet. This soil-less com making kit is available in n garden shops, but in case difficulty contact Phostro Corwen, Clwyd, from wi supplies may be obtained post. If you can obtain a sup locally so much the better the postage pushes up the p enormously.

Several times in recent ye I have mentioned the attrac short residential courses interest to gardeners and nat lovers arranged by the F Studies Council and I k many readers have enjo them. Full details of all cou run by the council at their n residential field centres in E land and Wales may be obtai from Flatford Mill Field Cen East Bergholt, Colchester, Es

Roy H

Travel I

End of season sale

Towards the end of December, I ventured to suggest that you might benefit by waiting a while before making your holiday bookings, and even that you should haggle with your travel agent in order to obtain financial or other advantages. My reasoning was that there were too many holidays on offer and in a buyers' market the manufacturers were likely to reduce their prices and the retailers offer inducements to gain your business.

The result of this was a predictable number of letters from ruffled tour operators and travel agents—I had no idea of the complexities of their trade; I was completely out of touch with the facts; I was out of step with other journalists who were reporting excellent booking trends, and so on—and a critical/humorous article "The Order of the Carter" in one travel trade paper (as its anonymous author clearly reads this column this is the only way I can compliment him on his style, if that is the word, and wonder whether he will quote similarly selected sections from today's article).

But in the face of that reaction and that criticism, what have we here? None other than Mr Sidney Silver, the managing director of Cosmos Holidays and much respected figure in the travel industry, forecasting "panic discounting" of summer holidays by some tour companies.

"By March, some operators will be paying clients to go away. They'll be selling at 1980 prices, but with 1981 costs."

He made that statement (quoted in the trade newspaper mentioned above) when meeting travel agents in South Wales. His opinion of the state of the market is echoed by others who have spoken privately to me but who will not be persuaded to speak for publication for fear of retribution as a consequence of rocking the boat. What is said inside the travel industry does quite often conflict with what is said publicly, and I must confess surprise at the gullibility of some of my colleagues who pass on and publicize the claims of "a holiday bookings bonanza" and the like. This schizophrenic attitude is epitomized for me in the reactions to my December article of a travel agent who claimed that he had no need to offer inducements as business was excellent, then a week or so later was offering £4 per person off the cost of any holiday to those who clipped a coupon from his local newspaper advertisement.

Obviously not all is gloom and despondency. Individual companies may be doing particularly well to one destination or another, for instance, and some of the smaller specialist operators are reasonably content with 1981 prospects. But overall the market for summer holidays is down and, as the number of holidays on offer was increased by something like 20 per cent over the 1980 figure anyway, I can understand why the travel trade is anxious to get things moving.

A lack of bookings affects us, as holidaymakers, in two ways. First, a particular holiday that is not doing well will often be amalgamated with another in the brochure—the trade calls this "consolidation", and I have written about it here previously. Because of it we find our plans having to be altered, and extremely inconvenient it can be.

Second, that surplus of empty seats on the charter holiday flights, or some of it, can find its way on to the market via the "bucket shops"—about which I have also written, and the origin of whose name I am still seeking. This week I talked with the proprietor of one such shop who tells me he is being flooded with seats for disposal.

Remembering to make an allowance for his understandable enthusiasm and/or bias, the fact that he claims "25 per cent more seats available than last year" might be of interest. It certainly will be to that growing number of people who choose to purchase cut price tickets and assemble their own holidays from the offers of villa and hotel accommodation that are made via the small advertisement columns of this and other newspapers.

To the embarrassment of the tour companies such independently minded people often travel in company with those who have purchased the complete "package holiday" and upset the latter by confiding how much they paid for their ticket. They sometimes—though not so often—go farther and compare the cost of their independently assembled holiday with that of the pre-packaged variety, to the detriment of the latter.

An indication of what is to come has been given by the cutting of prices on British Airways Sovereign winter holidays—a sort of end of season sale. And I received news this week that Blue Sky holidays, part of the British Caledonian travel group, is offering substantial discounts on holidays this month. Up to £20 is being cut from the price of seven night holidays, and up to £40 on fourteen night holidays.

As a result of introducing Tristars on to its routes six months ago, British West Indian Airways have a lot of extra seats to sell, and have reduced Advance Purchase Excursion (Apex) fares on the services to Trinidad and Barbados. The low season return fare to Trinidad has been cut by £78 to £290, and the high season fare is £340 return—a cut of £136. Those new fares take effect immediately, although one must make an allowance for the time required by the rules of advance purchase. The new fares to Barbados take effect on April 1. The basic season return is to be £224, a reduction of £71.50, and the peak season return will be £350, a reduction of £38. I imagine that these, and other reduced fares, should eventually affect the price of inclusive holidays based on BWIA flights.

Returning to the subject of inclusive holidays, the tour companies are anxious to avoid a price cutting free-for-all and some are reminding travel agents that no holiday may be offered at a price below that printed in the brochure without the consent of the tour company. I have the impression that the harsh realities of the present market place may cause operators and agents increasingly to overlook that aspect of their business arrangements.

And, with due acknowledgment to the travel trade press, I will return to the comments of Mr Silver at that meeting in South Wales. Commenting that some tour operators with their own airline might be looking cheap because they had to keep their aircraft flying, he acknowledged that there was already some dumping of seats on to the discount market. "That's fine for the public, but it could be dangerous", he is reported as saying. "I'm not suggesting that anyone is going to go bust, but one or two people are going to take risks and may be financially stretched."

I wonder who he has in mind? Perhaps I shall have to ask ml knowledgeable colleagues on the business news pages, who know so much more about the intricacies of finance than I.

John Carter

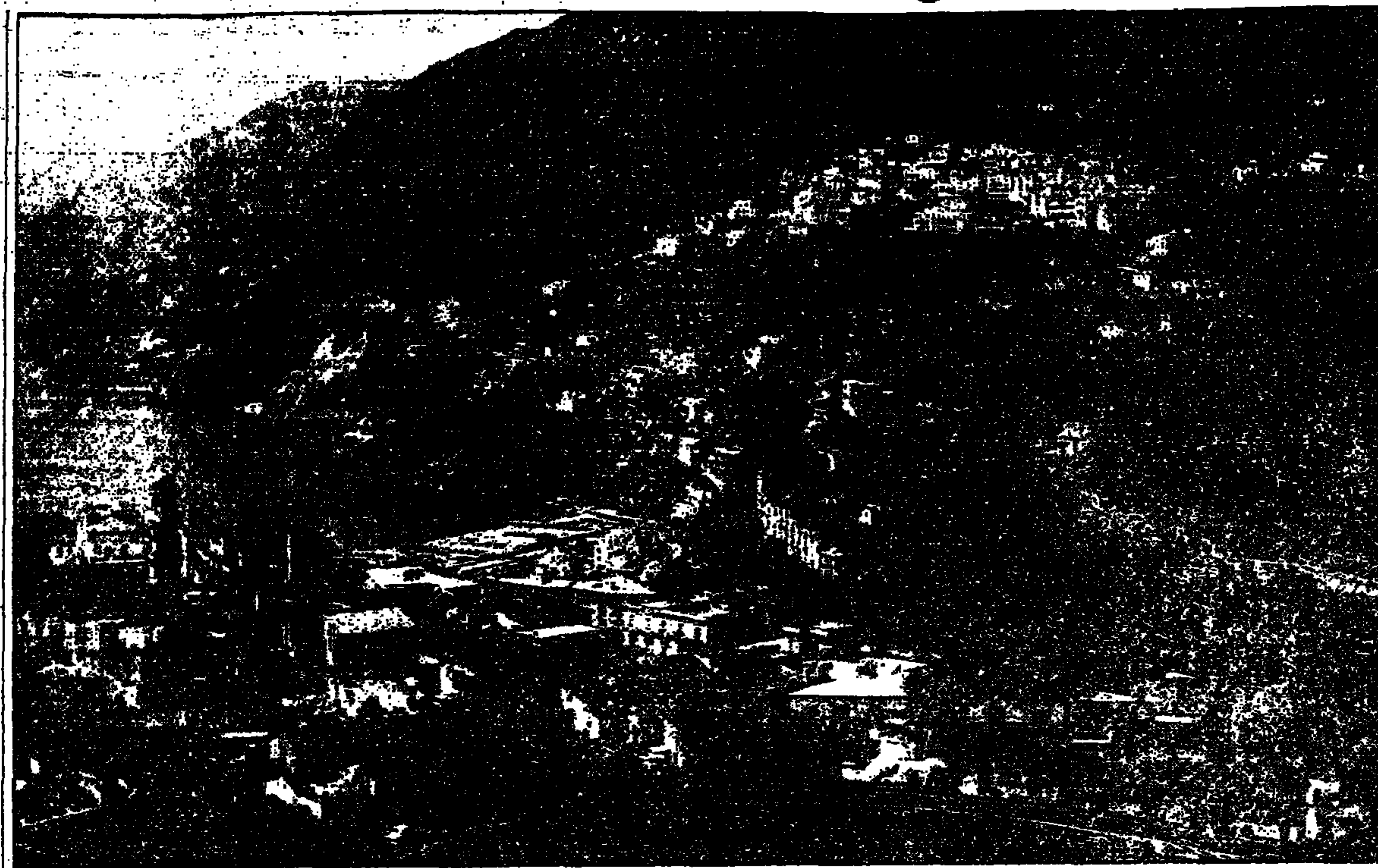
Harry Golombek is unwell. He hopes to resume his chess column in next week's Saturday Review.



Barbados harbour police on patrol

Travel II

No wonder tenors want to go back



Vietri sul Mare, one of southern Italy's many attractive resorts.

Mixed impressions, mixed feelings are what one must bring back from a three-day trip around the Campania and Basilicata regions of southern Italy, especially as the project was designed specifically by the Italian State Tourist Board to show European journalists that despite the devastation of the earthquake on November 23 they are ready, able and eager to welcome visitors this year.

Some of the best known resorts in Europe are in these parts and it must be said that at a quick glance they appear to have suffered little from the disaster, the full force of which is stated officially to have left some 3,600 dead, 8,400 injured and many thousands homeless. In Naples many old buildings gave way under the strain. But it is said in the city that had they been inspected the day before the earthquake they would have been condemned anyway.

Hotels escaped comparatively lightly (out of Campania's 1,500 there are 81 that cannot be used and 130 that are partly usable) and it was emphasized that hoteliers had readily put their premises at the disposal of the homeless—the government will eventually foot the huge bill for accommodation, compensation and reconstruction. Rehousing schemes are under way and it is expected that some 200 displaced people still in hotels will have left by the beginning of April.

Signor Nicola Signorello, Minister of Tourism and Entertainment, underlined the point that foreigners coming to southern Italy this season would help not only financially but also by boosting the devastated morale of the population in the hardest hit areas.

Our visit coincided with what locals were describing as the coldest winter spell for more than 30 years—in other words, slightly chilly by British standards—but nothing can chill an Italian's love of the dramatic gesture and it is this utterly different atmosphere that is one of the Mezzogiorno's main charms. Dining at a Neapolitan restaurant, for instance, is a revelation, rather like the San Carlo opera house without music, unless you happen to catch the eye of a wandering minstrel out to make some quick lire. Waiters weave at speed among customers hanging around for tables, spaghetti is juggled in the kitchen and everyone is marvellously good humoured.

And, of course, there is the driving, which all seems to be done in Fiats. Red lights are ignored if the driver thinks it is safe to proceed (Italian drivers are great optimists) and the green "Avanti" is a signal for pedestrians to race fearfully across the road. No wonder Italy has produced the world's fastest sprinter—why do they not win all the car rallies as well?

Sadly, just as we had no time to linger over the splendours of Naples or stroll through orange and lemon groves or do more than gaze from afar at the splendid beaches of Ischia, Capri and Amalfi—home of the legendary Sirens who had a fatal charm for ancient mariners—so we had less than two hours at Pompeii with an excellent guide who knows every stone of the place and is disturbed at the way frescoes are exposed to sunlight (and careless hands) and superb mosaics are trampled underfoot. Italy treats its priceless Roman remains with an insouciance that must horrify foreign museum curators.

By a disastrous irony, the ruins that have endured at Pompeii since Vesuvius wrecked havoc in AD 79 were damaged by last November's quake, so much so that the ghost city was closed to the public and only reopened this month. Some of the avenues, signposted "Pericolo", are still fenced off but there is much to see, including the house of the two bachelor Vetti brothers with its murals and priapic fertility symbols standing up well under the searching scrutiny of centuries.

We approached Sorrento in the best possible way, from the sea, aboard the hydrofoil Amarischia after our stops at Ischia and Capri. Sorrento has been a holiday centre since Augustus and Tiberius, but its charms were not apparent to some holidaymakers from north-east England who told me that their package had been far from ideal and that high prices in restaurants and hotels bore little relation to those in the shops.

On the other hand, I was stopped in the street by a Sorrento resident who said his wife was English, they bought *The Times*, *Telegraph* and *Mail* every day, and I was to write that the town was beautiful and unaffected by the quake. In fact, one hotel was destroyed and another badly damaged but it is an attractive spot and I can understand why so many tenors want to return to it.

Maratea, a four-hour coach drive from Amalfi—and it is a spectacular coastal route until you hit the autostrada—is equally charming with its narrow, steep streets in the old town and the dominant Monte San Biagio (named for Maratea's patron saint) topped by Bruno Innocenti's 72ft-high statue of Christ.

So many tantalizing glimpses, so many intriguing stones left unturned ... but plenty to indicate that in its irresistible way the south is rising again.

Richard Bruton

Drink

Out of the rocks

The Dao region in north Portugal is wild, remote, picturesque. It is almost enclosed by mountains, the summers are warm but the winters can be bitterly cold and wet. The vines, in plots between the pine forests, are occasionally terraced, mostly trained low on wires. The soil—if such it can be termed—is granite, so that planting has to be done by battering holes in the rock, or blasting.

It is an exhilarating place to explore, perhaps from the exuberantly baroque and blue-tiled Palace Hotel at Bussaco, which has its own unique wines: this is an hour's drive from the Dao capital, Viseu, a charming, historic town. The local restaurants (the Cortico is outstanding) feature the robust regional fare, including game, kid and dishes redolent of the mountain herbs, also home produced brandies, one of these being a curious "aguardiente velho" containing olives.

Viseu is the headquarters of the Federaçao dos Viticultores do Dao. They can, on request, provide detailed information for the seriously interested and their seal must be on every bottle of Dao shipped. They stress the importance of cultivating the local vine varieties, as they do not want any modification of traditional Dao style by the introduction of other European wine grapes. This accords with wise Portuguese wine policy of making no compromise about names or "commercializing" historic wines into insipidity. Indeed, Dao cannot be compared with any other wine and, from the numerous examples now on sale, each individual, there is a uniformly high quality maintained.

About 90 per cent of Dao is red, but some white grapes are used even for this.

Most of the wines are handled by the cooperatives, although there are some individual estates. As much of the wine goes through installations which may or may not be in the area, it is the name of this firm that is important when distinguishing between different styles. Vintages do not seem to vary much, unless there is a disastrous year and all the red wines get some maturation in wood, varying from 18 months to about three years, the "reservas" being aged for longest. In general, 10 years is a good life for most Daos, when the dark ruby tone lightens slightly, the aroma becomes more enticing, the flavour develops a soft, lingering character and the fruit is accentuated.

The whites, as might be expected, do not seem to improve much after a few years and they are big, dry wines. Grilli Wines (Little Knoxbridge, Cranbrook Road, Staplehurst, Kent) have the white Terras Altas 1975 of José Maria da Fonseca for £2.29 and the Malmaison Wine Club (St Pancras Chambers, Euston Road, NW1) have the white 1969 Garrafeira Particular of Caves Aliança for £3.65. Both are too bold for apéritif drinking, but good with the seasoned cod recipes so much a speciality of Portugal. The Terras Altas is minerally dry, evocative of its granite and schist vineyards, the Aliança more graceful.

The 1972 Conde de Santar, trim, close-knit and individual, is among the red Daos available here—£2.80 from some branches of Victoria Wine, or on order from them. A highly-esteemed wine is the 1971 Ribalonga, costing £2.20 from Cullens, Wine Mart and Gourmet & Goblet branches (head office 142 Battersea Park Road, SW11). Ribalonga wines usually possess elegance and give the drinker something to discuss. Grilli Wines list the 1972 and 1976 Terras Altas, costing £2.73 and £2.29 respectively; this pair shows how a straightforward wine can, with some age, develop a rounded, cosy character.

A dinner-table comparison of these, with their J. M. da Fonseca style, with that of Ribalonga or, as a concluding wine, the 1970 Reserve of Caves Acácio would be very interesting: the Acacio is a giant, the initial smell and even the first taste seeming cold, aloof, but the wine then reveals a warm-hearted flavour with an impressive fruitiness emerging. (£2.98 from Les Amis du Vin, 51, Chiltern Street, W1.) Or, for a special occasion, you might compare this wine with the 1970 Reserva of Adegas Cooperativas (their white wines are worth seeking by visitors to Portugal). This costs £2.78 from Grilli Wines and its silky character makes it advisable to serve it before the Acácio wine; the bouquet is fresh and delectably reminiscent of pinewoods, the fine crimson colour and the crescendo of flavour are marked.

One major range of Dao is Grao Vasco, named after the painter whose home town was Viseu. The wines are definite in style, the whites markedly steely, the reds with details of flavour and easy appeal. Grao Vasco white, 1978, costs £2.65, the 1976 red (which will improve for several years) is the same price, both being available from Bentalls of Kingston, Kendal Milne of Manchester, and Carrefour Hypermarkets.

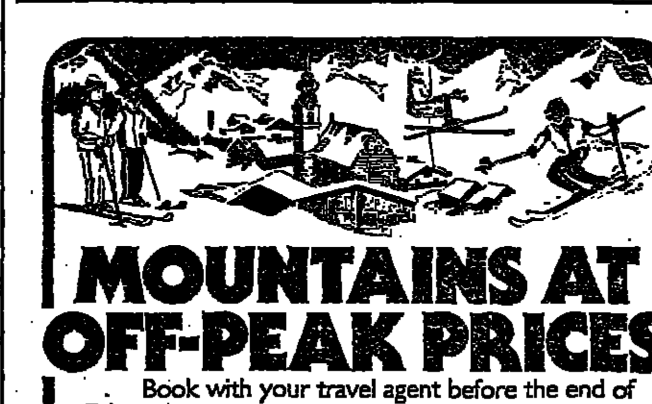
A smoother version, Grao Vasco 1973, costs £2.85 from Edward Sheldon, Shipston-on-Stour, Gloucestershire, or, as a wine to end a dinner on a high note, there is the 1972 Reserva for £3.25 from Les Amis du Vin, Edward Sheldon and Carrefour Hypermarkets.

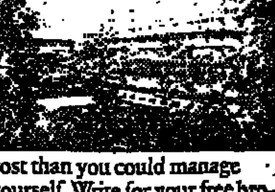
For a party, the Grao Vasco 1970 in magnum is a bargain at £5.17 and United Kingdom representatives Rawlings Voigt, 228, Waterloo Station Approach, SE1, will advise inquiries about stockists. Most red Daos seem to benefit by being opened or decanted in advance of drinking and they appear to remain pleasantly drinkable, once open, for up to 36 hours; although, understandably, some bouquet is lost, virtually no flavour seems to decline.

Pamela Vandyke Price











Freed American hostages arriving home—some 200 years ago there was another hostage story....

How the ransom was raised for the other US hostages

As the American hostages alighted from their white Boeing to an hysterical and well-orchestrated welcome, one wondered what the hostages of the first American encounter with militant Islam would have thought.

American seamen were seized on the Barbary Coast of North Africa in the late eighteenth century and released often only after years of haggling by a Congress which set a value of $200 on each man's head, and even then made the proviso that he might have to pay it back.

But these dirty, emaciated and fever-racked hostages had their own humble footnote in the establishment of the United States as a world power. Their plight led to the foundation of both the United States Navy and the Marine Corps—whose march, "From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli" was inspired by these events.

The infant United States soon discovered the disadvantages of military impotence. As colonies they had enjoyed the protection of the leading naval power for their trade, some of which passed along one of the world's busiest shipping routes, the southern Mediterranean passage from the Pillars of Hercules to the Levant.

This was the notorious Barbary Coast, the arid skirts of the Atlas range where they met the Western desert. Once it had been a prosperous province of the Roman Empire but after the Muslim conquests it lived off piracy. The corsair strongholds, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, were pashaliks organized into pirate communes, on the pattern of the Brethren of the Coast of the Spanish Main.

American vessels, unarmed and sailing even without the protection of a convoy, found themselves picked off by pirate xebecs and brigs, lying in ambush in North African creeks.

Sometimes the pirate vessel was disguised with western rigging. The brig Polly of Boston, for instance, was deceived by pirates disguised as western deck officers. A seaman aboard her who kept a diary of his captivity, said that boarders with "long beards and Muslim dress suddenly appeared over the gunwhales, and brandishing scimitars and pistols, rushed through the ship like ravening wolves".

They stripped the American sailors of their clothing and gave them in exchange rags and tatters. Then they paraded them through the streets of Algiers "to the tune of huzzas from thousands of malicious barbarians who thanked Allah for such a triumph over so many Christian dogs". Taken before the Dey they were told: "Now I have you, you Christian dogs, you shall eat stones."

The captives were put to labour, in chains, in mountain quarries, cutting stone which they dragged down to the shore to reinforce the quays and mole. The common punishment was the bastinado, whipping the soles of the feet. While their fetters were being rivetted on the Americans were taunted by the Dey with the praises "of the immortal Washington". He called on the American Congress to send him a portrait of the general "that he might always have before his eyes the asserter of independence and liberty".

The Congress would have liked to have sent a gunboat, had it one to send. But the legislature was divided on the question of military preparedness and the New England merchants and shipowners were outvoted by the southern planters and frontiersmen. Without any warships the United States had no option but to follow the European custom and buy off the pirates.

An American wrote that the Dutch were supposed to pay $100,000 annually for having their ships pass unmolested; the Spaniards, over a five-year period, paid $4.5m, while the Venetians found 50,000 ducats to ensure a free run for 15 of their vessels.

A Congress almost bankrupted in winning independence did not feel itself in a position to match such bribes.

At first Congress tried negotiating a treaty with the pirate states, using French intermediaries. They discovered that neither France nor Britain, former allies or protector, could be trusted and negotiations had to be carried out with each state in turn, using American agents.

The Dey of Algiers demanded $59,496 for delivering up 21 seamen; captains being assessed at $6,000 mates and passengers at $4,000 and sailors at $1,400. Plus tax at 11 per cent "according to custom". Congress authorized the payment of not more than $200 per man, to be repayable to the government on demand.

Negotiations were referred back to Congress, as in the case of the even more obdurate Tripolitans who, when the two future presidents, John Adams and Jefferson met their representative in London, demanded a tribute of $100,000 a year. He later scaled his demand down to a "permanent treaty" for only 30,000 guineas. Jefferson played for time, trying to give the corsairs the impression that he was indifferent to the captives' fate in the hope that the ransom would be lessened. Instead he brought down on his head the imprecations of his suffering fellow countrymen.

The debate now opened on what price was to be put on national pride. Whereas Adams argued that tribute was worth paying as it was less than the increase in insurance on American shipping caused by piracy, Jefferson held out for the creation of a navy capable of dealing with the menace. He wished to see peace concluded with the Barbary states "through the medium of war," and—this he was supported by growing public agitation for some sort of action.

The Navy Bill passed Congress by only two votes. It authorized the building of a class of frigates which packed the strength of a ship of the line into a smaller, sleeker frame.

In the event the United States thrashed out a treaty with Algiers without having to fight. They handed over as a basic payment $585,000.

The London banking house of Baring did not have enough gold and silver to cover the requirement. The Dey, "extremely irritated" at the delay, *threatened to renew attacks on* American shipping if it was not forthcoming in 30 days. At the last moment the American agent raised the money with Jewish bankers in Leghorn and Lisbon and the captives were freed.

John Crossland

Fred Emery

The lady's not for cutting and running

"So, reflation is out." That really was the nub of Mrs Thatcher's no-cut-and-run message to the country this week throughout what seemed like an endless economics seminar. But it is what is "in" in economic policy that is now the most urgent issue. Have the Government, as an increasing number of people profess, changed course, with ministers ready to die to preserve their right not to say so, or are Mrs Thatcher and the group of like-minded Cabinet colleagues with whom she beakfasts, fighting a battle to hold firm, even get back on course, and so inflict further deflation? If it is to be deflation the outlook is darker than it seems.

Mrs Thatcher is often seen at her best when she is fighting, or rather, fighting back. This was not true of her circuitous television performance in LWT's *Weekend World*. Apart from the staccato and revealing thrust of insistence about not cutting and running she was all over the shop, and extraordinarily negative. She hates TV interviews, even from the affably astute Mr Brian Walden, and it shows.

To forestall protest letters from her large fan club (which are, of course, always welcome) let me hasten to add that the Prime Minister was in far sharper form with a concentrated performance in the Commons debate. Someone had insisted that she put in a positive peroration, and it worked. She has improved her setpiece parliamentary appearances and the more is the pity they are not televised.

This was near her fighting best. But against whom is she fighting? Judging by the action on stage, it is the Labour Opposition, the TUC, the Liberals and, yes, even the new Social Democrats, supported by the banks, whose demands for huge new spending, and so reflation, must be defeated.

The TUC after all, nicely obliged with their new prospectus for £6,000m of public spending and so provided an easy target. Then, the meeting of the National Economic Development Council at Millbank which Mrs Thatcher chaired was another good opportunity to do down the TUC—even if what ITN called Downing Street sources worked hard to dismiss reports of any clash.

Then there is the CBI. What they urge by way of tax reductions would radically affect the Government's financial posture, even if they profess to support the Government's objectives. Now every sane person must support the basic objective of seeing the country restored to economic health. It is, as Mrs Thatcher said on television "How in the world do we get from where we are now there . . ." that divided the body politic.

But none of these on-stage personae can actually make a government cut and run. To get the flavour of Mrs Thatcher's resistance here is the full quote of her proclamation:

"Can I say just one more thing? I think that it's just at this stage, when previous governments have begun to get things right, but there, too, have been some adverse things showing, that they have cut and run. They've gone back to the old habits of reflation which is a polite word for flooding the economy with money to get jobs quickly, regardless of the fact they lose more later."

> One unemployed single man is now estimated to be costing the country £4,835 a year—and a married man with two children, £6,006

That can only apply to one event—the Heath government's famous U-turn, its dash for growth. Although Mrs Thatcher now grandly consigns the past 25 years to the political scrap heap—Macmillan's time along with Heath's—the only government that in her view could remotely have been "getting things right" was Mr Heath's. She knows. She was there, in his Cabinet.

But my point is so were most of the rest of the present Cabinet. They have not all learnt their monetarist lessons; some of the political heavyweights like Lord Carrington, Mr Whitelaw, and Mr Francis Pym, who are removed from direct economic control, have been rather holding their breath. Their refuge is that they cannot see any alternatives, not yet anyway.

The genuine "wets" have of course muttered their apprehensions often enough. If ever they all got together in Cabinet they could persuade the Government to "cut and run"; it is they Mrs Thatcher must be presumed to be resisting.

The political problem with the whole stance of "the lady's not for turning" is that it appeals only to her most hardened supporters. When the Government does adjust, even modify its policies, it then finds itself impaled on her earlier categorical imperatives and cannot take credit for its realism. It also gives the impression of begrudging even what Mrs Thatcher calls "selective help" to industry.

Take her attitude to the assistance for British Leyland. It was presented to the public as a lesser calamity than shutting down the whole of the Midlands. No real attempt was made by ministers to champion what was happening at BL as a turn for the better.

There is also apprehension and the need for candour over the effects of unemployment. The Treasury's own written answers state that one unemployed single man is now estimated to be costing the country £4,835 a year—and a married man with two children £6,006. This estimate includes the loss of revenue, plus state benefits paid out—a total now running well over £10,000m, and rising.

Mrs Thatcher shied away from this figure in the Commons. She did try, to her credit, answering the man-in-the-street question of why this money is not spent on job creation. But she used only the total of £2,400m paid out in benefits to explain that this would not be nearly enough to create so many jobs, and possibly might throw others out of work, too.

The fact is that it is this cost of what the Exchequer fails to get in as well as pay out that is driving up Government spending and borrowing. It is making the targets set last year in the Government's medium-term financial strategy unattainable—unless there is to be real, further deflation.

Who else has alternatives? The National Economic Development Office produced a list of industries in Britain that could expand. More than one Conservative reckons that it is time for the Government again to risk picking and backing winners. All our competitors do it while our Government talks about the free market and spends the money on unemployment. Can a policy of intervention be called expansion rather than inflation?

It is not as if this Government has much time left to get away from its remedy of taking bitter medicine. It now enters a period of critical scutiny. The Budget, with its likely higher taxes on drinks and smokes can hardly fail to be unpopular. And, before the local elections, which have so far been scrutinized for what they might do to the Social Democrats, there could be real blows for the Tories.

The industrial worker, above all, will be hit in a big way by increases in council rents and charges for gas, electricity telephone and rates. All will come in time for the union conferences and the boast now of wage moderation could then go out of the window.

No wonder Lord Thorneycroft was trying to restake a Tory claim for the centre ground. For all the catcalls this week, it has begun to look like the place where the voters might cut and run too.



Karl Schranz: a man who could win at downhill and slalom.

Sportsview

Putting the old skill back into skiing

Karl Schranz, probably the best skier the sport has produced since the British showed the Alpine countries what to do with their mountains at the turn of the century, is among the growing number of critics of the present condition of skiing. Unlike almost everyone else, however, he is no recent convert, Schranz raised his voice many years ago, long before the present spate of injuries raised questions about the virtual isolation of male downhill racers from the Slalom events. The women, it should be added in parentheses, have by and large remained true to the spirit of skiing and resisted unhealthy specialisation.

"I warned Marc Hodler, the president of the International Ski Federation, way back in 1966", Schranz said. "They were changing the downhill courses into autobahns, so that technique came a poor second to the straight downhill thrash down the hill. You no longer had to think, to use your snowcraft, your mountaincraft".

Soon, he said last week at St Anton, the cradle of not only Alpine skiing but also of Schranz himself, we would be moving towards the kilometre lance if we were not careful—a reference to the track high up in the Italian Alps in the shadow of the Matterhorn, where speeds of 200 kph (120 mph) and more are achieved on a straight course at a perrifyingly steep angle. It must come near to free falling.

Schranz speaks with some authority, a man who gained his first international downhill victory at the age of 17 and his last 15 years later in 1972, when he won not only the challenging Hahnenkamm at Kitzbühl but also a second downhill on the same course within 24 hours. Altogether he reckons to have won 30 international races and about 45 altogether.

Add the races he failed to win and you could treble that figure. Yet he was never hurt. Such was his command of technique that he suffered only two falls in races and two in training, but never with an injury, except perhaps to his pride. Unlike today's breed of downhill racer, Schranz was capable of winning a slalom, too. There lies the secret.

Schranz, a welcoming Anglophile, maintains that the sport must get back to its former character, where a downhiller would not ski like a cow through slalom gates and the slalomer would not be daunted by straight running. It would have to be step by step "because you can't change things overnight". It makes a mockery of the sport when a man can come in low down in both downhill and slalom (or giant slalom) and still do well in the combined, a competition based upon the two that yields lucrative World Cup points.

Some downhillers, he thought, would find the change almost impossible to make. Others would readily adapt, given the time to train slalom. He was unwilling to point a finger, except in the case of Steve Podborski, a Canadian who has excelled in the downhill this year, helped admittedly by the fact that he has stayed in one piece where so many around him have had to encase some part of their body in plaster. Podborski, he felt, was basically an accomplished skier who could thrive in the slalom with adequate preparation.

Schranz wants to see more curves introduced into downhill courses and slower flat sections, where "you would have to make the speed yourself".

In spite of the qualities of modern suits, skis, helmets, boots, and so on, the speeds have not improved all that dramatically since the tail end of his career. The average now is about 106 kph against 100 kph in his day. But 6 per cent represents about seven seconds or more in a ski race. When you consider that a race can be won by the odd few hundredths of a second, seven seconds is a substantial advance on the clock.

Is it worth the risk? Schranz thinks emphatically not, particularly in view of the unhealthy consequences of training men solely for the limited technique required for downhill running. The technical standards would be bound to fall, and they have.

John Hennessy

Another stunner from Moscow

Film makers don't come much more puzzling than Andrei Tarkovsky. His films, like *Andrei Rublev* and the space epic *Solaris*, are stunningly beautiful but what they are about has dumbfounded even the sharpest critics. The best that they can do is hazard an intelligent guess and say go and see it.

Tarkovsky is in London at the moment to launch his latest brain teaser, *Stalker*, which opened in London this week. While here he will give a lecture at the National Film Theatre tomorrow and visit Glasgow. Tarkovsky thinks that by looking for a meaning we are in danger of missing what his films are about.

"You shouldn't confuse two concepts", he said. "Understanding in the sense of scientific conception and understanding in the perception of a work of art. My pictures do not claim to require any deciphering. All I need is for my viewer to enter the world of my films, because art acts directly upon feelings.

"People see art as a charade and start deciphering its vulgar meaning. The purpose of art isn't to teach, nor to make people imitate. The purpose of art is to shake people. It should make people change and open up their spirituality, to prepare their soul for good.

"It is unimportant to me what the viewers will grasp. What is important to me is that he should feel something. I must make him anxious, disturb him. Art is accessible to all people with a developed soul, not necessarily to people who are more or less educated, but to people who are spiritually richer."

That is all very well, but what about the critic, whose job it is to explain in words what a film is about? Tarkovsky smiled. "That's your business. It is our business to make films and yours to explain them. And that is why we are always grateful to you when you find things in our films that we hadn't found ourselves. A critic's view is a completely different point of view to ours and one which we can never share. It is better to see a film once than read about it ten times."

This artistic purity does not make friends among the Soviet authorities, who prefer a less ambiguous contribution. *Stalker*, for instance, is a fable about three men who enter a forbidden zone. They are a writer, a scientist and a guide, the stalker. They are searching for a room which will provide an answer to every question.

A political person might think that the room was socialism and the stalker a Communist leader. A religious person might imagine that the stalker is an evangelist. But Tarkovsky denies that his film is allegorical.

"The idea is that the fate of man depends entirely upon himself. We are each responsible for everything. To believe in the future we must belief in ourselves. The stalker is someone who feels almost sick with this awareness, whose job it is to return people to faith in themselves."

It is not exactly the stuff of a box-office hit and in the USSR his films like *Mirror*, still showing in London, have been restricted to small, uncomfortable, suburban cinemas. When pressure from the West drew attention to this shabby treatment of Russia's most important film maker, Tarkovsky surprised everyone by saying that he could only make films like his in the Soviet Union.

His recent attempt to make a film in Italy confirmed him in his belief. *Homesickness* was to have been for RAI, the state television network, about a Russian who goes to Italy to study Renaissance art, but it was fouled up by money and bureaucracy troubles. "Whenever I make a film in Moscow they always get me all the money I need."

At the moment he is working on two other projects, a personal adaptation of Dostoevsky's *The Idiot*, which he calls "ungratifying work", and another film which he is keeping secret. As for the future in general, he is appropriately cryptic.

"My purpose is to preserve the level of Soviet cinema at whatever cost. Even if the people in charge of me are displeased with the way I work I will continue in defiance of them. I would like my pictures to have been distributed better. I make my films first and foremost for my fellow countrymen. If I could not do that it would be a tragedy for me and I will fight this in every way I can.

"As for the future, I'm afraid even to talk about it because I have a feeling, some kind of premonition, that I was born with a definite purpose. I do not know how all this will end or whether I will die without ever having realized my dreams. I cannot think of a concrete way of realizing my ambitions. I would like to die a decent person and if I did that, I would be thankful."

Nicholas Wapshott

Letter from Salisbury

The edginess is still there

The newcomer to this green and spacious city could be forgiven for reacting with some bewilderment to his first impressions. The flurry of publicity that accompanied the passage of Rhodesia into history and the emergency of Zimbabwe prepared the world for a new order that, nine months later and at least on the surface of things, shows little sign of its existence.

It is still an unhurried city, untroubled by traffic or pedestrian congestion, where the working day starts at 8 am and the evening rush of the moderately well-heeled home to sundowners on the patio begins at about 4.30. The jacarandas are over but frangipani are making a brilliant show along the roads to the suburbs and after plentiful rain in this, the wet season, the tree-lined avenues are heavy with green.

Whites—and an increasing number of blacks—still gather on the terraces of the city's hotels to be served chilled drinks and food and while there is the occasional audible grumble about inflation, food prices at least remain among the cheapest in the world, with prime T-bone steaks selling for 45p a pound.

Indeed, to an outsider it appears that the main beneficiaries of independence so far have been the whites. With the relaxation of sanctions business is booming, bringing greater wealth to an already privileged group which has no difficulty meeting the new minimum wage of £20 a month for black servants. More important, young men are no longer called up for military service and travel about the suburbs after dark is relatively safe.

There are signs that this increased security is taking some roots. At a recent by-election for the Salisbury constituency of Highlands, at which Mr Ian Smith, the President of the Rhodesian Front, harangued the white electorate in the language of UDI Rhodesia, the RF candidate only just scraped in to the House of Assembly ahead of an independent.

But the whites appear edgy and are highly sensitive to change, particularly when it is a cosmetic adjustment involving the country's colonial past. The changing of Jameson Avenue—named after the inspirationally-Christened Leander Starr Jameson, the trusted errand boy of Rhodes—to Samora Machel Avenue, and of Kingsway to Julius Nyerere Way, outraged whites, many of whom refuse to use the new names. They take little comfort from the fact that Speke, Livingstone, Gordon and Stanley have retained their place in the geography of Salisbury—although by all accounts of his character the greatest African explorer could well have gone the way of Dr Jameson.

The edginess shows in the speed at which a hot rumour whistles through the suburbs. Last month word spread that Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, was in hospital after being shot by a vengeful Mr Edgar Tekere. The story went the rounds for some days and a later and more lurid version had it that Mr Tekere had been shot dead by Mr Mugabe's bodyguard while attempting to strangle the Prime Minister. Even though both men were later seen in public, the rumour persisted for some days.

Integration at hotels which were previously able to impose a colour bar has resulted in some incidents, but blacks are tending to avoid such establishments as the pleasantly-situated Terraskane Hotel where young whites have beaten up interlopers at Friday night discotheques.

Mr John Coker, a black BBC producer, was seriously injured in one such assault late last year.

Salisbury is bisected from west to east by a railway line that divides the affluent, mainly-white suburbs of Belvedere, Avondale and Borrowdale to the north from the relative poverty of the black townships of Highfield, Glen Norah and Harare.

Although people in the townships have benefited financially since independence there is some disappointment that advancement has not been greater. Ironically, the departure of thousands of whites since independence has put an ever greater number of blacks out of work as many families employed more than one servant.

Still, there is buoyancy at Harare's St Peter's Church, where refugees from the rural areas sheltered during the war. Father Von Nidda says: "We had a difficult time but that's in the past. The feeling I get from the people around here is that it is time to settle down to enjoy being Zimbabweans."

Through Salisbury's layers of bitterness and frustration it is possible to believe that such optimism is not without justification.

Stephen Taylor



Andrei Tarkovsky: cryptic.
Photograph by David Jones

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF CARSON

Events in Ireland in the past few days and weeks present themselves like a continuation of the old newsreels, old speeches and lugubrious commentaries of television's now frequent Irish history lessons. Train robberies in the Republic, murders and attempted murders of politically prominent figures, republican prisoners on hunger strike, off hunger strike, almost on again. And now the *coup de théâtre* of Mr Paisley and his 500, reliving the roles of Carson and the Ulster Volunteers. The five selected witnesses; the drive through the night with blackened car windows and hooded escort: the Antrim hillside in the small hours of the morning; a parade of Ulster's manhood, under discipline, proficient in a new form of military exercise—arms-certificate drill; and the figure of Mr Paisley himself with a classic Irish speech-from-the-dock ready in his pocket.

There is no reason to doubt, for Mr Paisley is careful in these matters, that nothing done that night was contrary to law, and that his own menaces breathed against the Government were sufficiently vague and conditional to fall short of incitement. It can also be presumed that the explanation of the incident has something to do with the local elections in Northern Ireland in three months' time. In those elections the fragments of organized unionism left by the demolition of Stormont will vie with each other for supremacy.

Mr Paisley emerged from the elections to the European parliament in 1979 well ahead of the Unionist field. He sought to consolidate his position by a show of moderation and reasonableness, cooperating with Mr Atkins in his search for agreed devolved institutions. When that fizzled out he looked vulnerable. Instinct took him smartly back to his original stamping ground of No Surrender. The meeting between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Haughey before Christmas, which issued in a cry of triumph from Mr Haughey and a disinclination on the part of Mrs Thatcher to say anything very much, provided Mr Paisley with the necessary charge to put himself in orbit again. He chose to interpret the Dublin communiqué as proof that "the British Government has determined that this part of the United Kingdom is to be betrayed into the hands of its enemies". The rest has followed.

Mr Paisley is in obvious danger of impaling himself, and, if he sweeps Ulster Protestants along with him, of impaling Ulster unionism on the loyalists' dilemma. Unionism stands, or has stood since the foundation of the administrative province of Northern Ireland in 1921, for constitutionalism, respect for law and order, loyalty to the Crown, pride in British citizenship, the integrity of the kingdom. It has stood for a number of less rhetorically impeccable things as well, but it is by virtue of those principles that the province remains grappled to Great Britain. Preparations for insurrection, however shadowy, and menaces, however conditional, directed against constitutional authority vitiate the basis of the union which they are invoked to protect. Such threats make those in Britain who entertain feelings of warmth and acknowledge obligations towards the people of Ulster less not more inclined to exert themselves on their behalf.

If Mr Paisley's latest posture prospers it will be because Ulster Protestants share in some degree his suspicion of the intentions of the British Government. If that suspicion can be removed or weakened Mr Paisley will be left looking foolish and Ulster looking less ungovernable. It is time for the Prime Minister to make her meaning plain. The Dublin communiqué, as variously glossed afterwards by its two signatories, is a document capable of widely differing constructions. Mrs Thatcher has not been willing to elucidate it, beyond repeating the guarantee that there will be no change in the constitutional position of Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority there, and emphasizing that the word governing the most sensitive part of the subject-matter of the joint Anglo-Irish studies is *institutional* not *constitutional*.

These are important clarifications, but in the hectic state of Ulster politics they are not nearly enough. Mrs Thatcher has declined to come before the House of Commons to explain either the details of the work to be undertaken by officials of the two governments or the objectives she has in mind for the process that has been initiated. Now the joint study groups have been set up and official silence is maintained about their scope, membership and guidelines. This furtive way of proceeding provokes the question, why all the hiding if there is nothing to hide? It is high time the Government abandoned a reticence that merely feeds suspicion and profits those who batten on it. It should find time with urgency for a full parliamentary debate on its Irish policy in which the Prime Minister herself should participate.

CONTESTED ISLANDS OF THE EAST

One of the least studied relationships among major powers is that between Japan and the Soviet Union. Its lack of warmth, even when relations have been outwardly equable, is hardly surprising with such great differences of culture and temperament. In modern times hostility has been more dominant than friendship, the points of conflict having been Japan's defeat of Russia in 1905 and Stalin's retribution for that defeat following the week of war in August, 1945. Disagreement over the territories occupied by the Russians at that time prevented a peace settlement in 1956.

Ever since, relations between the two countries have been embittered by Japan's claim to part of the Russian-occupied territories on the ground that neither at Yalta nor in the 1951 San Francisco peace treaty were the southernmost islands of the Kurile chain properly included. At one time they were admitted to the argument: latterly the Russians have denied flatly that there is any territorial issue to discuss. To remind the Russians that this is indeed a matter which unites all Japanese opinion from extreme left to extreme right today has been designated a "day of the northern territories".

The argument hinges on two small groups of islands, Habomai and Shikotan, and the two southernmost of the Kurile chain, Kunashiri and Etorofu. These last two differ from the islands to the north which are sub-arctic in climate and vegetation. When the boundary between Japan and Russia was first agreed in this region in a commercial treaty of 1855 both Kunashiri and Etorofu were acknowledged as Japanese territory. They remained so thereafter with a settled Japanese population until Japan's defeat in 1945 when the Russians expelled the 16,000 inhabitants. The Japanese claim that the cession of the Kuriles, agreed at Yalta and in the San Francisco Treaty in 1951, meant only those islands in the chain which had changed ownership after Russia's defeat in 1905, not the islands that are contested which have at no time been Russian territory.

In the past twenty years the only changes in this disputed island frontier have been hostile Russian moves. In 1976 the Russians took advantage of their position to declare a 200-mile fishing zone and in the same year visits by the expelled Japanese to tend family graves became subject to passport and visa control to emphasize the assertion of Russian territory. In 1978 the Japanese learnt that new military bases were being built on Kunashiri and Etorofu since when the Shikotan group has also been militarized. All Japanese protests at these actions have been brushed aside with the reiterated denial that any Japanese claim existed; only small groups in Japan, the Russians said, were to be blamed for keeping the issue alive.

Of course Russian anxiety was increased when Japan signed a friendship treaty with China in 1978, having refused Soviet offers of a similar treaty pending a settlement of the territorial issue. It should have been obvious to the Russians that the Japanese did not want their treaty with China to commit them in any way in China's persisting confrontation with the Russians. Furthermore Japan's interest in exploiting Siberian raw materials had already been made manifest in agreements over timber, oil and natural gas. These could have been a natural basis for a peaceful relationship.

Yet any impartial view of Soviet treatment of Japan in the past two decades would find it brusque and uncomprehending, inspired by suspicion and hostility. The Russians have done nothing to conciliate and much to anger Japan. Now that Japan is reluctantly responding to American pressure to increase their defence spending—in part, certainly, stimulated by Russian naval expansion in the area as well as the militarizing of islands only a few miles from the Japanese coastline—the Japanese can be forgiven for wanting to demonstrate that feeling about the northern territories is strong and not to be dismissed.

Youth and arts cuts

From Mr Michael Croft

Sir, I hope that Sir Charles Groves's plea (February 2) for support for the National Youth Orchestra will be quickly answered, but I think he is mistaken in addressing it to the Government. It is not the Government but the Arts Council which has withdrawn support from the Youth Orchestra and from other youth organizations, including the National Youth Theatre.

These cuts have prompted widespread criticism. But I suspect that the Arts Council has decided upon them some time before realizing that the Government intended to increase its grant-aid by the unexpectedly high figure of £10m (14 per cent up on last year).

The letter I received from Sir Roy Shaw in reply to an application for subsidy for the NYTGB this year seems to support this assumption: "We shall be losing subsidy", said Sir Roy, "to an extent which would not make it possible to give your company and many others at your level of subsidy any uplift at all . . . indeed our ability to find for the NYTGB any funds at all next year is virtually out of our hands. If this prospect is appalling to you, I suggest your reactions should be addressed to the minister himself. . . ."

The letter was dated November 10, a month before the Government increase was announced. The rapidity with which the cuts were then made on the heels of the unexpected increase clearly suggests that the Arts Council had determined to get rid of its lowlier customers, come what may.

Many people wonder why the youth organizations should have been discarded since the *total* sum *spent* upon them *this year* was less than £40,000. May I explain, therefore, that the Arts Council never wished to support these organizations in the first place, since the Professional Advisory Panels for Music and Drama resented the use of Arts Council funds for amateur organizations?

Their opposition was overcome in 1967 when Miss Jennie Lee, as Minister for the Arts, obtained support for the National Youth Orchestra and later, in 1969, when Lord Goodman, as chairman, did the same for the National Youth Theatre. To circumvent the opposition, however, the Arts Council, under Lord Goodman, funded the youth organizations from a new sector called Education in the Arts, since when the old "professional" argument withered away. It is amazing that it should now be revived, with destructive consequences, at a time when educationalists Sir Roy Shaw and Dr Richard Hoggart occupy positions of major influence within the Arts Council.

In fact the Arts Council's educational policy now seems in total disarray. The reason given for axing the youth organizations is contained in the council's press announcement of December 19 last: "The council's primary duty is to support professional work". Yet only last October the Arts Council's Education Bulletin declared: "The educational duty is almost one half of the responsibility laid upon the Arts Council by royal charter . . . to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts."

"Please note," the bulletin adds, "that 'practice' is not restricted to professional practice."

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CROFT, Director,
National Youth Theatre of Great Britain,
Shaw Theatre,
100 Euston Road, NW1.
February 4.

Places at the Lord's table

From Mr Patrick Burgess

Sir, With some two thirds of Catholics now marrying non-Catholics what was simply a matter of principle (understandably not a primary issue to those not directly facing it) has become a pastoral imperative. For the Roman Catholic Church's discipline on admission to Holy Communion is causing real pain at the heart of the Christian community.

First, reduced to bare essentials, this discipline insists that our common baptism is much less important than what *divides us*. Secondly, to those involved, the practice of exclusion seems unchristian in any but a very attenuated form of logic, and, when set against the example and nature of Christ, so extraordinarily unlike him. But thirdly and most importantly, there is clearly nothing intrinsically wrong with such admission, since given the proper dispositions Vatican II (and earlier practice) allowed the admission of non-Catholics in special circumstances. Should discipline be applied at the heart of families, when what it forbids is not wrong?

As a first step, an extension of the present rule to embrace the urgent pastoral care of mixed marriages must be justified, though many of us would argue for a wider admission than that.

The pastoral effects of the rule are also not particularly edifying. Some in practice ignore it, or turn a blind eye, arguing for "cultural lag"—that the Church's full perception is simply 15 or 20 years behind what others have realized. Some say that Roman (philosophical) laws bite differently from English (born of experience) common law. Others, while unhappy, feel obliged to comply. To the English mind, unofficial solutions seem spoilt by dishonesty, yet adherence to the official position seems equally unfortunate. No Christians should be faced with this kind of dilemma.

The rule undoubtedly mars the image of the Church and its apostolate, as well as the unity and harmony of families. Order is needed, but order is the servant, not the maker, of God's realm of love. Would Christ turn Christians away? Will we sit at different heavenly banquets?

There are families thus divided. They live and create new life together and work out their salvation together, but may not meet their Lord in the "banquet of His sacrifice" because discipline (no more) says they may not. In the instant of proclaiming Christ's death, are we expected to wound his body further (if that were possible) by such rejection of baptized people. Is there not a real urgency, above discussions, for all of us, to repair this situation?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK BURGESS,
5 Cottenham Park Road,
Wimbledon, SW20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Government stake in Leyland

From Mr Archie Hamilton, MP for Epsom and Ewell (Conservative), and others

Sir, We are very disturbed by Sir Keith Joseph's recent statement (report, January 27) promising another huge transfer of taxpayers' money to British Leyland. We accept that the decision was a difficult one and we are fully aware of the arguments for and against.

We acknowledge the remarkable improvement in the group's industrial relations under Sir Michael Edwardes's direction, and we have great hopes for the commercial success of the Mini Metro. However, we do not consider that the Government should continue any longer than necessary in the motor manufacturing business, nor that the taxpayer should carry the whole burden and risk of financing British Leyland.

Furthermore, it cannot be in the interests of the employees to be employed by a group which lurches from crisis to crisis, where their fortunes are subject to the whims of changing governments and ministers, and where their future is far from secure. The ambition of the Government, therefore, must be to return as much of British Leyland as possible to the private sector.

Our impression is that the management do not share this aim. Apparently they would prefer to continue to run a large business and would prefer to maintain complete control of all parts of the BL group.

Accordingly we would like any would-be investors, whether British or foreign, who are interested in taking a stake in any part of British Leyland to contact us. Possible participation could take the form of joint ventures, the outright purchase of all or part of any of the four recently formed subsidiaries of the group, or any other proposal that is commercially sound and in the interests of the shareholders and the employees.

We appeal to anyone who might be interested in such a proposition to contact one of the undersigned so that we can ensure that their proposals can be passed for consideration to the Secretary of State for Industry. It would be a tragedy if the chance of any British Leyland employee finding a more secure and profitable future in the private sector was to go by default.

Yours, etc,
ARCHIE HAMILTON,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
RAY WHITNEY,
KEITH WICKENDEN,
House of Commons.
February 5.

The right to British citizenship

From Mr M. V. Summers

Sir, The Nationality Bill has raised fears in many colonial and ex-colonial citizens about their prospects as second-class Britons, and in none more so than the devoutly loyal Falkland Islanders, who have always been fiercely protective of their British status.

They now face the double-edged sword of her Majesty's Government: from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, who continue to push them to abandon their sovereignty to Argentina, and from the Home Office, who will now refuse many British citizens the right to return to their homeland should Argentina invade, as Nicholas Ridley only recently threatened on his visit to the Falklands in December, 1980.

Having just returned from the Falklands, I am well aware of the pressure put on the islanders to accept Mr Ridley's abominable "leaseback" arrangement with Argentina, and the islanders have in turn shown their mistrust in such proposals by refusing the Foreign and Commonwealth Office permission to pursue this line of discussion.

What the FCO has consistently failed to understand about the Falkland Islanders is that they do not want the massive oil and offshore development revenues they are so glibly assured would be forthcoming if the price to be paid must be ceding their sovereignty. What Falkland Islanders want is to maintain the status quo—British and at peace. Or can we take it as a gesture of good faith on behalf of the FCO that the Home Office considers it unnecessary to make provision for islanders to return home?

Yours faithfully,
M. V. SUMMERS,
Flat E,
15 Brechin Place, SW7.

From Mr Roger Sims, MP for Chislehurst (Conservative)

Sir, The Nationality Bill has been widely misrepresented by many people for reasons one can only guess at. But there are others who have simply misunderstood what the Bill proposes. The Reverend R. W. H. Nind, for example, in his letter of February 4 is wrong in two important respects.

Mr Nind says that "the status of British subject is to be abolished—and with it will go the right to vote, to work in the Civil Service, to serve in the Armed Forces and the responsibility to be on jury service". In fact these rights are not affected by the Bill.

Mr Nind further suggests that those with "right of abode" in their passports will be safe "presumably as future guest-workers, not citizens". In fact the Bill provides that, with the exception of one small group of people who will acquire the same citizenship as their mothers, citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies who now have the right of abode will become British citizens; and that Commonwealth citizens who are not citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies but who now have the right of abode will retain it. There is nothing in the Bill which could possibly be construed as introducing the concept of the guest-worker.

These are important aspects of the Government's proposals and your readers should not be under any misapprehension about them.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER SIMS,
House of Commons.

From Mr E. D. Graham

Sir, Your correspondent Mr McSheehy (February 2) quotes a letter from the Home Office he received stating that "the law is the law and that the only means open to him was to make an application for United Kingdom citizenship".

Fortunately the position is not as gloomy as that. Mr James Hugh Maxwell obtained naturalization in 1975 by way of a personal Bill, which was passed by both Houses of Parliament without opposition. His circumstances, as I recall, were analogous to Mr McSheehy's.

Admittedly the previous Bill of this kind was Lord Acton's Nationality Act, 1911, but the procedure is shown to be available as a last resort.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. GRAHAM,
Brooks's,
St James's, SW1.

Coming revolution in employment

From Mr Sid Cumberland

Sir, Mr Len Murray is quite right to call for a re-examination of our notions of employment and non-employment, retirement and the pattern of the working week, for, as he says, "These are the great issues facing our country" (article, February 3). Yet his references to "the ugly and painful running sore of mass unemployment" and the "hundreds of thousands of others who have been condemned to short-time working" show that he is subject, like most of us, to the rigid conventional view he condemns.

All our major political parties (and the emerging social democrats) find our present unemployment rate appalling; none of our leading politicians seems to have the slightest idea of the impact microtechnology is about to have on our society. Four times as many people work on the conventional Allegro assembly line as on the new robot and computer-assisted Metro line; imagine that ratio applied to all our manufacturing industry. Imagine Fleet Street with no print workers. Imagine offices with no secretaries, no filing clerks, no typists. Imagine shops with no check-out girls, banks with no cashiers, public transport with no ticket sellers and collectors.

All repetitive mechanical tasks will be subject to increasing automation and we will have to share the remaining work between us. Are the unions going to insist that the Government create boring routine jobs for their members? Are the politicians going to promise full employment, which it will be beyond their power to deliver? Can we persuade the Government to invest as much in our long-term future as they do in short-term enterprises like BL, BSC, and North Sea Oil? Can we remove the stigma from unemployment? Can we become a work-sharing society with our working lives characterized by regular retraining and long periods without work?

Sir Kenneth Corley (Business News letter, January 28) puts the point thus: "Today's problem is to discover how we are going to share work, share leisure, get more work done, raise our production of wealth and live a better life."

The change is coming, and its effect on our society will be profound. We can resist change for a few years, until more and more cheap imports destroy our industries completely. Or we can accept change and start educating ourselves and our children for the future. If we do not control the revolution, it will eventually control us.

Yours faithfully,
SID CUMBERLAND,
39 Ridgeway,
Epsom,
Surrey.
February 4.

Way ahead in Ireland

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, Professor Cornelius O'Leary (January 16) says that it is misleading to state that "a majority of both communities here is satisfied with direct rule from Westminster", a statement he attributes to me in my article of December 29. In fact I did not say that: to be precise I said that "direct rule is *acceptable* to both sides of the community".

There is ample poll evidence for this: for example, an NOP survey in 1976 found that direct rule was acceptable to 72 per cent of Protestants and 79 per cent of Catholics. Furthermore mass demonstrations against it are noticeable by their absence, and have been for many years. That being so, I don't understand how Professor Bernard Crick (letter, January 20) arrived at the conclusion that "many people" here "believe that almost anything is better than the present" political arrangements.

Professor O'Leary also says that I ignored the finding of the Moxon-Browne survey in which 36.5 per cent of those polled chose power-sharing devolved government as "the most workable and acceptable" option out of a range of theoretical options presented to them. I ignored it because it has no conceivable relevance to practical politics: power-sharing devolved government, involving as it does an enforced coalition between the SDLP (Social Democratic Labour Party) and the DUP (Democratic Unionist Party), will never come about, let alone provide a workable system of government in the long term.

The Moxon-Browne survey did not investigate the acceptability or otherwise of direct rule but it did discover a remarkable unanimity between Protestants and Catholics on the desirability of applying Westminster legislation to Northern Ireland, which shows that the demand for a separate lawmaking body is non-existent.

I see no reason to change the conclusions of my article on December 29 that Northern Ireland is inherently unsuitable for devolution, which would merely help to maintain politics on Protestant/Catholic lines as it did from 1921 to 1972, and that the development of alternative non-sectarian politics on social and economic lines is impossible unless the Labour and Conservative parties organize in the province.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID MORRISON,
Belfast, 15.
February 2.

Sporting Aeschylus

From Sir Desmond Lee and Dr P. V. Jones

Sir, Entrants for your competition to celebrate Greece's arrival in the EEC (London Diary, January 27) may be cursing faded memories of prep schools long ago (in the case of the older generation) or, in the case of the younger, regretting that they never had a chance to learn classical Greek in the first place. To both groups we would like to say that the study of Greek in schools, universities and amongst adults has been enormously strengthened over the past few years.

The appeal for money to finance the writing of a new course in ancient Greek, which you so kindly allowed to be launched in your columns in January 1974, was very successful and the new course, aimed at introducing mature students and adults quickly to Greek, has been one reason for the current interest in Greek.

Although it may be perhaps a trifle late to suggest a crash course to all those with an eye on the prize of an Olympic holiday for two, Dr Jones will be delighted to send a broadsheet listing some of the widely available weekend, evening, postal and summer courses in Greek, using the new course amongst others, to any of your readers who care to send him a stamped, addressed envelope. As for the competition, as Aeschylus said, τὸ δ' εὖ νικάτω.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND LEE, Hon Treasurer,
PETER V. JONES, Director,
Joint Association of Classical Teachers (Greek Project),
Department of Classics,
The University,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
February 3.

Editorial prerogatives

From Sir Robert Lusty

Sir, It appears that *Panorama* "journalists" are publicly protesting that an editorial decision by the BBC's Director General, Sir Ian Trethowan (report, January 31), is an act of censorship.

They need to be reminded that their director general is, above all his other responsibilities, the BBC's chief editor. It is his inescapable responsibility and he is there to assert it.

A most dangerous misconception of our time is that any editorial requirement should be almost automatically regarded as "censorship", which is a very different kettle of fish and never to be condoned.

It is not even necessary to know the facts of the matter, but unless an editor is permitted to exercise his personal editorial authority then communicative chaos will result and the whole operation become totally suspect.

If a "journalist" (who is not an editor) feels he has been "censored" for some irresponsible motive, he must first dissociate himself entirely from the organization he thinks responsible. The decision of the editor must meanwhile be regarded as final, but, if later it can be shown that he has imposed an unreasonable "censorship" for palpably ulterior motives, he is no longer entitled to the respect of the journalists under his editorial control, nor by the organization which has appointed him.

It may not be an easy distinction, but for editorial judgment to be regarded and denounced as "censorship" is as dangerous a fallacy as present-day attitudes have yet devised.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY,
The Old Silk Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.
February 2.

Planning for growth

From Mr W. P. Bradshaw

Sir, One cannot quarrel with your condemnation (February 3) of the TUC's proposals contained in "A plan for growth" in that the package would undoubtedly be inflationary. You seem, however, to fail to distinguish between public spending which feeds into consumption, or simply sustains a growing number of unemployed, and that public spending which would build up our industrial infrastructure and in so doing actually reduce unemployment.

In such cases as railway electrification, modernising our telecommunications network, improving the road system, building nuclear power stations or in the more distant future projects such as the Severn barrage, it is almost inevitable that Government and the nationalised industries must take the lead. You fail to make the essential distinction between meeting the revenue deficits of the nationalised industries and the role of these organisations, dare we Keynesians say it, of pump-priming as a means of inducing a multiplier effect in United Kingdom industry.

Surely you have been led by the prevailing prejudice against nationalised industries, and perhaps by the poor performance of a few, into ignoring the useful potential they bestow upon Government to stimulate the productive economy and reduce unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
W. P. BRADSHAW,
Springfield House,
Aston Tirrold,
Didcot,
Oxfordshire.
February 4.

Heritage in danger

From Mr J. S. Curl

Sir, The reason why the nation's heritage of historic buildings is in danger is quite clear. Politicians assume that conservation is unimportant as a vote-catcher, so it is felt that ludicrously meagre funds can be cut further, and the stock of historic buildings put in jeopardy, with no political damage.

Apart from Mr Rippon's sensitive and balanced decisions concerning the redevelopment of Covent Garden, the Conservatives have had a lamentable record in protecting the nation's architectural heritage. The Euston Arch, the Coal Exchange, and many other great buildings have been needlessly destroyed under the Conservatives. The recent sacking of a minister who was a redoubtable champion of the arts; and the decision to permit the destruction of part of Alfred Waterhouse's masterpiece (the Natural History Museum) once more demonstrate the essential philistinism within the top echelons of the Government.

The Conservative Party (which should clearly change its name as it is anything but conservative where historic buildings are concerned) can expect no support in future from anyone worried about the fast-disappearing heritage of fine buildings and works of art unless it radically mends its ways. The Trade Descriptions Act should apply to political parties.

I am, Sir, your anguished and still obedient servant,
JAMES STEVENS CURL,
5 Clifton Terrace,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
January 31.

Junction hold-up

From Mr Cecil Nurcombe

Sir, The threat of trade union domination at national level is manifest on a smaller scale in the affairs of the West Somerset Railway. This concern took over the Taunton-Minehead line after it was closed by British Rail. Because a handful of men operating a bus service between Minehead and Taunton belong to a railway union the local trains have to stop at Bishop's Lydeard; they may not effect the short run to the junction and Taunton.

British Rail would welcome the junction, providing opportunities for lucrative holiday excursions to Minehead and Butlin's by through trains. But the convenience of the people in West Somerset and profitable railway schemes are subordinated to the prospects of a few bus drivers.

The West Somerset trains provide their own bus connexion from their enforced terminus to Taunton station and beyond to the city centre, returning their passengers at a convenient hour to their train standing at Bishop's Lydeard.

Last week I passed the Minehead-Taunton bus near Williton. It carried three passengers!

Yours faithfully,
CECIL NURCOMBE,
Egypt,
Fair Cross,
Watchet,
Somerset.
February 3.

Labour Party leadership

From Professor Sir Max Beloff, FBA

Sir, As a political scientist— a class of person held in contempt by Mr Peter Jay (column, February 2)—may I be forgiven for pointing out that his article on the Labour leadership question follows closely (no doubt unconsciously) an article of my own published in *The Daily Telegraph* some months ago. He is of course correct in minimizing the alleged dangers of the electoral college procedure taken by itself. But it should be taken along with "mandatory reselection", "loyalty pledges" and the other instruments chosen by Mr Benn and his associates to revise our constitutional system along the lines of the "people's democracies" which provide their inspiration.

In present circumstances I dare say that even Mr Babrak Karmal, the latest hero of the Labour left, could get a vote of confidence from the Afghan Parliament—supposing there were one.

Yours truly,
MAX BELOFF,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
February 2.

The underhand ball

From Mr P. S. Cotes

Sir, Could not the unfortunate incident at Sydney (report, February 3) have been avoided by the Umpire calling "dead ball"—clauses 1 to 3 of law 42 of the Laws of Cricket (1980) Code refer? Surely under these circumstances an umpire would have been excused for using his initiative?

I am, Sir, etc,
P. S. COTES,
94 Old Dover Road,
Canterbury,
Kent.
February 3.

From Mr Guy Heslop

Sir, In his inestimable book, *Follow On*, E. W. Swanton refers to the fourth Baron Harris, a formidable Lord's figure, "playing against the Philadelphians and having recourse to underarm 'sneaks' in order to save the game".

Yours sincerely,
GUY HESLOP,
Foxley Cottage,
Selsdon Road,
South Croydon,
Surrey.
February 4.

Fugitive memory

From Mr J. P. Smith

Sir, Futile as it may be to argue with a dead author (as it sometimes is with a live one), there is no reason why the record cannot be put in order. In his piece on Venice (Saturday Review, January 31), Henry Green states twice, quite incorrectly, that Marcel Proust never visited that city.

Like the narrator of *A la recherche du temps perdu* (in the volume entitled *La fugitive*) Proust indeed did travel there, accompanied by his mother, in May, 1900. There even exists a photograph of the bowler-hatted novelist contemplating the gondolas, looking remarkably like Charlie Chaplin in a state of repose.

Yours sincerely,
J. P. SMITH,
67 Cherry Hinton Road,
Cambridge.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron of the National Federation of Housing Associations, will chair a working party on rural housing at the Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, on February 11.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend the annual dinner of the Chartered Institute of Building at Guildhall, London, on February 17.

The Duchess of Kent will visit the annual exhibition of jewelry and sterling silver at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, on March 23.

Birthdays today

Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, 74; Miss Dora Bryan, 57; Professor Henry Clifford Darby, 72; the Earl of Harewood, 58; Mr Peter Jay, 44; Lord Keith of Kinkel, 59; Lord Rea, 81; Sir Brian Windeyer, 77.

TOMORROW: Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra 78; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, 68; Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy, 68; Mr Harman Grisewood, 75; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, 66; Rabbi Dr I. Jakobovits, 60; Sir Leonard Lindon, 85; Sir Kenneth Maddocks, 74; Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, 73; Lord Rayne, 63; Professor Sir Richard Southern, 69.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. J. A. Hankey and Miss M. C. Walker
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of the Hon Henry and Mrs Hankey, of Hosey Croft, Westerham, Kent, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Walker, of Wilbraham Place, London, SW1.

Mr J. P. Gibbs and Miss J. A. G. Matthew
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, second son of Dr and Mrs R. G. Gibbs, of Northcove House, Beccles, Suffolk, and Jessie Ann, younger daughter of Lady Matthew and the late Sir Robert Matthew, of Keith Marischal, Humbie, East Lothian.

Dr C. K. Bridgett and Miss O. Moscucci
The marriage will take place on March 21 in Oxford between Dr Christopher Bridgett, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs F. A. Bridgett, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Miss Ornella Moscucci, daughter of Dott Ing and Signora L. Moscucci, of Rome, Italy.

Mr S. C. Ward and Miss J. M. Machin-Goodall
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr and Mrs K. Ward, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs V. W. Machin-Goodall, of Newmarket, Suffolk.

Caring for religious aspects of disability

The International Year of Disabled People commenced on January 5. It is to be hoped that the year will focus attention on the prevention and cure of disability, because many of the diseases which cause disability can be prevented or successfully treated. I also hope that the year will bring home to people how many of the problems of disabled people result not from disease but from social attitudes. Poverty, unemployment, isolation and housing problems are not the inevitable consequences of disease. They are social phenomena with social causes and solutions.

It is, however, important that attention should not only be given to practical and physical problems. Many disabled people have profound metaphysical problems, which can be resolved or mitigated without more resources or more knowledge than we have at the moment. There are a number of metaphysical aspects of disability. Many disabled people have to make a social adjustment to cope with poverty or loss of employment and some have to make an existential adjustment to cope with a disability which alters their appearance. Fortunately these aspects of disability are now more widely recognized and are better managed by public and professionals although there are still many deficiencies. There is, however, one metaphysical aspect of disability which is less frequently recognized than the others and is now less well managed than formerly and that is the confusion which many individuals feel about the meaning of their suffering.

"Why me?" "I've led a good life—why should I suffer?" "It doesn't seem fair." This is the type of question which perplexes many disabled people and if they are not helped to reach an answer to this type of question the emotional and physical consequences may increase the person's suffering. To the Christian, and I meet many disabled elderly Christians in the course of my work, the problem is particularly perplexing because they have to cope with what seems to be a paradox—the God of Love who allows suffering. Few people have had the opportunity to discuss theodicy in the course of their religious instruction and thus have to struggle to find an answer after disability has developed. Unfortunately many of the doctors, nurses, social workers and the other professionals whom they meet either do not even consider this aspect of disability or, if they perceive the problem, prefer not to discuss it because religion embarrasses and perplexes the professional whose practice is based on scientific principles. Even if the professional is himself religious he may not be able to combine religion and science in his work.

If the disabled person is not helped to answer the question "Why me?" the effects may be severe. Anger and resentment may result if the disease is felt to be "unfair"; anxious agitation, if the suffering seems pointless, and guilt and depression if the person should come to the conclusion that his suffering is a just retribution for some past sin. Guilt is often cited as a symptom of depression but depression may be a consequence of guilt. This is particularly common among people who are familiar with the theodicy expressed in the Book of Common Prayer which emphasizes that sickness is a "fatherly correction" and a "chastisement". Not infrequently they regard their disability as a punishment for sin. Such reactions result not only in mental suffering but in unnecessary physical suffering because any factor which affects a person's tranquillity lowers his pain threshold and heightens his symptoms.

Advances in science, both the physical and the social sciences, have lightened the suffering of many disabled people. However, an inability of many professionals to complement their scientific approach with a recognition of the religious dimension of suffering and their failure to involve the clergy mean that many disabled people suffer unnecessarily.

J. A. Muir Gray,
community physician

Play's view of police rouses anger

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

A new play, *Confession of Murder*, is being regularly interrupted by audiences protesting at what they take to be a disgraceful attack on the British police. On several occasions performances have been halted briefly.

Mr Tudor Gates, the play's author, said that at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, last week one elderly man had stood up in the middle of the performance and announced that the play was "an absolute disgrace" because of the way in which it portrayed British policemen. He then marched noisily from the theatre, urging others to follow him, and several did.

The play was described by Mr Gates as a black comedy, in which a psychotic police officer, played by Don Henderson, takes the part of a detective in a television police series and has at his mercy a black Irish suspect.

Protests appear to be caused by the scene in which two policemen arrest the black man. Mr Gates said he winced each time the point was reached when the suspect was abused by one of the policemen. "It is a purely verbal attack but it is like a cue. People suddenly storm out."

Although the play is critical of the "sus" laws, Mr Gates said it was not intended to be anti-police. The two policemen who made the stage arrest were based on police he had known in the East End of London.

He said he was amazed by the reactions to the mistreatment of the suspect. The audience apparently felt he was misrepresenting the police.

This week the play is running at Richmond upon Thames, where the audiences appear equally unhappy, although their protests have been less vigorous. "One can hear mutterings of 'disgraceful', but not many actually bang their seats and walk out."

Confession of Murder is due to continue on tour to Peterborough and Liverpool, where Mr Gates hopes the reception may be calmer. At the moment nothing has been decided about a possible move to the West End.

Dr Hammer's gift

The Royal Academy announced today the gift of $250,000 (about £104,000) from Dr Armand Hammer, the art collector and chairman of Occidental Petroleum.

Celtic film festival

A festival of Celtic films and television features is planned at Harlech, in North Wales, for a week from April 6.



Photograph by John Manning

Hanging in progress at the Hayward gallery in London yesterday for an exhibition of works by the American realist, Edward Hopper, which will open on Wednesday.

OBITUARY

DR R. R. BOMFORD

Leading physician and clinical teacher

Doctor R. R. Bomford, CBE, DM, FRCP, consulting physician to the London Hospital and formerly treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians, died suddenly at his home at Roxwell, Essex, on January 30. He was 73.

Richard Raymond Bomford was born of farming stock at Evesham on May 15 1907. Educated at Bromsgrove School and Wadham College, Oxford, he proceeded to the London Hospital Medical College for his clinical studies, qualifying B.M. B.Ch. in 1931. After house appointments at the London, he became first assistant to Dr. Donald Hunter.

Subsequently he worked with Rhoads on refractory anaemias during his tenure of a travelling fellowship at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1938 he was elected assistant physician to the London and also to Poplar Hospital.

Bomford returned to Britain from the United States in the early days of the Second World War, and was soon serving as an Army medical specialist in West Africa. After this tour of duty he was posted to India, and became consultant physician to the Fourteenth Army with the rank of brigadier. His services in this capacity were recognized by a mention in despatches. Some surviving prisoners of war will remember him as leader of the medical force which relieved Changi in Singapore.

After the war Bomford returned to the practice which he had barely begun. Succeeding years saw him become established as a leading London physician and teacher of clinical medicine. In 1957 he became treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians, continuing until 1970.

His term of office coincided with the removal of the college from Pall Mall to Regent's Park, and he played an important part in planning the new building. Apart from many services to his own hospital and medical school, he was adviser in medicine to the Ministry of Health and secretary of the Medical Pilgrims, and he was an Honorary fellow of the American College of Physicians.

After retirement from hospital duties he worked for a while in Iran, and later as an adviser with the British Post-Graduate Medical Federation. He was created CBE in 1964.

Bomford found little time for research in later years, but he was author and editor of later editions of *Clinical Methods*, a successful textbook for students, founded in the 1890s and known throughout the world. In 1941 he collaborated with Donald Hunter and Dorothy Russell in a classic paper on the effects of industrial mercury poisoning on the nervous system.

Dick Bomford was an amiable, kindly but quiet man. A competent organist and pianist, he was happy to play unobtrusively in a corner at military and medical social occasions. His performances on the piano-accordion were memorable events, from the transit camp in Freetown to Whitechapel.

Though devoted to country life, he loved the East End and its interesting inhabitants, living beside the hospital for several years. Dick was incapable of rancour; he bore a mysterious and alarming physical attack while working in Iran without complaint. He was probably at his personal and professional best during his spell as a Radio Doctor, genial, friendly and reliable.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR J. W. JONES

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Whitworth Jones, GBE, KCB, died on February 4 at the age of 84.

He was born in February, 1896, in London and was educated at Magdalen School, Oxford, St Paul's and the City and Guilds Technical College. He joined the Royal Engineers as a sapper in 1912, gaining a transfer to the RFC and a commission in 1917. After serving in France and with the Army on the Rhine he went to the Middle East on flying duties in 1921 where he stayed over three years. In 1926 he went to the Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment on armament duties and in the following year took a staff course at the RAF Staff College.

In 1929 the Air Council expressed their appreciation of his efforts to improve the equipment of the RAF and made an award to him in connexion with his invention relating to the calculation of the height of aircraft.

He returned to the Middle East in 1933 when he took command of a squadron, later going to HQ Middle East. In 1937 he returned to the Air Ministry, serving in the Directorate of Intelligence for three years and in 1941 becoming Director of Fighter Operations. From 1942 to November 1943 he was, successively, AOC No 9 and No 84 Group.

From 1943 to 1945 he was Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, South East Asia Command. From 1945 to 1947 he was RAF Director-General of Organization, Air Ministry, and for a period in 1948, AOC Air Headquarters, Malaya. From 1948 to 1952 he was AOC-in-C Technical Training Command. He was Member for Supply and Organization, Air Council from 1952 to 1954, when he retired.

He married, in 1917, Anne Brown. They had one son, now dead.

MR R. A. L. P. MAINGARD

Dédé Maingard, a Mauritian aristocrat who did wonders as an SOE agent in France in 1943-44, died on January 12.

R. A. L. P. Maingard de Laville-es-Offrans was parachuted into south-western France in April, 1943, with Harry Rée; they were received by Maurice Southgate, head of the widespread "Stationer" circuit of saboteurs for which Maingard was to be wireless operator. A busy winter in central France was followed by a hectic spring; Maingard's set provided one of the main channels through which the independent French section was reinforced.

On May 1 1944 Southgate was arrested in Montluçon. Maingard escaped the trap set that day for himself, and arranged with the circuit's courier Pearl Witherington that they would divide their responsibilities.

His half of the circuit was concentrated between Châteauroux and the outskirts of Vichy, and blew up railway tracks and telephone cables with extraordinary success in June and July. Telephone destruction drove the Germans to wireless, thus providing much more material for Allied intelligence. His "Shipwright" circuit had a perceptible impact on slowing down German reinforcements for the Normandy battle.

He was awarded an immediate DSO, as well as a Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honour, for his part in the liberation of France, and returned to a calmer but equally distinguished life on his home island. He was gazetted CBE in 1961, and leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

He was swift-moving and calm-tempered, high-spirited but never sudden, a splendid friend and a deadly enemy.

MR GEOFFREY KEATING

R.W.C. writes:

Your sympathetic tribute to Geoffrey Keating deserves a few annotations. He was not, of course, sent to France as public relations officer to the BEF a senior Army post. I first knew him in 1939 as an army photographer, a young lieutenant attached to a rifle regiment. His great daring in this role fast made his reputation, especially in the Middle East campaigns, in which he was known to ride into battle on top of a tank to get some of the most vivid action pictures of the war.

He also managed to take a striking series of photographs of some of the outstanding Allied commanders, Montgomery, of course, but also Alexander, Wavell and Auchinleck.

A dashing young officer of Keating's calibre was bound to catch the eye of Montgomery, ever mindful as commander of his men's, as of his own, public image. One recalls the cryptic notice in Montgomery's puckish style posted in the early days at his V Corps headquarters at Salisbury: "Have you 100 per cent binge?" As Montgomery used the word, Keating was all binge.

The affinity you have noted was perhaps most evident at the El Alamein reunions after the war. At one of them, in Brussels I think, Keating, stumbling on the way out, clutched at the skirt of a lady guest to break his fall. It had to happen to him: the skirt came off.

Charm and exuberance, an art almost for making the most of his contacts, were potent factors in his climb to the top public relations posts of BP. Over the years, in the United States and Europe, one was not long without word of some adventure of his in the oil world. A rare spirit, indeed.

SAMMY CROOKS

Geoffrey Green writes:

Sammy Crooks, the footballer, has died in Derby, aged 73. He was small, nimble and very fast, and appeared 26 times for England in the uncomplicated days of wing play.

A loyal one-club man—Derby County—his international career at outside right spanned eight seasons from 1930 to 1937; his place latterly began to be challenged by a youthful phenomenon in the person of Stanley Matthews.

Their styles were worlds apart. Matthews was the shuffler, the wizard of dribble, the sculptor who created goals for others; Crooks in contrast was direct and penetrating, with speed down the right touchline his main weapon.

One of his great triumphs came in 1930 when England beat Scotland 5—2 at Wembley, to gain revenge for the Scottish 5—1 victory two years earlier on the same ground by the "wee blue devils". Crooks's pace tore great gaps in the defence of Tommy Law, Scotland's left back, and led directly to the goals scored from his centres by David Jack, Vic Watson (2) and Rimmer. Crooks put the finishing touch to a memorable afternoon, much enjoyed and still recalled by this correspondent, when he scored himself.

The one dark cloud on his career came in 1946 at the first FA Cup Final after the war, won by Derby for the first time in their long history. He had helped County reach that climax, but missed it himself because of injury.

Mr Percival Spencer Beale, Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, 1949-55 and general manager of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, 1955-58, died on February 4. He was 74.

Today's engagements

Princess Anne, as president, Save the Children Fund, attends "The Fiddlers' Rally", Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, 6.55.

Talks: "Wild flowers of the Burren", by Maryangela Keane, Natural History Museum, Kensington, 3; Gainsborough, National Gallery, by Audrey P. Tyndall, 12; English table silver, by Myrtle Ellis, 12, and French furniture, by Frances Buckland, 3, both Victoria and Albert Museum.

Trade fair: Comics, Central Hall, Westminster, 12 to 5.

Lunchtime music: Organ recital, St Bride's, 1.15.

Walks: Death in the West End, meet Embankment station, 2; Fleet Street and environs, meet Charing Cross Hotel, 10.

Memorial service: Dr Ruth Harvey, University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, 2.30.

Tomorrow

Princess Margaret, as president, National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, attends children's royal variety performance, London Palladium, 6.30.

Chinese new year celebrations, around Gerrard Street, Soho, about 12.

Book Fair: Royal National Hotel, Woburn Place, 6 to 9.

Talks: "Theatrical anecdotes and other nonsense", by Madge Ryan, Gallery First Nighters' Club, 20 Bedford Street, 7; "Introduction to Alban Berg's Lulu", by George Perel, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 8.

Walks: Cockney London, meet Westminster station, 11; Historic public houses, meet Blackfriars station, 7.30.

Concert: Allegri String Quartet, Haydn and Brahms, civic centre, Reading, 7.45.

Dinners

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a dinner given in Edinburgh Castle last night for members of the Scottish Industrial Development Advisory Board.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, chairman of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was host at a dinner held at the Athenaeum Hotel yesterday in honour of a delegation from China, led by Mr Hao Deqing, president of the People's Institute for Foreign Affairs.

Tourism Society
Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, chairman of the Tourism Society, presided at a dinner of fellows of the society held at the Kensington Palace Hotel yesterday.

Service dinners

HAC
The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and the Constable of HM Tower of London were guests of the Honourable Artillery Company Mess Club at a dinner held at Armoury House yesterday. The president of the club, Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy M. H. Oram, presided. Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Morpeth, the Lord Mayor, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Beard and General Sir Peter Hunt also spoke.

7 RHA and Airborne Artillery
The annual reunion dinner of 7th Regiment Royal Horse Artillery and Airborne Artillery officers was held at the RA Mess, Woolwich, last night. Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Arnold, RHA, presided. General Sir John Gibbon and Major-General T. S. C. Streatfeild were among those present.

Memorial services

Sir Jules Thorn
A memorial service for Sir Jules Thorn was held on Thursday at the Temple Church. The Master of the Temple officiated and Lord Goodman gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Thorn (widow), Mr and Mrs Jack Rylands (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs Cedric Thorn (daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Stuart Thorn, Mr Graham Thorn, Mr and Mrs Malcolm Pearcey and Elizabeth and Jane Rylands (grandchildren).

Sir Richard Cave (chairman, Thorn EMI) and Lady Cave with Sir John Read (deputy-chairman) and other members of the board and past and present members of the staff: Lord and Lady Diplock, Lord Wilberforce, Lord Bernstein, Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, Lord and Lady Roskill, Sir John Arnold, Lord Justice Templeman, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice and Lady Ackner, Lady Audrey Morris, the Hon David Montague, the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, and Mrs Montagu, Sir John Prideaux, Sir John Davis (president, The Rank Organization), Sir William Ryland, Sir Patrick and Lady Graham, Sir Robert Micklethwait, QC, and Lady Micklethwait, Sir William Barlow, Sir Ronald Melville, Sir Ashton Roskill, QC, Sir Joseph Lockwood (EMI), Sir John Spencer Wills (chairman, British Electric Traction Company) and Lady Wills, Sir Henry and Lady Philips, Sir Douglas and Lady Logan, Sir Joseph and Lady Latham.

Sir Raymond Brown, Sir Douglas Ranger (dean, Middlesex Hospital Medical School) and Lady Ranger with Professor P. H. S. Silver (sub-dean), Mr W. J. W. Morrow and Mr D. A. Isenberg; Mr Justice Kilner Brown, Mr Justice Thompson, Mr Justice Gibson, Mr Justice Latey, Mr Justice Cantley, Mr Justice and Lady Talbot, Mr Justice and Lady Waterhouse, Mr Justice Whitford, Mr and Mrs P. Harvey, Mr and Mrs F. E. Harvey, Mr and Mrs H. N. Sporborg, Mr and Mrs A. Badenoch, Mr and Mrs H. Swaile, Mr and Mrs Martin Pulling, Mr Oliver Philpot, Mr G. J. Strowger, Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, Mr Rupert Hambro, Judge Stable, QC, Judge Edwards, Judge Morton, Judge Newey, QC, Mr Registrar and Mrs Stranger-Jones, Mr J. C. Akerman (Philips Industries), the Headmaster of Berkhamsted School, Mr H. R. L. Lamont (RCA), Mr Peter Wilson, Mr Rowan Bentall (Bentalls of Kingston).

Mr Stuart Williams, Mr Harold Willis, QC, Dr and Mrs W. H. Wheeler, Mr Alexander Bernstein, Mr and Mrs Peter Thompson, Mr Michael Webster, Mr and Mrs T. Barron, Mr Robert Monroe, QC, Professor Roger Gilliatt (Institute of Neurology), Mr A. B. Badenoch, Mr B. R. Barkes (British Electrical Manufacturing Company), Mr Richard Roberts, Professor A. S. Prophet (dean, University College Medical School), Professor Peter Campbell (Middlesex Hospital), Professor S. J. G. Semple, Professor and Mrs E. W. Walls, Mr Peter Berliner, Mr Michael Nolan, QC, Mr Stewart Bates, QC, Mr and Mrs B. Templeton, Mr J. B. Kinross, Mr Masao Tsujki (president, Toshiba International Trade SA) with Mr Derek Jeffs; Mr H. W. Norris, Mr Alan D. Hurst-Brown (Rowe and Pitman), Mr John Clay, Mr John Cumming and Mr C. H. Sporborg (Hambros Bank) and Mrs Sporborg; Mr J. Dundas Hamilton (Fielding Newson-Smith and Company).

Mr Ichiro Hashizaki (Sharp Electronics, UK), Mr Michael Sadler-Forster (Society of Industrial Artists and Designers), Mr Desmond Cavanagh (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association and Cavanagh Associates), Mr S. A. Seccombe (Nowey and Eyre), Mr N. McAndrew (N. M. Rothschild and Sons), Mr P. Laister, Mr and Mrs D. R. Carrington, Mr W. J. Benson, Mr David Hunter, QC, Mr Martin Jukes, QC, Professor K. Rees, Dr John Harder, Mr J. Monroe, Mr John Mills, QC, and Mrs Mills, Mr Frank Phillips, Mr and Mrs John Ommanney, Mr and Mrs Gerald R. A. Darling, QC, and Mrs Darling, Mr Brian A. Cook (S. W. Taylor and Company, Brokers, UK), Mr A. C. Vicary and Mr G. H. Ruddock (H. Herrmann), Mr C. Robert Jennings, Mr W. A. Young and Mrs J. W. Melbourn (National Westminster Bank), Mr G. B. Maddison (Barclays Bank), Major-General J. Desmond Smith (Pillar Engineering) and Mrs Smith, and Air Commodore W. I. C. Innes (Air Commandant, Air Cadets, London and South-east).

Mr M. Gillam
A memorial service for Mr Melville Gillam took place at St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday. The Rev John Arrowsmith officiated. Mr Daniel Massey gave an address and the lessons were read by Mr Michael Bryant and Mr Dinsdale Landen. Miss Sally Ann Howes sang.

Sales mark buoyancy of New York art market

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The buoyancy of the New York market in art and antiques compared with a more diffident and selective tone in London was underlined by two sales on Thursday. Christie's sale of watches in New York totalled £147,770, with only 3 per cent unsold; Sotheby's New York Art Nouveau sale made £229,198, with 2 per cent unsold.

An 1898, London-made, gold, hunter-cased, minute-repeating chronograph with a perpetual calendar and moon phases made $40,000 (estimate $30,000 to $35,000), or £16,666, at Christie's, selling to a Swiss dealer. A Swiss gold clock watch of similar date and complication—grande sonnerie, in its case—made $25,000 (estimate $15,000 to $20,000).

The two-day sale including magnificent silver watches and works of art, totalled £611,314, with 3 per cent left unsold.

Sotheby's sale was largely devoted to Tiffany lamps and wares. A nasturtium floor lamp made $32,000 (estimate $40,000 to $60,000), or £13,333, and a geometric floor lamp fetched $18,000 (estimate $10,000 to $15,000), or £7,500.

In London yesterday a Sotheby's sale of Continental furniture totalled £65,336, with 13 per cent unsold; a carpet sale made £22,920, with 14 per cent unsold. At Christie's, Victorian paintings totalled £153,710, with 18 per cent unsold.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, February 7, 1956

Vienna, Feb 6.—Dropping leaflets over the satellite countries inside the western fringe of the iron curtain from high altitude balloons launched in western Bavaria was begun by Radio Free Europe in April, 1954. Few people on either side of the curtain took it very seriously, many dismissed it as a puerile prank; but it has since been developed on such a massive scale—some 250 million leaflets having been dropped from 400,000 balloons over Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland up to January 21—as to have become a major nuisance to the regimes concerned, especially in Czechoslovakia, which has been the principal target. Treating the leaflet operation, which is coordinated with RFE's round-the-clock propaganda broadcasts, with silent contempt gave place gradually to counter-attacks in the communist press and radio, diplomatic protest notes to Washington, and now a violent campaign in Czechoslovakia supported by the other eastern block countries branding it as criminal.

Latest wills

Mrs Winifred Edith Harris, of Guildford, left estate valued at £226,520 net. After personal bequests totalling £15,500 she left the residue equally between the Medical Research Council, for research into Parkinsonism and related diseases, the Royal National Institute for the Blind and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Blenkhorn, Mr William Henry, of Thirsk, intestate £147,042
Burton, Mr Reginald Henry Markham, of Rugby, estate agent £234,742
Cope, Mr Arthur Charles, of Stourbridge £270,011
Drew, Mr Robert Edward, of Alveston, Avon £141,491
Edgar, Mrs Evelyn Mary, of Mayfair £538,246
Ellingham, Mrs Beatrice Annie, of Bromley, south-east London, £254,834
Franklin, Mr Frederick Graham, of Bognor Regis, Sussex, plumber £130,281
Mallins, Mr Edward Greenway, of Bristol £313,371
Pickering, Sir George White, of Oxford, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University, 1956-68 £135,020
Rees, Mr Fred Gordon, of Hampstead Garden Suburb .. £142,222
Scotcher, Mr Geoffrey Claude, of Peasmarsh, near Rye .. £266,168
Sutton, Mr Garfield, of Bournemouth, hotel proprietor £146,303
Wood, Mr Arthur Denis, of Dormansland, Surrey, solicitor £231,015

University news

Cambridge

Appointments
University lecturers: D. W. Holton, MA, DPhil (Oxon): Lewis-Gibson lecturer in modern Greek from April 1: Miss A. M. Finch, MA, PhD (Churchill), from October 1, French.

Elections
CLARE HALL. Visiting fellowships: Professor T. Bredsdorff, Copenhagen University, English; Dr M. J. Drake, University of Arizona, earth sciences; Professor J. D. Embury, McMaster University, Canada, metallurgy and materials sciences; Professor K. S. Havner, North Carolina State University, civil engineering; Professor Y.-h. Jan, McMaster University, religious studies; Professor G. Melchiori, Rome University, English; Dr E. L. Pincoffs, University of Texas, philosophy; J. C. Y. Watt, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Chinese studies.
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. Fellowship from October 1: J. M. Lyon.
DOWNING COLLEGE. Research fellowships: R. W. Michelmore, MA, PhD, Downing, botany; N. D. B. Saul, MA, Trinity, German.
LUCY CAVENDISH COLLEGIATE SOCIETY. Vice-president from January 1: Mrs D. J. Thoday, BSc (Lond), PhD (Birm), MA. Honorary fellowship, Mrs M. F. S. Bottrall, MA.
GIRTON COLLEGE. Exhibitions, engineering: H. Barrass (Salesian C, Farnborough); Natural sciences, R. C. Braithwaite (Darlington Hall, S. Totnes). Doris Russell scholarship, English, K. R. Young (Harvard University).

London
Dr N. A. Staines, BSc, Ph D, has been appointed to the readership in immunology at Chelsea College.

Conferment of titles
PROFESSOR: Dr T. B. Bolton, BSc, PhD, BVetMed, MA (Pharmacology, St George's Hospital Medical School); Dr D. S. Davies, BSc, PhD (Biochemical Pharmacology, Royal Postgraduate Medical School); Dr E. M. Freeman, BSc, PhD (Applied electromagnetics, Imperial College); P. R. G. Layard, BA, MSc (Economics, London School of Economics and Political Science); Dr H. R. Morris, PhD (Biological chemistry, Imperial College); Dr G. H. C. New, MA, DPhil (Non-Linear optics, Imperial College); Dr W. C. Noble, PhD, DSc (Microbiology, Institute of Dermatology); Dr A. Richens, MBBS, PhD (Clinical pharmacology, Institute of Neurology); Dr M. R. G. Varma, DSc (Medical entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).
READER: Dr Barbara E. C. Banks, PhD, DSc (Chemical physiology, University College); Dr N. H. Bingham, BA, PhD (Mathematics, Westfield College); C. J. Brumfit, MA (Education, Institute of Education); Dr Hannah J. Gould, PhD (Biophysics, King's College); Dr Muriel Heppell, PhD (Medieval history of Orthodox Eastern Europe, School of Slavonic and East European Studies); Dr J. Hirsch, PhD (Solid state physics, Birkbeck College); Dr S. A. C. Murrell, PhD (Geophysical mechanics, University College); Dr N. Watson, BSc, PhD (Mechanical engineering, Imperial College).

Birmingham
Dr Derek T. E. Williams, BA, PhD (Wales), has been appointed professor of health services management from January 1 for one tenure only.

Dr V. W. Michael Drury has been appointed professor of general practice (part-time) in a new chair for one tenure only.

Leeds
Dr A. Cross, reader in Russian, East Anglia University, has been appointed to the chair of Russian and headship of the department of Russian studies.

Reading
Dr A. G. Atkins, BSc (Wales) MA (Oxn) PLD (Cantab), has been appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering from March 1.

Leicester
Senior lecturers: Dr R. O. Stephen, MA, DPhil (Oxon), clinical physiology; Dr Rosemary A. Walker, MD (Birm), pathology. Lecturers: Dr P. R. Jenkins, BSc, PhD (Wales), chemistry; Mrs Eilean R. Hooper-Greenhill, BA (Read), MA (Lond), museum studies.

Honorary lecturer: Dr Hugh de la Haye Davies, BM, ChB (Oxon), principal Northamptonshire police surgeon, forensic medicine.

Grants
Medical Research Council: £41,660 for Professor Shaw's research into chloramphenical acetyltransferase: structure and function; £29,629 for Dr I. B. Holland's research into the regulation of synthesis of envelope proteins during the cell cycle in Ecoli Br and their mechanisms of assembly; £60,866 for Dr J. W. Almond's research on the application of recombinant DNA techniques to the study of poliovirus type 3—Sabin vaccine and related strains at the university and NIBSC, London; £74,947 for research by Dr A. J. Rowe, Professor Brammar and Professor Macgregor into electron microscopy of muscle, cloned DNA and amphibian lampbruch chromosomes.

Department of employment: £21,871 for D. N. Ashton's research into the careers service and employers.

Sussex

Grants
Agricultural Research Council: £40,234 for research into interactions between mitochondria and choloroplasts in protoplasts during photo respirations, under Dr A. L. Moore.

Medical Research Council: £39,908 over three years for studies into the identification and isolation of membrane transport proteins, under Dr K. P. Wheeler.

Services tomorrow: Fifth Sunday after Epiphany

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M and Sermon 10.30, Jub and TD: Stanford in B flat, Rt Rev K. Woollcombe. HC, 11.30, Rubbra (Missa Sancti Dominici). Introit, O sacrum convivium (Messiaen). E and S, 3.15, Magnificat Nunc dimittis: (Ireland in F). A: [illegible]

[illegible] Eucharist, 11, Byrd Mass for 4 voices. A: When to the temple Mary went (Eccard). The Resident Chaplain.
CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; M, 11, Howells Collegium Regale. A: From all that dwell below the skies (Walmisley). E, 3.30, Walmisley in D minor. A: Great Lord of Lords (Gibbons).
ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist, 11. Rev P. Delaney.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM, 8 and 5.15, HM, 11, Rev J. W. Holden, Schubert in B flat. Solemn Evensong, [illegible]

[illegible] D (Dvorak) Ave verum (Elgar) 6.30, Rev C. K. Hamel Cooke.
ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15 and 12.15; M, 11, Rev M. Hollingworth. E, 6, Rev A. G. C. Pearson.
ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9. Solemn Eucharist, 11. Stanford in G, Rev B. Kirkpatrick.
ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11 and 6.30, Rev C. May.
ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8, MP, 11, EP, 6.30, Rev O.-R. Clarke.
ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, [illegible]

Science report

Physiology: Marsupial breast feeding

By the Staff of *Nature*

A study reported from Australia this week has answered an intriguing puzzle about the way marsupials breast feed their young. Although the course of lactation is considerably more complex than in other mammals, which have instead a prolonged and complex pregnancy, the basic physiological mechanism is apparently the same in both cases. The difference is that in the marsupials it is more highly developed.

Unlike other mammals, kangaroos, wallabies and the rest of the marsupials give birth to young which are little more than embryos. They spend their first few months in the pouch permanently attached to the nipples of the mammary glands. They remain in the pouch for a further few months, feeding less often, and then they emerge from the pouch as juveniles. They stay near to mother and feed occasionally from the breast for a further period. At any one time, mother may be feeding, from different nipples, both a tiny newborn baby and a juvenile.

Zoologists have been arguing for about 150 years about how that is achieved. Some have suggested that the muscles of the pouch contract to force milk from the glands into the baby's mouth. Another suggestion was that the babies obtained their milk purely by sucking.

A third possibility was a mechanism similar to that operating in other mammals, including humans, which have a less complex lactation, following the birth of a more mature infant. In those cases the hormone oxytocin, produced by the pituitary gland in the base of the skull, stimulates contraction of the area surrounding the mammary glands in the breast. That leads to the ejection of the milk.

Oxytocin had been found in a marsupial pituitary gland, and Dr D. W. Lincoln and Dr M. B. Renfree, working at Murdoch University in Western Australia, decided to investigate whether the hormone could play a role in the different stages of marsupial lactation.

For their investigation they used 18 female agile wallabies, *Macropus agilis*, that were breast feeding young of various ages. With the wallabies anaesthetized, the two biologists measured the outward pressure exerted by the nipples of the lactating glands, and the effect on that pressure when they injected oxytocin into the mothers.

Not only did they find that oxytocin increased the pressure in the nipples, as in other mammals, but the effect was greater at the earlier stages of lactation. A similar pattern of response emerged when they electrically stimulated the region of the brain that controls the release of oxytocin from the pituitary gland.

Those results showed that at the early stages of lactation a marsupial nipple is highly responsive to the influence of oxytocin, leading to a strong ejection of milk for the very young baby in the pouch. The nipple becomes less responsive as lactation progresses and the growing young wallaby develops stronger powers of sucking.

Dr Lincoln and Dr Renfree conclude that during the evolution of the marsupials, the role of oxytocin in the ejection of milk has become refined to enable a mother to feed simultaneously both newly born young, weighing less than one gram, and a juvenile weighing more than 2,500 grams.

Source: *Nature*, February 5 (Vol 289, p 504), 1981.
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SPORT

Rugby Union



Slattery should get them somewhere in this mood: the Irish captain will have to be in full cry against France.

Rain will bring out green dervishes

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

There have been suggestions widely put about on our side of the water that Ireland ought to beat France in Dublin this afternoon as a prelude to what might be their most successful season since 1974, when Willie McBride led them to their first championship outright in 23 years. There is talk, even though Ireland have to meet Wales in Cardiff, of their first triple crown since the palmy era of Jackie Kyle.

The modest Irish rugby fraternity, ever fearful when their team is installed as favourites, view all such predictions with the direst suspicion, and its hierarchy have been bending over backwards to introduce what they see as being a realistic note from caution. The coach, Tom Kiernan, is content that his team should win their opening game before they start thinking about the next encounter. The chairman of selectors, Paddy Madigan, observed that France already have a victory under their belts, 16-9 over Scotland, and that the odds at the start of every international game are roughly 50-50.

They both also point to the fact that their Irish side is different in six positions from the one that handsomely beat Wales at Lansdowne Road last March and so closed the season on a distinctly euphoric note. Nonetheless, it is not easy—as it has been too often in the past—to detect a point of weakness in their latest combination.

The Irish had their last training spin yesterday afternoon, at the Old Belvedere ground, when the belief was ventilated that their pack is as fit and as well prepared as any they have fielded for some years. It includes Moss Keane and Phil Orr, respectively winning their thirty-sixth and twenty-fifth consecutive caps, the captain, Fergus Slattery, now making a forty-sixth appearance for his country; and Willie Duggan, who has never enjoyed the reputation of being a fitness fanatic but whose restoration at No 8 has inspired him to train with rare enthusiasm.

With a powerful front five and plenty of strength and knowhow on the fringes these Irish forwards seem well capable of looking after themselves in tight and loose. There will be a bonny contest at the scrummage, since France this season have brought back some much-needed muscle at lock in the persons of Imbernon and the burly Revallier.

France are said to be bent on releasing the pace and skills of their wings, Blanco and Pardo, but, if they are to do so, their centres are likely to be confronted by tackling more consistently uncompromising than Scotland's in Paris. They face what looks to be a well balanced Irish three quarter line capable of creating something on its own account. This includes in David Irwin, a strong and incisive runner

It is supported, moreover, by a new fullback, Hugo MacNeill, who looked to have all the attributes of a class player in the B international at Twickenham earlier this season. Now Ireland will discover whether he has the nerve and temperament

I am told that the French No 8, Carpentier, had an outstanding athletic game against Scotland, so Duggan's contribution at the tail of the lineout could be an important one for Irish hopes. Given something like parity in the set pieces, the balance could be swung by the performance of the respective "back fives"—the loose forwards and half backs.

There was a nice soft Irish rain falling on Dublin from time to time yesterday. A little more of that, which seems not unlikely, may be just to the liking of the dervishes in green jerseys.

Pebeyre suspended: The French Rugby Union Federation have suspended its former chairman of selectors, Elie Pebeyre, indefinitely for bringing the game into disrepute, according to Agence France-Presse. Mr Pebeyre, who is also a federation vice-president, had some harsh words to say in the press about the federation's president, Albert Ferrasse, after he was ousted from his job.

Today's teams at Lansdowne Road

Ireland			France	
H. P. MacNeill (Trinity College)	15	Full back	S. Gabernet (Toulouse)	15
F. P. Quinn (Old Belvedere)	14	Right wing	S. Blanco (Biarritz)	14
D. G. Irwin (Queen's University)	13	Left centre	R. Bertranne (Bagnères)	13
P. P. McNaughton (Greystones)	12	Right centre	D. Codorniou (Narbonne)	12
A. C. McLennan (Wanderers)	11	Left wing	L. Pardo (Bayonne)	11
S. O. Campbell (Old Belvedere)	10	Stand-off	G. Laporte (Graulhet)	10
J. C. Robbie (Greystones)	9	Scrum half	P. Berbizier (Lourdes)	9
P. A. Orr (Old Wesley)	1	Prop	P. Dospital (Bayonne)	1
P. C. Whelan (Garryowen)	2	Hooker	P. Dintrans (Tarbes)	2
M. P. Fitzpatrick (Wanderers)	3	Prop	R. Paparemborde (Pau)	3
M. I. Keane (Lansdowne)	4	Lock	D. Revallier (Graulhet)	4
B. O. Foley (Shannon)	5	Lock	J.-F. Imbernon (Perpignan)	5
J. B. O'Driscoll (London Irish)	6	Flanker	J.-P. Rives* (Toulouse)	6
W. P. Duggan (Blackrock College)	8	No. 8	M. Carpentier (Lourdes)	8
J. F. Slattery* (Blackrock College)	7	Flanker	J.-L. Joinel (Brive)	7

* Captain

Referee: C. Norling (Wales)

REPLACEMENTS: G. A. J. McLoughlin (Shannon), 16; J. L. Cantrell (Blackrock College), 17; M. E. Gibson (Lansdowne), 18; R. J. McGrath (Wanderers), 19; A. J. P. Ward (Garryowen), 20; T. J. Kennedy (St Mary's College), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: D. Sagarzazu (Bayonne), 16; J.-P. Wolff (Béziers), 17; P. Lacans (Béziers), 18; J. Gallion (Toulon), 19; P. Mesny (Grenoble), 20; A. Caussade (Lourdes), 21.

Scotland's only hope is to live dangerously

By Richard Streeton

There are few comforting straws for Scotland to clutch before playing Wales today at Murrayfield. Wins in 1973 and 1975 on the same ground represent their only victories in the last 13 matches between the sides. For Wales, the game should indicate more clearly whether their revamped team is capable of winning a fifth Triple Crown in six seasons. Against England three weeks ago there were shortcomings in the Welsh performance, but it is a moot point whether Scotland will be able to exploit them.

If Scotland's tactics against France on the same day in Paris were any criteria, it had already been deemed not politic to gamble by allowing the potentially dangerous Scottish backs to run the ball from the start. Such a brave approach might be contrary to accepted practice in the modern international game but it could represent Scotland's only realistic chance of success.

Without more physical presence in the forwards, Scotland are certainly not going to end their losing streak by a conventional approach, either. There was talk afterwards in Paris that the French pack first had to be subdued in order to create a platform before the backs could open up the game. Once the first part of the plan proved impossible to accomplish, the second automatically became a non-starter.

The Scottish kicking was often poor against France and even when touch was found the initiative was surrendered by lineout failures. The penny never dropped: there were some brave counter-attacks by individuals in the second half but few concerted attacking moves of the sort that had helped Scotland mount some splendid closing rallies, albeit in losing causes, over recent seasons.

Hay's lack of speed remains a liability in attack (though there is never anything wrong with his tackling) but elsewhere behind the scrummage there are several players who could give the Welsh midfield defence a thorough searching.

Wales are unchanged after that unsatisfactory win against England, when the close-scoring and exciting finish tended to disguise what overall had been a mediocre match. There was little creativeness in the Welsh centre, with Richards not the attacking force he was before the Lions tour and both Fenwick and J. P. R. Williams slower than in the past.

Ackerman and Nicholas, on the wings, coupled with Gareth Davies's probing kicks, form the biggest danger to Scottish peace of mind. Wales will also need to have eradicated the carelessness that gave away so many penalties against England. In training they have concentrated on this, with the help of Clive Norling.

Clearly the forward struggle will be important. Wales have newfound mobility in the presence of Gareth Williams and Rhodri Lewis at the back. Wheel and Clive Davis, helped by some ill-judged throw-ins, obtained the better of Beaumont and Colclough at Cardiff, but might not have things all their own way against Tomes and Cuthbertson.

Many Scots continue to pin their hopes of a revival on the return to the side—when they are match fit—of Johnston in the centre and the forwards, Milne and Smith, the tall, new lock discovery. Certainly, the first two could make an important contribution later in the season but it is to be hoped that not too much expectation is being heaped on Smith's shoulders. He has had only two seasons' experience in the second row and remains raw.

Today's teams at Murrayfield

Scotland			Wales	
A. R. Irvine* (Heriot's FP)	15	Full back	J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend)	15
S. Munro (Ayr)	14	Right wing	R. A. Ackerman (Newport)	14
J. M. Renwick (Hawick)	13	Right centre	D. S. Richards (Swansea)	13
K. W. Robertson (Melrose)	12	Left centre	S. P. Fenwick* (Bridgend)	12
B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir)	11	Left wing	D. Nicholas (Llanelli)	11
J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk)	10	Stand-off	W. G. Davies (Cardiff)	10
R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest)	9	Scrum half	D. B. Williams (Swansea)	9
J. Aitken (Gala)	1	Prop	I. Stephens (Bridgend)	1
C. T. Deans (Hawick)	2	Hooker	A. J. Phillips (Cardiff)	2
N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir)	3	Prop	G. Price (Pontypool)	3
W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock)	4	Lock	C. E. Davis (Newport)	4
A. G. Tomes (Hawick)	5	Lock	G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea)	5
J. A. Calder (Stewart's Melville)	6	Flanker	J. R. Lewis (Cardiff)	6
J. R. Beattie (Heriot's FP)	8	No. 8	G. P. Williams (Bridgend)	8
D. G. Leslie (Gala)	7	Flanker	J. Squire (Pontypool)	7

* Captain

Referee: D. I. H. Burnett (Ireland)

REPLACEMENTS: G. M. McGuinness (West of Scotland), 16; K. G. Lawrie (Gala), 17; G. Dickson (Gala), 18; A. J. M. Lawson (Heriot's FP), 19; R. Wilson (London Scottish), 20; R. W. Breakey (Gosforth), 21.

REPLACEMENTS: G. Evans (Maesteg), 16; G. Pearce (Bridgend), 17; C. Williams (Bridgend), 18; C. Williams (Swansea), 19; S. Jones (Pontypool), 20; A. J. Martin (Aberavon), 21.

Friday night cowards get what they deserve

By Alan Gibson

Bristol 0 Gloucester 7

It is ridiculous that one of the most famous club rugby matches of the season should be transferred to a Friday night—and when England have no international on the following day. Bow down low to the mastery of the goggle-box. Bristol and Gloucester were rewarded for their cowardly decision by a chilly evening, and, for such a fixture, a small crowd, and it served them right.

Gloucester won by a try and a penalty goal to nothing. The foundation of their strength was their forwards, who were dominant in all phases, especially in lineout possession.

In the first half, Ford missed two penalties for Gloucester, neither easy. Sorrell missed two for Bristol, one of which he would have kicked 19 times out of 20. After 25 minutes, Gloucester scored a try, when Sargent went over after a tapped penalty near the line. It was clear that something of the sort was to be attempted, but the Bristol defence was scattered vaguely along its goal line, unprepared.

Early in the second half, Ford succeeded with a long penalty kick for Gloucester. Gloucester now had the better of the wind—though it was mostly across the field—and for a long time Bristol were held back in their own half. In the last quarter, Rafter had to come off, hopping on one leg, and was replaced by Stiff. As soon as anyone comes off a field clutching his thigh, the dreaded word "hamstring" is uttered, and we and the England selectors must trust that it does not turn out to be too serious. Bristol had another chance of a penalty goal, and gave it to Cue, who missed, not by much, from long range.

The Bristol recovery, though brave, was brief. Gloucester were soon attacking again, playing as if they were full of toasted elvers and beans. Richards came off, and was replaced by Thomas. Bristol, to the end, kept trying desperately to run the ball, and did not run it badly, but their chances were slight, since they almost always received it from a retreating scrum. Neither Cue nor Morley ever had sufficient room to move.

It was, I must add, though not a game of high skill, a game of good temper, much more so than many I have seen between these two sides; and for this both are to be thanked.

BRISTOL: P. Cue, J. Lane, A. Morley, A. Rees, A. Richards, D. Sorrell, R. Harding, M. Fry, K. Bogira, A. Sheppard, N. Jaymond, N. Lour, M. Rafter, R. Hesford, W. Hone.

GLOUCESTER: P. Ford, P. Conway, P. Taylor, S. Parsloe, R. Mogg, C. Pryce, S. Baker, G. Sargent, S. Mills, P. Blakeway, S. Boyle, J. Fidler, J. Gadd, M. Longstaff, M. Teague.

Referee: K. Parfitt (Wales).

RFU decision on Burgess in two weeks

By Richard Streeton

The Rugby Football Union's executive committee held a lengthy discussion when they met in London yesterday on the revised edition of the Burgess report, which outlines proposals for the future structure of the game in England. No official statement was issued afterwards and the report was passed to the full RFU committee which meets on February 20.

It was not in the province of the executive committee's members to make firm recommendations about the report but it is understood that the overall tone of their discussions called for no largescale changes in it. One gathers there was a feeling that the full committee in a fortnight's time should take a clearcut decision on the report as soon as possible. The report's main feature calls for a comprehensive system of leagues throughout England, involving promotion and relegation at all levels.

Peter Wheeler, the Leicester captain, has backed the Burgess proposals, especially the introduction of a league system, Exchange Telegraph reports.

Wheeler dismissed suggestions that leagues would mean illegal payments and professionalism coming into the game. "What does professionalism mean? If opponents to the idea are referring to attitude, you can hardly get more professional than the way we at Leicester approach the game. Players would benefit by having that extra competitive edge and so too would the clubs."

The England stand-off, John Horton missed Bath's home match with Rosslyn Park yesterday but expects to be fit for England's training on Monday.

"The injury is not as bad as it seemed at the time", Horton said. "I am already back in light training and am confident of being available for selection against Scotland." Horton was carried off with a hamstring injury against Ebbw Vale on Saturday, but it was not the same leg which worried him before England's game against Wales.

Football

Advocates of change can hardly expect Liverpool to be in favour

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Had the original ardour that greeted last October's Football League seminar proposals been sustained, this weekend would have been viewed by some as the eve of a football revolution. Time has spawned second thoughts and Monday's extraordinary meeting is not now expected to have the game turning somersaults in its anxiety for change.

Even at the time it seemed too optimistic for John Camkin, the secretaries, managers and coaches' association chief executive, to speak of his "astonishment" at the unique achievements of that meeting. Nevertheless, if a few of the proposals go forward it will show evidence of willingness to face the problems, but it is understandable that the only one that can alter the way the game is played should be reconsidered. The suggestions for altering the points system is well intended but hold no guarantee of improving the appeal of the professional game.

Today's situation at the top of the first division could be used to throw light on the subject to be considered on Monday. It is unwise to project the current league standings into a hypothetical table in which a system of three points for a win and one for a draw is used, simply because the teams are not now playing with that in mind. If they were, Liverpool would probably feel even less confident of catching Ipswich and Aston Villa. A margin of nine points would surely have a more dampening psychological effect on the champions than the four points, which currently separate them from Villa. The convinced advocates of change might argue that Liverpool were merely being punished for drawing too many matches.

For the moment Liverpool would not expect premature sympathy. After all, they are still in the European Cup, League Cup and, at worst, may have to play in the Uefa Cup next season. Many would welcome such a situation, but it is all comparative and today Liverpool know that defeat at West Bromwich Albion will bring melancholy talk of fallen heroes. One of them, McDermott, has already been cast aside. Albion, who slipped from Liverpool's shoulder last week when losing at Wolverhampton will wish to forget their 4—0 defeat at Anfield last September. Better for them to dwell on signs of decline in the opposition.

Liverpool's reputation for avoiding injuries has flown. Dalglish and Alan Kennedy, who are unavailable, have been joined by Thompson, the central defender, who has a thigh strain. Hansen, out of action since Boxing Day at considerable cost to the team's defensive construction work, returns but McDermott and Cohen are dropped. Albion's problems are of a different nature with their manager, Ron Atkinson, again changing the attack, bringing back Deehan in preference to Mills.

Having seen Liverpool lose their home record to Leicester City last week, Ipswich Town should beware predictions of a walk-over against the bottom club, Crystal Palace. The possible absence from the Ipswich defence of Mills hardly affords Palace comfort as Beattie stand s by to deputize, but the new manager, Dario Gradi, says that for the moment he wants to concentrate on his own defence rather than the attack. Even if Palace achieve a draw one point will seem insufficient reward, as Cannon and Sealy are suspended and next Thursday Gilbert, Lovell and Cannon all go before the FA disciplinary committee.

Aston Villa's attempt to stay with Ipswich could be threatened by a visit to Everton who are the only team to have won at Villa Park this season. They hope that McNaught, that staunch defender, will play despite 10 stitches in a cut above the knee. The suspension of McMahon forces Everton to call in Megson who thus fights for a place in the team for next Saturday's FA Cup tie at Southampton.

A cup tie is also on the minds of Coventry City who play West Ham United on Tuesday night in the semi-final round of the League Cup. The manager, Gordon Milne, said that all of today's team to play Wolverhampton Wanderers would come under a critical eye. West Ham warm up at Shrewsbury without Allen who has a hip injury, and Manchester City, who play Liverpool in the other semi-final round tie next week, may have to play Nottingham Forest without Ranson, the young full back, who has a hamstring injury. Forest, with thoughts of the long term, may give one of their younger members, Stuart Gray, a chance to move off the substitutes bench.

A week of unpleasant rumours about the future of the Manchester United manager, Dave Sexton, should end with a successful result at Leicester, but after the events at Anfield last week the outcome is by no means certain. Naturally Leicester make no changes while United are again deprived of McQueen from defence. Jovanovic, who has proved more elegant than reliable, regains his place.

Yesterday's results

Fourth division

Doncaster	(1) 1	Northampton	(1) 1
Nimmo		Bowen	
5,680			
Southend	(1) 2	Hereford	(0) 0
Pountney		5,229	
Spence			
Tranmere	(0) 0	Bournemouth	(0) 1
2,450		Ferns	

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Southend	32	22	4	6	56	21	48
Lincoln	29	18	7	4	51	16	43
Mansfield	31	17	4	10	45	26	38
Doncaster	32	15	7	10	39	37	37
Hartlepool	31	14	8	9	47	40	36
Peterboro	30	12	10	8	47	35	34

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Bath 17, Rosslyn Park 10; Bedford 16, London Welsh 10; Bristol 0, Gloucester 7; Heriot's FP 8, Cardiff 26; Kelso 10, Gala 10; Nottingham 29, RAF 0; Swansea 62, Penarth 0; Edinburgh Wanderers v Glamorgan Wanderers, cancelled.

Swimming

Stacey makes impact in senior ranks

From Athole Still
Paris, Feb 6

David Stacey, a gangling 15-year-old from Norwich, is the latest young British swimmer, to make a fluent transition into senior international competition. Although he finished only sixth overall in the 1,500 metres free-style during the opening session of the annual Arena meeting here his time of 15 minutes 27.87 seconds failed by only 0.57 of a second to break the British senior record of Steven Lewington (Coventry).

But the manner in which he courageously attacked this most gruelling event (he led his heat until the 900 metres mark) brought him a most deserved British senior record (8mins 12.72secs) at 800 metres, an improvement by a full two seconds on Lewington's former mark. Both times are new national junior records. Ironically, he did not feel in the best of form either before or during his swim.

He had massage for a strained back earlier in the day and his feelings in the water prompted an honest: "I wanted to get out at halfway" comment on the poolside immediately afterwards. This is a performance full of real promise, however, and Stacey now looks certain to provide admirable backup to our established international distance free-styler Andrew Astbury, who is currently training in the United States.

The only other final of the day, the 800 metres free-style for women, was won, as at Amersfoort last weekend, by Karin la Gerte (United States) in the respectable time of 8 mins 55.11 sec She won comfortably from her teammate Linda Trish and Irina Aksenova (Soviet Union) but had the advantage of being drawn in their very competitive company.

800m Women's free-style: 1, K. La Berge (US), 8:55.11; 6, J. Croft (England), 8:46.56.

1,500m Men's free-style: 1, V. Salnikov (USSR), 14:54.99; 6, D. Stacey (England), 15:27.87.

50m Men's free-style: Qualifiers for final: J. Woithe (EG), 22.64; M. Taylor (Wales), 24.33 (Welsh record); W. Mills (Scotland), 24.61. Non-qualifiers: P. Marshall, 24.75; C. Dale, 24.96; S. Roberts, 25.06; N. Roger, 25.38.

50m Women's free-style: Qualifiers for final: 1, C. Metschuck (EG), 25.99; 2, J. Croft (England), 26.46; 14, J. Irvine (Scotland), 27.60; 18, B. Rose (Scotland), 27.76.

200m Men's individual medley: Qualifiers for final: 1, F. Rusin (USSR), 2:06.11; 9, J. Randall (England), 2:10.15; 10, J. Fraser (Scotland), 2:10.43. Non-qualifiers: J. Davey, 2:11.53; K. Atkins, 2:11.66; A. Moorhouse, 2:13.40; J. Walker, 2:13.42.

200m Women's individual medley: Qualifiers for final: 1, T. Caulkins (US), 2:15.83; 10, G. Stanley (England), 2:22.61; 12, S. Brownsdon (England), 2:22.91. Non-qualifiers: H. Jameson, 2:24.03; A. Osgerby, 2:27.91; J. Irvine, 2:30.45.

Tennis

Gerulaitis upset by Nastase's best behaviour

Toronto, Feb 6.—Vitas Gerulaitis joined John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Bjorn Borg, of Sweden, in the semi-final round of the $500,000 Molson tournament last night.

Gerulaitis gained an uninspiring 6—1, 6—2 victory over Ilie Nastase. The Romanian veteran appeared to want to pacify the spectators at Maple Leaf Gardens for his exhibition on Wednesday night when he was disqualified in a match against McEnroe. Nastase followed all the ethics of good tennis to the point of infuriating Gerulaitis.

Earlier yesterday, Borg took two hours and a half to beat Wojtek Fibak, of Poland, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, Connors beat Sandy Mayer, 6—4, 6—2, and McEnroe won 6—4, 3—6, 6—3 against Johan Kriek, of South Africa.

McEnroe and Kriek darted around the court, forcing each other into numerous errors in a fast battle. After dropping three games in a row and trailing 4—3 in the open set, McEnroe won three successive games to take the set. The 21-year-old left-handed struggled in the final two games though, when he disputed some line calls and was bothered by comments from the crowd. "I think the people of Toronto are riding me", McEnroe said. "Half the people out there just wanted to bother me".

Connors and Mayer played a much calmer match with Connors easily winning the first set, in the second set, Connors broke twice for a 4—0 lead before exchanging breaks with Mayer for the 6—2 victory.

RESULTS: J. Connors (US) beat S. Mayer (US), 6—4, 6—2; J. McEnroe (US) beat J. Kriek (S Africa), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; B. Borg (Sweden) beat W. Fibak (Poland), 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; V. Gerulaitis (US) beat I. Nastase (Romania), 6—1, 6—2.—AP and Reuter.

Rugby League

St Helens put Nicholls on transfer list

By Keith Macklin

With the Challenge Cup deadline falling at noon on Monday several names have suddenly appeared on the transfer list. One of the most startling, and perhaps the saddest, is that of George Nicholls, the St Helens international forward. It is both surprising and sad because the decision was made by the club and not at the request of the player in his testimonial year.

The St Helens secretary, Geoff Sutcliffe, said the club had put Nicholls on the list reluctantly at a fee of £15,000, because he had refused to play in the front row.

Others on the list are: Steve Diamond, the Welsh goalkicking centre from Wakefield Trinity, at £20,000; Terry Bilsbury, the Leigh centre, £25,000; Norman Turley, the Rochdale Hornets forward, £10,000; and John Taylor, the Widnes half back, £8,000. Yesterday three clubs—Salford, Leigh and Featherstone Rovers—were pursuing Charlie Birdsall, the experienced Hull forward, who is available for £6,000.

In tomorrow's league programme the outstanding game is at Wilderspool, where Warrington, at full strength, entertain Hull Kingston Rovers in a first division top four battle; Wilderspool spectators will remember that recent contests between these two rivals have been explosive and exciting.

A crucial second division game will take place at Swinton, where Fulham are the visitors. Although much excitement is being generated at Craven Cottage over next week's Challenge Cup tie against the first division club, Wakefield Trinity, Reg Bowden, the Fulham player-coach, said yesterday: "The league is more important at the moment. We need every point if we are going to clinch promotion and the game at Swinton is a four-pointer."

Golf

Trevino falters to give fresh hope to McNulty

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Feb 6

The £55,000 Sun City classic tournament at the Bophuthatswana pleasure resort looks like developing into a duel between Lee Trevino and Mark McNulty, one of South Africa's leading young golfers. After the third round today both were on 208, and three strokes clear of the nearest challenger, Bernard Langer of West Germany.

Trevino, who set a course record with a dazzling 64 yesterday, looked like holding his four-stroke overnight lead when he went out in 35. Then he struck disaster at the par-five 11th when his drive hit the rough and his next shot went into the face of a bunker. He finished with seven for the hole.

McNulty, who almost dropped out of the tournament this morning because of pain from a swollen knee, again played steadily in spite of windy conditions and had four birdies in his 68—the day's best score.

LEADING SCORES (South African unless stated): 208: M. McNulty 68, 72, 68; L. Trevino (US) 72, 64, 72. 211: B. Langer (WG) 70, 72, 69. 214: G. Player 72, 71, 71; N. Price 75, 67, 74. 215: B. Lincoln 72, 72, 71. 217: J. Hawkes 76, 70, 71; H. Baiocchi 71, 71, 75. 218: V. Tshabalala 73, 73, 72; G. Harvey 73, 72, 73. 219: J. O'Leary (Ireland) 72, 74, 73; I. Mosley (GB) 72, 72, 75; Watson 75, 74, 71; J. Bland 71, 75, 74; A. Johnstone 73, 72, 76. 221: S. Hobday 74, 73, 72; W. Humphreys (GB) 74, 74, 73; J. Fourie 72, 74, 75; B. Verwey 69, 73, 79. 222: T. Claassens 73, 77, 72; G. Ralph (GB) 75, 73, 74. 223: A. Murray (GB) 73, 74, 86; F. Beaver 73, 75, 75; B. Dassu (Italy) 71, 77, 75; D. Hayes 76, 70, 78; T. Britz 73, 72, 79. 224: P. van Zyl 76, 76, 72. 225: A. Salinas (US) 78, 74, 73; L. Castignani 75, 77, 73; N. Job (GB) 69, 78, 78; B. Woods (US) 76, 71, 78. 226: R. Charles (NZ) 76, 76, 74; Va Baker 78, 74, 74; K. Waters (GB) 75, 77, 76. 227: S. Bennett (GB) 77, 78, 72; P. Carrigill (GB) 77, 72, 78; A. Chandler (GB) 72, 76, 78; D. Sann (US) 69, 76, 82. 228: H. Henning 76, 76, 76; C. Du Toit 72, 79, 77; P. Morley (GB) 77, 74, 77.

Motor racing

Front row for Reutemann after spinning off track

Kyalami, Feb 6.—Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, claimed pole position for tomorrow's South African Grand Prix when he recorded the fastest official practice time in his Brabham today. Second in last season's drivers' championship, he improved his time over the first official practice yesterday by 0.16 sec to register 1min. 12.78sec for the 2.5-mile track.

Joining him on the front row of the grid tomorrow will be Carlos Reutemann in a Williams. The Argentine spun off the track earlier today and did not take part in official practice, but his time of 1:12.98 yesterday was good enough to determine his position at the front of the start.

His car was not damaged much and mechanics said he was a definite starter. Alan Jones, the world champion from Australia, in the other Williams, also improved his timing of yesterday by clocking 1:13.28 to secure a place on the second row. Rain interrupted today's final official practice and Jones was one of the few drivers to return to the track, this time using wet-weather tyres.

The race is being boycotted by several teams, including Ferrari, Alfa-Romeo, Ligier and Renault, because of the dispute between the British-based Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA) and the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA). The latter have said that the race cannot count for world championship points

Only 19 drivers will be taking part tomorrow, compared with the usual 24. One of three making their first grand prix appearance is Desiré Wilson, of South Africa. She again spun her Tyrrell in the morning unofficial run after having done so twice during yesterday's practice. She escaped uninjured and no damage was done to her car. She is on the second-last row of the grid with a time of 1:15.56.

FINAL PRACTICE: 1, N. Piquet (Brazil), Brabham, 1:12.78; 2, C. Reutemann (Argentina), Williams, 1:12.98; 3, A. Jones (Australia), Williams, 1:13.28; 4, K. Rosberg (Finland), Fittipaldi, 1:13.29; 5, E. de Angelis (Italy), Lotus, 1:13.47; 6, R. Patrese (Italy), Arrows, 1:14.07; 7, R. Zunino (Argentina), Tyrrell, 1:14.35; 8, N. Mansell (GB), Lotus, 1:14.38; 9, A. de Cesaris (Italy), McLaren, 1:14.59; 10, J. Lammers (Netherlands), ATS, 1:14.85; 11, S. Stohr (Italy), Arrows, 1:14.95; 12, E. Cheever (US), Tyrrell, 1:14.95; 13, C. Serra (Brazil), Fittipaldi, 1:15.06; 14, M. Surer (Switzerland), Ensign, 1:15.18; 15, J. Watson (GB), McLaren, 1:15.25; 16, D. Wilson (SA), Tyrrell, 1:15.56; 17, D. Daly (Ireland), March, 1:16.08; 18, G. Lees (GB), Theodore, 1:17.08.

San Marino counts: The San Marino Grand Prix on May 3 is in the 1981 world drivers' championship, FISA said in Paris. The South African race tomorrow does not count.—Agencies.

Hockey

Bromley hope to profit from home advantage

By Sydney Friskin

The temporary headquarters of the Hockey Association tomorrow will be Bromley, where the results of the eight matches in the second round of the National Club Championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, will be collated. The home side themselves have a tough match against Westcliff, leaders of the East League Premier Division, starting at 2 pm.

Westcliff took their unbeaten league run to 22 games with their 6—0 victory over Broxbourne last Saturday and need only one point from today's away game against Bluchards to win the title for the third successive year. They go to Bromley with a team which includes Bond, Holmes, Anderson and French, all of whom were deeply involved in that 6—0 win.

Bromley are not doing particularly well in the London League, where they hold 17th position with a percentage of only 38.46, but they are a good cup side and on home ground could set Westcliff a few problems.

After playing London University at home in the London League today Slough, the champions, will move on to the more rural surroundings of Goosedale Farm to play Nottingham.

Ice skating



Leading Europe a dance: Miss Torvill and Dean, of Britain.

Britons bring down iron curtain

From John Hennessy
Innsbruck, Feb 6

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, of Nottingham, gave a dazzling exhibition of ice dancing here tonight to regain the European title for Britain for the first time since the heady days of Diane Towler and Bernard Ford in the 1960s.

Only once in all that time has the Soviet Union's hold on the championship been prised open, by a German couple in 1972. It can hardly be a coincidence that the German's trainer then, like the British couple's now, was Betty Callaway. Not that the Hungarian couple who ended the Soviet Union's domination of the world championship last year were trained by Mrs Callaway. This, then, was her night as well as her talented pupils.

The silver medals were won by the dramatic Irina Moiseyeva and her husband, Andrei Minenkov, former world champions, and the bronze by their Russian compatriots, Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karponosov, former world champions and reigning European and Olympic champions. The second British couple, Karen Barber and Nicholas Slater, finished fifth and the third, Wendy Sessions and Stephen Williams, ninth, on their first appearance in this company. It was an exciting all-round British performance.

One judge, from the Soviet Union, placed Miss Moiseyeva and partner first, three judges gave her and Miss Torvill and partner equal marks, and the British were left in a clear majority of five in a cliff-hanging finish.

Miss Torvill and Dean began with not so much a quick step as a lightning step to a piece from the musical Fame, appropriately called "Hot Lunch Jam". There followed a speciality dance to "Caravan", a romantic slow rumba to "Red Sail in the Sunset" and finally a pulsating finale to a film number "Swing, Swing, Swing".

The next mountain to climb will be the world championship at Hartford, Connecticut, next month when they will have again to master the daunting Russian opposition

Deborah Cottrill, of Solihull, British figure skating champion in all but name, ascended to first place after today's short programme. The combination of her second place in the compulsory figures and her third in today's short placed her on 2.4 points.

She is followed by Denise Biellmann, of Switzerland, on 2.8 and two skaters on 3.4, Claudia Kristofics-Binder (Austria) and Kristina Wegelius (Finland). Sanda Dubravcik, of Yugoslavia, second in the short, is fifth on 3.8. These points are based on ordinals and small therefore-is, if not beautiful, at least preferable. Karen Wood, of Deeside, who won the British title at Richmond in November in curious circumstances, suffered a disastrous short and lies twelfth on 12.4 points.

Miss Cottrill skated a faultless programme, her triple toe-loop perfect in combination with the statutory double loop, satisfying judges as well as spectators with the other six required elements. She was marked between 5.3 and 5.6 for technical merit and 5.3 and 5.5 for presentation.

The short programme can be a killer because of the penalties inflicted for missed or muffed elements. It calls, therefore, for steady nerves and Miss Cottrill, gentle and retiring 18-year-old that she is in ordinary life, was rock-like today.

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL: Short programme: 1, D. Biellmann (Switzerland); 2, S. Dubravcik (Yugoslavia); 3, D. Cottrill (GB); 4, C. Wegelius (Finland); 5, K. Ivanova (USSR); 6, K. Witt (EG). Overall (after compulsory figures and short programme): 1, Miss Cottrill, 2.4 pts; 2, Miss Biellmann, 2.8; equal 3, Miss Wegelius and C. Kristofics-Binder (Austria), 3.4; 5, Miss Dubravcik, 3.8; 6, Miss Ivanova, 5.6; 7, Miss Witt (EG), 7.2; 8, K. Riediger (WG), 7.4; 9, C. Paul (EG), 9.0; equal 10, M. Ruben (WG) and A. Siegfried (Switzerland), 11.8; 12, K. Wood (GB), 12.4.

ICE DANCING: Final overall placings: 1, J. Torvill and C. Dean (GB), 2.0 pts; 2, I. Moiseyeva and A. Minenkov (USSR), 4.0; 3, N. Linichuk and G. Karponosov (USSR), 6.0; 4, N. Bestemianova and A. Bukin (USSR), 8.0; 5, K. Barber and N. Slater (GB), 10.0; 6, N. Herve and P. Bechu (France), 12.0; 7, J. Berankova and J. Bartak (Czechoslovakia), 13.0; 8, B. Geller and P. Kloch (WG), 16.0; 9, W. Sessions and S. Williams (GB), 18.0; 10, J. Polczay and C. Balint (Hungary), 20.0.

SPORT

Cricket





Bairstow (left) and Willis: neither will play

Willis's borrowed time may have expired

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Port of Spain, Feb 6

Doubts are growing here about Bob Willis's future with the England team. He is one of the two members of the party (Bairstow, with athlete's foot, is the other) who are unfit for selection for the four-day match against Trinidad starting tomorrow, and Bernard Thomas, who has kept Willis going, against the odds, for the last several years, rules him out of the reckoning for the first Test match starting tomorrow week.

As long ago as 1975 Willis's career was in jeopardy because of the trouble he was having with the same knee that has broken down now and also with his back. His return to the England side, after almost two years out of the game was a triumph as much for the bowler's own determination as for Mr Thomas's expertise.

It was on borrowed time, all the same, that Willis took nine wickets in the first Test match against West Indies at Trent Bridge last June. By the fifth Test he had been dropped from the England side—he was left out of the centenary Test too—and his selection for this tour owed as much, I dare say, to Botham's wish to have him as his vice-captain as to any expectation that he might bowl West Indies out. It may be only a matter of days before the decision has to be taken not as to whether to send him home—the sooner someone is alerted the better—but whether to keep him out here.

More happily, Botham is confident of playing tomorrow, an X-ray examination of his left foot, struck by a full toss from Holding in Wednesday's one-day international, having revealed nothing worse than bruising.

The match will be played on the same pitch, if you can call it that, on which Barbados, the team of all the talents, last weekend suffered their first Shell Shield defeat for four years. As in such places as Dacca and Karachi the pitch, which is a strip of rolled mud, is enough to send a shiver down a fast bowler's spine. It has had rolled into it some of the burnt-out husks from the cane fields which help to give it its colour.

Trinidad's surprise defeat of Barbados came at a time when their cricket needed a boost. Their team includes four Test players: Deryck Murray, the captain, who still hopes to regain his Test place; Raphick Jumadeen who played 12 times for West Indies between 1973 and 1979; Larry Gomes, who made more runs in the recent Test series between West Indies and Pakistan than Haynes, Bacchus, Lloyd or Kallicharran; and Ranjie Nanan, an offspinner.

Every West Indian side, at whatever level, has its young batting star. Trinidad's is said to be Augustine Logie, aged 20, who scored a hundred in the victory over Barbados. There is also much interest in Harold Joseph, a "mystery" bowler still in his teens who hails from the south of the island, as did the most famous of all mystery bowlers, Sonny Ramadhin. They say, as they did of Ramadhin, that he disguises leg break and off break in no ordinary way. If so, it will make an interesting change, if a puzzling one, for English batsmen accustomed to looking up and seeing Holding, Roberts, Garner, Croft or Marshall charging in at them.

ENGLAND (from): I. T. Botham (capt), G. Boycott, G. A. Gooch, B. C. Rose, D. I. Gower, M. W. Gatting, R. O. Butcher, P. R. Downton, P. Willey, G. B. Stevenson, J. E. Emburey, G. Miller, C. M. Old, G. R. Dilley.

TRINIDAD (from): D. L. Murray (capt), R. S. Gabriel, K. R. Bainey, H. A. Gomes, A. L. Logie, T. Cuffy, A. Ralah, A. G. Burns, R. Nanan, H. Joseph, A. R. Daniel, D. E. Audain, R. R. Jumadeen.

Lillee needs to be better than average

From Dilip Rao
Melbourne, Feb 6

Over the 10 years that Dennis Lillee has played for Australia, pitches at the Melbourne Cricket Ground have been progressively slower and more grudging in bounce. Nevertheless, he has averaged nearly six wickets in each of his 10 Test matches here, and tomorrow, in the third Test against India, he will hope that his good fortune holds: he is only six wickets away from breaking the Australian Test record of 248 wickets held by Richie Benaud, who played in 63 matches. Lillee has made 46 appearances.

Having taken nearly 30 wickets in five Test matches this season and made the principal contribution to Australia's triumph in the one-day competition, Lillee will be among the first two to be picked for the tour of England later this year; but he would rather not wait until then to eclipse Benaud's record. The Indians in their present form would give him an easier passage to the top of the list and he must have been gratified to see today that the groundsman has left more grass on the pitch than there was when Australia played New Zealand in late December.

The Indians, who lost the first Test by an innings and drew the second by the skin of their teeth, must hope that the pitch will yield spin, as all MCG pitches have done during the current Sheffield Shield season. Even then the Australians will have to bat badly twice to lose, for what turn the pitch allows will be slow. India have included only two seam bowlers in their 12, which means that both Doshi and Yadav will play.

It is a vital Test match for the two little batsmen, Gavaskar and Viswanath, who have been the pillars of India's batting right through the 1970s. If Viswanath fails again, the selectors will write him off no matter what he achieves in the three forthcoming Tests in New Zealand. They will be less inclined to put Gavaskar out to pasture because it would also mean finding a successor to the captaincy.

Hit for six: The South African batsman, Graeme Pollock, has shown in Johannesburg that it is possible to hit a six off a ball bowled along the ground, Agence France-Presse reports.

The *Rand Daily Mail*, who arranged the experiment, said in a front-page article that Pollock waited for the ball to hit his foot and when it bounced off his toes into the air, he stepped back to give himself room to swing the ball over the square leg boundary. The batsman would, however, face the danger of being given out leg-before or hit the ball twice.

Racing

Bright Highway ruled out of Gold Cup after new tendon injury

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Bright Highway, the favourite to win the Tote Gold Cup for most of the winter after his successes in the Mackeson Gold Cup and the Hennessy Gold Cup, will not be in the line up at Cheltenham next month after all.

Towards the end of last month his training was interrupted for a while when infection developed in a foot which had been pricked by a nail. Michael O'Brien, Bright Highway's trainer, said at the time that it was only a temporary setback which would not prevent the horse from running at Cheltenham. However, yesterday Bright Highway hurt a tendon schooling at home and it is this injury that rules him out for the rest of the season.

Hills have now revised their ante-post book on the race to read as follows: 7-1 Jack of Trumps, Little Owl, 8-1 Diamond Edge, 10-1 Midnight Court, Silver Buck, 14-1 Tied Cottage, 16-1 Night Nurse, 20-1 bar the seven mentioned.

Diamond Edge will be trying to win the Freshfields Holidays Steeplechase for the third year in a row but in spite of his fine record here and elsewhere top weight will be shouldered by the former champion hurdler, Night Nurse, who is such a good steeplechaser on his day.

At Kempton Park, Night Nurse would most certainly have buckled up Silver Buck had he not taken the last fence by the roots and paid the penalty for his carelessness. At the time he was some way in front of Diamond Edge, who ran one of his less distinguished races.

In the meantime Diamond Edge has been beaten again, that time at Sandown Park where his jumping left something to be desired. A poor blood count has been diagnosed since then and that could have been the reason for his lacklustre display.

Now that Night Nurse is running over three miles once again he should be in his element. But I doubt whether he will manage to give 16lb to Royal Judgement who has excelled at Sandown. Aged only eight, Royal Judgement is just coming to his prime and already he boasts an impressive record over fences. He won four steeplechases last season and he has already chalked up the same number of successes this term.

The only occasion he has been beaten this winter was at Cheltenham in December when he fell in the race which was won, interestingly enough, by *Diamond Edge*. His fall occurred three fences from the finish and at the time he was still very much in contention. Josh Gifford, who trains Royal Judgement, is confident that he will give his backers a good run for their money. Gifford is also responsible for running Approaching but he looked a shadow of his former self at Ascot last month.

As to the other four runners they are all carrying more weight than they would if the handicap were elongated instead of restricted to a range of 21 lb. That should not stop them from running well up to a point, especially Tragus and Fair View but I still doubt whether any of the bottom weights will be capable of holding their own with Royal Judgement, Night Nurse and Diamond Edge towards the end.

No matter how he gets on with Night Nurse Alan Brown could win the valuable Scilly Isles Novices Steeplechase on his travelling companion from Yorkshire, Clayside.

Celtic Ryde, a leading contender for this season's Champion Hurdle, appears to have the Oteley Hurdle at his mercy.

After almost a year's absence due to leg injury that great hunter chaser, Spartan Missile, returned to the fray at Sandown yesterday and passed the post in front in the Wilfred Johnstone Hunter Steeplechase. But later he was deemed guilty of interfering with the runner up, Amblix, on the run in. Before the incident Spartan Missile had given a marvellous display of jumping. But he did hang badly to his left on the run in and we hope that he was not feeling the leg that he injured last spring.

Wayward Lad shows Cheltenham potential

By Michael Seely

Wayward Lad is to have his next race in the three-mile Costain Homes Steeplechase at Nottingham on February 21. After his win over Royal Dipper at Ayr last Saturday, Wayward Lad appears to have Cheltenham Gold Cup potential stamped all over his handsome frame.

Michael Dickinson said yesterday: "It is vital that Wayward Lad should get more experience before Cheltenham. That is why we are going to run him in a handicap in preference to a novice chase at Newcastle the same afternoon." If all goes well the six-year-old then has a choice of engagements at Haydock Park on March 7 before tackling the Sun Alliance Steeplechase at the National Hunt festival.

The Harewood trainer has an above average crop of novice chasers. This afternoon at Wetherby, Political Pop can make a successful first venture into handicap company by winning the Selby Steeplechase.

Political Pop has already won four races for novices and there is a vein of gold running through the form. At Newton Abbot in December, he fell at the second fence from home when going as well as the eventual winner, Lesley Ann, who turned in a first-class performance when runner-up to Little Owl at Cheltenham. In addition, Spartan Major, whom Political Pop beat comfortably at Southwell, won [illegible] at Leicester on Tuesday.

Ballet Lord would be [illegible] danger if finding his [illegible] as would Manton [illegible] finished third to [illegible] Captain, at Leicester. [illegible] Political Pop must be [illegible] choice. Dickinson could [illegible] all three televised [illegible] the Yorkshire track. [illegible] Linn won his fourth [illegible] Corner Novices Hurdle [illegible] Doncaster and [illegible] Voyage and the Irish [illegible] Castletown Lad, should [illegible] the main dangers. My Buck [illegible] faller, last time out at [illegible] previously successful at [illegible] Park, has Even Melody and [illegible] now Breeze to overcome [illegible] Garforth Handicap.

Peter Easterby, the champion trainer, is another man who should not leave the course empty handed as Annas Prince [illegible] form superior [illegible] in the Foxhunters Steeplechase.

Dickinson is also launching an attack on Stratford-upon-Avon with Go Wimpy, who won in good style at Stockton before coming to grief at Catterick. Braven, however, showed himself to be still improving when outstaying Mr Gumboots at Kempton Park and is sure to give Go Wimpy a fight for his money in the Hamlet Novices Handicap chase.



Sandown Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1.30 SPRING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,555: 2m)

3 334000 Atlantic Bridge (D) (D. Penfold), G. Balding, 7-11-8 B. Reilly
4 3/0032 Rusthall (D) (M. Kimmins), F. Walwyn, 8-11-5 .. W. Smith
5 00-2004 Rionore (J. Power), M. Ryan, 6-11-4 .... G. McCourt
6 00031-0 Cold Justice (D) (Miss M. Robins), C. Benstead, 8-11-3 R. Rowell
7 000-003 Meistersinger (D) (J. Hartnett), J. Gifford, 6-11-3 R. Champion
8 230-3r0 Ard (D, B) (F. Hill), M. Masson, 6-11-0 ..... A. Turnell
9 11/00-0 Mitchelstown (D) (J. McCaughey), F. Rimell, 7-10-13 S. Morshead
10 u41400 The Downs (H. O'Neill), O'Neill, 5-10-11 .... I. Campbell 7
11 321/00 St Joles (D) (Mrs F. Browne), F. Winter, 8-10-10 J. Francome
12 0113/0- Fortune Cookie (D) (S. Coughlan), D. Elsworth, 9-10-9 C. Brown
13 0/110-0 Desert Hero (CD) (Lord Fermoy), R. Read, 7-10-9 M. O'Halloran
14 0f0030- Mourndyke (G. Green), R. Atkins, 9-10-4 .... R. Atkins
15 00-0301 Veramente (D) (S. Powell), S. Mellor, 6-10-3 .... A. Carroll
16 3-04004 Private Audience (D) (Mrs A. Beeson) E. Beeson, 5-10-3 R. Goldstein 4
17 012000 Oui Monsieur (D) (S. Marks), M. Haynes, 7-10-2 A. Wright 7

11-4 Meistersinger, 7-2 Rusthall, 9-2 Cold Justice, 11-2 Veramente, 8-1 Atlantic Bridge, 10-1 St Joles, 16-1 Rionore, 20-1 others.

2.0 ELMBRIDGE CHASE (Handicap: £3,668: 2m 4f 68yd)

202 f1-3000 Royal Mail (C) (J. Begg), S. Mellor, 11-11-10 .. P. Blacker
203 f210u2 Sweeping Along (CD) (Mrs M. Slade) J. Gifford, 8-11-5 R. Rowe
204 3-31u1p Shuilaris (N. Cohen), F. Winter, 7-10-7 .... J. Francome
205 22-4202 Forbidden Fruit (CD) (G. Cooper), T. Forster, 11-10-4 A. Webber
206 1-11141 Song of Life (D. Stoddart), D. Morley, 6-10-2 .. B. Davies
208 201010 Commandant (CD) (A. Tenty), G. Balding, 9-10-0 B. Reilly

3-1 Forbidden Fruit, 7-2 Commandant, 4-1 Sweeping Along, 9-2 Song of Life, 6-1 Shuilaris, 8-1 Royal Mail.

2.30 FRESHFIELDS HOLIDAYS CHASE (Limited handicap: £11,575: 3m 118yd)

301 12-1u33 Night Nurse (R. Spencer), M. H. Easterby, 10-12-0 A. Brown
302 p-u1134 Diamond Edge (CD) (S. Loughridge), F. Walwyn, 10-11-11 W. Smith
303 1-11f11 Royal Judgement (C) (Lady Rootes), J. Gifford, 8-10-12 R. Rowe
304 424f-40 Approaching (Major D. Wigan), J. Gifford, 10-10-11 R. Champion
305 4-p3111 Tragus (J. Morley), D. Morley, 9-10-7 .... B. Davies
306 133/4u Fair View (M. Shone), G. Fairbairn, 11-10-7 .... R. Barry
308 3-04p03 Mac Vidi (Miss P. Neal) Miss Neal, 16-10-7 .... A. Turnell
309 442341- Otter Way (O. Carter), Carter, 13-10-7 ...... J. Francome

15-8 Diamond Edge, 9-4 Night Nurse, 5-1 Royal Judgement, 11-2 Tragus, 14-1 Approaching, 20-1 Mac Vidi, 25-1 others.

3.0 SCILLY ISLES CHASE (Novices: £6,970: 2m 18yd)

401 4-00143 Acrow Lad (W. de Vigier), D. Elsworth, 7-11-9 .. C. Brown
402 111211 Clayside (Mrs D. Grant), M. H. Easterby, 7-11-9 .. A. Brown
403 0-f1114 Snowtown Boy (Mrs M. Kean), F. Winter, 6-11-9 J. Francome
405 0u0 Downpayment (Mrs S. Crowe), M. Bolton, 7-11-4 R. Rowell
406 020030 Norfolk Arrow (R. Paskin), J. Gifford, 6-11-4 .... R. Rowe
408 010-02 Secret Ballot (H. Joel), R. Turnell, 7-11-4 ...... A. Turnell
409 00-012f Sointulla Boy (Mrs H. Houlbrooke), Mrs Houlbrooke, 6-11-4 Mr T. Houlbrooke

6-4 Snowtown Boy, 15-8 Clayside, 6-1 Secret Ballot, 10-1 Acrow Lad, 14-1 Sointulla Boy, 16-1 Norfolk Arrow, 33-1 Downpayment.

3.30 OTELEY HURDLE (£3,813: 2m)

501 d22-221 Celtic Ryde (D) (R. Hayward), P. Cundell, 6-11-12 J. Francome
502 14-30f0 Random Leg (CD) (Major D. Wigan), J. Gifford, 6-11-9 R. Rowe
503 40-2142 Knighthood (D) (H. Joel), R. Turnell, 6-11-4 .. A. Turnell
504 011040 Lir (CD) (K. Higson), A. Moore, 4-10-12 .... G. Moore

2-5 Celtic Ryde, 5-1 Knighthood, 6-1 Random Leg, 10-1 Lir.

4.0 RIPLEY HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £1,433: 2m)

601 113 Intinto (D) (Countryclass), J. Old, 11-6 .... S. May
603 101 Karlinsky (D) (Mrs P. Blackburn), Miss S. Morris, 11-6 M. O'Halloran
605 012 Franciscus (D) (J. Marshall), A. Jarvis, 11-1 .. J. Francome
608 pp Another Venture (Mrs Y. Stevenson), R. Atkins, 10-10 R. Atkins
609 Arminius (G. Balding), Balding, 10-10 .... B. Reilly
612 43 Broken Flight (A. Gawthorp), K. Bailey, 10-10 .. A. Webber
613 000 Coral Leisure (B) (M. Jackson), Mrs R. Lomax, 10-10 A. Carroll
614 022 Fledge (Mrs G. Charalambous), D. Elsworth, 10-10 C. Brown
615 Genealogy (J. Bodie), C. Read, 10-10 .... B. de Haan 1
616 0400 Grima (M. Pridham), I. Dudgeon, 10-10 .... G. McCourt
617 000 Helexian (S. Crowe), A. Ingham, 10-10 .... R. Rowell
618 Homeson (P. Hopkins), J. Gifford, 10-10 .... R. Rowe
621 22 Jamie Scott (Miss J. Halford), M. Masson, 10-10 .... J. King
623 420 Lex (D. Sullivan), N. Callaghan, 10-10 .... —
625 Midsummer Boy (J. Rose), D. Gandolfo, 10-10 M. Richards 7
625 f Mountain Monarch (M. Bryant), S. Woodman, 10-10 W. Smith
626 30 My John Charlott (B. Kremer), J. Gifford, 10-10 R. Champion
627 pp000 Nice on the Ice (C. Cyzer), Cyzer, 10-10 ...... A. Curran 4
630 Tipo (E. L. Davis & Co Ltd), S. Mellor, 10-10 .. P. Blacker

7-2 Intinto, 9-2 Fledge, 5-1 Franciscus, 6-1 Homeson, 7-1 Karlinsky, 10-1 Jamie Scott, 12-1 My John Charlott, 14-1 Arminius, 16-1 Lex, 20-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Desert Hero. 2.0 Song of Life. 2.30 Royal Judgement. 3.0 Clayside. 3.30 Celtic Ryde. 4.0 Intinto.

Stratford-on-Avon selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Royal Admiral. 1.45 Go Wimpy. 2.15 Danhagen. 2.45 Mr Marlsbridge. 3.15 Applante. 3.45 General Dew. 4.15 Katitza.

Wetherby selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Hareshaw Linn. 1.30 My Buck. 2.0 POLITICAL POP is specially recommended. 2.30 Home Ground. 3.0 Annas Prince. 3.30 Rag Dancer.

Stratford programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.15 ELSINORE CHASE (Div I: Novices: £960: 2m)

2 4212 Oakprime, D. Nicholson, 6-11-7 .. Scudamore
3 0-001 Our Laurie, T. Forster, 6-11-7 ...... Linley
7 000 Antique Seeker, M. Ryan, 6-11-0 .... Pearce
9 0-0 Ballywell, M. Oliver, 6-11-0 .... Hobbs
12 04-4- Father Flash, B. Palling, 6-11-0 .... Candy
15 00-00 Hidden Myth, K. Bailey, 6-11-0 .... Mr Wilson
16 -0000 Irish Coach, Mrs M. Mobley, 6-11-0 .. Waite 4
19 /004 Kindled Spirit, W. Mann, 6-11-0 .. Carvill 4
20 13-02 Royal Admiral, T. Forster, 6-11-0 Smith Eccles
25 000f Chancers Last, K. Lewis, 5-10-4 ...... Hyett
27 -0200 Little Trouble, P. Brookshaw, 5-10-4 M. Murphy
30 0424 Palace Dan, F. Rimmell, 5-10-4 ...... Burke
32 0-002 Saint Taffy, J. Webber, 5-10-4 .... Mr Webber

6-4 Palace Dan, 3-1 Oakprime, 4-1 Royal Admiral, 5-1 Our Laurie, 8-1 Antique Seeker, 14-1 others.

1.45 HAMLET CHASE (Handicap: Novices: £1,383: 2½m)

2 2421 Braven, W. Wharton, 7-11-13 .... S. O'Neill
3 412f Glen Berg, F. Walwyn, 6-11-10 .. K. Mooney
4 2222 Greenways, A. Jarvis, 6-11-8 .... Scudamore
5 01f0 Galloping Butler, T. Forster, 6-11-7 Smith Eccles
7 00-1f Go Wimpy, M. Dickinson, 6-11-2 .... Pimlott
13 22f4 Handy Mark, J. Priday, 7-10-7 .... G. Jones
15 0332 Haybale, J. Spearing, 7-10-7 .... Candy
20 0f0m Chayze, R. Pugh, 7-10-7 .... Hyett
21 0p43 Fort Denys, C. Jackson, 7-10-7 .. Mr Bowen 4
22 0f40 Royal Bramble, B. Key, 8-10-7 .... Carvill 4

2-1 Go Wimpy, 7-2 Galloping Butler, 9-2 Braven, 6-1 Greenways, Glen Berg, 8-1 Handy Mark, 16-1 others.

2.15 PANAMA CIGAR HURDLE (5-y-o: £1,962: 2m)

2 4r13 Bishops Bow (D), R. Turnell, 11-3 Steve Knight
3 u311 Danhagen (D), A. Jarvis, 11-3 .. Scudamore
7 1240 *Allied Sefenite (D), J. Jenkins, 11-0 .. —
9 1120 Brock Hill (CD), G. H. Price, 11-0 Mr Low 7
10 p00 Cigarillo, R. Turnell, 11-0 .... Holder
12 0000 Fra Mau, Miss S. Griffiths, 11-0 .. Brooke 7
19 0 Normandy Lad, W. Jenks, 11-0 .... R. Davies
21 0 Old Knocker, D. Laing, 11-0 .... K. Mooney
22 b22-p Piggy Malone, T. Marshall, 11-0 .. Bastard 4
24 -0044 Solidor, H. Hanmer, 11-0 .... Mr Crawford 4

7-4 Danhagen, 3-1 Bishops Bow, 4-1 Brock Hill, 6-1 Cigarillo, 10-1 Piggy Malone, 14-1 others.

2.45 FORTINBRAS CHASE (Handicap: £1,657: 2m)

3 f324 Solar Lad (D), G. H. Price, 11-11-5 Colin Price 4
4 2312 Mr Marlsbridge (D,B), D. Gandolfo, 8-11-5 Barton
8 0221 Hopeful Answer, G. Balding, 8-10-12 .. Linley
10 1104- Indired (D), Mrs A. Finch, 9-10-5 .... —
13 0fp3 Markdall (D), Mrs P. Sly, 7-10-0 .. Bastard 4

13-8 Hopeful Answer, 9-4 Mr Marlsbridge, 4-1 Solar Lad, 6-1 Indired, 8-1 Markdall.

3.15 ELSINORE CHASE (Div II: Novices: £960: 2m)

1 f011 Ulmar (D), N. Gaselee, 6-12-0 McKevitt 7
4 10f0 Polar Express (D), D. Nicholson, 6-11-7 Scudamore
8 3102 Applante, R. Armytage, 6-11-0 .... Link[illegible]
11 /p0h Dee Park, J. Tomlinson, 6-11-0 ...... Cra[illegible]
14 423p Henlow Gamble, R. Juckes, 6-11-0 .. Hye[illegible]
17 03-00 Jack's Walk, T. Forster, 6-11-0 Smith Eccl[illegible]
18 3203 Jo Colombo, W. Jenks, 6-10-0 .... R. Davi[illegible]
21 p-u00 Triple Sweet, I. Maddocks, 6-11-0 .. G. Jon[illegible]
23 0001 Foolish Hero, K. Bailey, 5-10-11 .... Wel[illegible]
26 000f Denton, W. Wharton, 5-10-4 ...... S. O'Ne[illegible]
29 4344- Northend, H. Collingridge, 5-10-4 Hutchinson
31 0-400 Roman Victory, D. Barons, 5-10-4 .... Lea[illegible]

7-4 Applante, 3-1 Ulmar, 5-1 Foolish Hero, 6-1 Jo Colombo, 7-1 Polar Express, 10-1 Jack's Walk, 16-1 others.

3.45 CREDIT CALL CHASE (Hunters: £659: 3¼m)

1 4010- Codwar (C), Mrs A. Downton, 10-12-7 De Lisle Wr[illegible]
2 1124- Spartella (CD), W. Barnett, 9-12-7 M. Mann
3 11f- Village Mark (CD), J. Cann, 7-12-7 .. Car[illegible]
6 0/30- Bobby's Fox, F. Mann, 8-12-0 .. P. Mann
7 f Choral Lodge, M. Opperman, 8-12-0 Opperman
8 ppf0- Duke of Eboli, J. Mooney, 7-12-0 .. Webb
9 400- Frevolity, Mrs R. Fell, 9-12-0 .... Fell
10 Furimist, S. Hart, 7-12-0 .... Hart
11 434-3 General Dew, M. Thorne, 6-12-0 .. J. Thorn[illegible]
13 pp3-0 Green Sandpiper, P. Hiatt, 8-12-0 Pritchard
16 /pf-0 Knights Queen, Mrs D. Harries, 12-12-0 Walter
18 p/p- Lea Manor, C. Seare, 10-12-0 ...... Caronza
19 000/ Lynwood, Miss S. Griffiths, 9-12-0 .. Oliver
20 r3p3- Precipitous, Mrs J. Bambridge, 9-12-0 Miss Dare
21 0/pr- Private Script, P. Quinn, 10-12-0 .... Quinn
22 0/pp- Slightly Bent, P. Davis, 9-12-0 .... Woolle[illegible]
23 /42p- Spartan Lace, G. Tarry, 11-12-0 ...... Tarry
24 Suntan Susie, R. Dunn, 9-12-0 .... Dunn

2-1 Spartella, 3-1 Spartan Lace, 4-1 Village Mark, 9-[illegible] General Dew, 5-1 Codwar, 12-1 others.

4.15 HORATIO HURDLE (Handicap: £1,641: 2¾m)

1 -0302 Sir Bountiful, S. Cole, 7-11-10 .... R. Davi[illegible]
2 1001- Normandy Sign, A. Brisbourne, 7-11-10 Brisbourn[illegible]
5 2340 *Othman, H. Poole, 8-11-9 .... —
6 1fpp IsoUp, T. Forster, 9-11-1 .... Link
7 10-30 Newry Hill, Mrs W. Sykes, 8-11-0 .. Morshea[illegible]
9 4324 Heroic (B), D. Barons, 6-10-12 ...... Lea[illegible]
15 0304 Spark Off (B), J. Baker, 5-10-7 .. J. William[illegible]
16 ufp0 Celtic Venture, S. Edwards, 10-10-7 S. C. Knig[illegible]
18 21-00 Taras, A. Aylett, 5-10-6 .... G. Jon[illegible]
20 04-10 Laval, J. Cobden, 7-10-5 .... Muggeridge
21 0000 Kate's Boy, J. Edwards, 7-10-4 ...... Warn[illegible]
22 3104- Somethings Missing, B. Perrett, 13-10-3 Mrs Vicke[illegible]
23 0000 The Cleaver, K. Lewis, 5-10-2 .. Steve King
24 3034 Prominetto, R. Hartop, 5-10-2 .... Bart[illegible]
25 0312 Hopton, J. Harris, 6-10-2 .... Harr[illegible]
26 /03-p Papal's Mandate, F. Yardley, 7-10-1 Scudamo[illegible]
28 0202 Katitza (B), J. Colston, 6-10-1 .... Burl[illegible]
29 4000 Baz's Boy (D), Mrs B. Waring, 5-10-0 Keightley
32 0p-03 Tan Trood, Mrs K. Wallace, 8-10-0 Miss Wallace
34 2000 Sadodab, J. Edmunds, 8-10-0 ...... Astbu[illegible]
35 0pf0 Red Helmet, I. Wardle, 7-10-0 .... —
36 30/0 High Lee, G. H. Price, 7-10-0 .... Mr Low

5-2 Sir Bountiful, 4-1 Normandy Sign, 5-1 Newry Hill, 6-1 Heroic, 7-1 Hopton, 8-1 Spark Off, 10-1 IsoUp, 14[illegible] others.

* Doubtful runner

Wetherby programme

[Television (BBC 1): 1.0, 1.30 and 2.0 races]

1.0 PHILIP CORNES HURDLE (Qualifier: Novices: £1,490: 3m)

1 11 Castletown Lad (D), J. Dreaper, 6-11-8 O'Leary
2 11f0 Happy Worker (C,D), M. W. Easterby, 6-11-8 .... Tuck
4 1213 Realt na Nona, M. H. Easterby, 6-11-8 Mr Easterby
5 1432 Andy's Gift, Denys Smith, 6-11-5 ...... Grant
7 111 Hareshaw Linn, M. Dickinson, 6-11-5 .. Whyte
8 -0124 Celtic Tara, C. Booth, 5-11-4 .... C. Tinkler
10 34-4 Chateau Royal, J. Hanson, 6-11-0 Armstrong 4
11 03 Clearit, S. Norton, 6-11-0 .... Doughty
13 004-f Corby Glen, J. Spearing, 9-11-0 ...... Dickin
14 000-0 Gold Claim, V. Soane, 9-11-0 .... —
17 0 Loch Spartan, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-0 .. —
20 0344 Pleasant Polly, S. Payne, 6-11-0 .. Goulding 4
21 44' Take My Hand, N. Bycroft, 7-11-0 .. Charlton
27 00-0 Thornwick Bay, J. Hartley, 5-10-10 .. —
28 4030 Why Forget, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-10 Lamb

2-1 Castletown Lad, 9-4 Hareshaw Linn, 7-1 Celtic Tara, 8-1 Happy Worker, Realt Na Nona, 10-1 Andy's Gift, 12-1 Chateau Royal, 16-1 others.

1.30 GARFORTH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,935: 2m 50yd)

1 -u230 Even Melody (CD), N. Crump, 12-11-12 Hawkins
2 -241f My Buck, M. Dickinson, 9-11-8 ...... Whyte
3 1114 Bannow Breeze (CD), M. Naughton, 9-11-4 Earnshaw 4
4 1003 Don't Forget (C), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-4 Lamb
5 2131 Starlight Lad, R. Bethell, 7-10-11 .... Grant
7 3302 Princess Token, J. Gill, 9-10-0 .. Mr Gill 4
8 p012 Bobbie Gordon (CD), R. Whitaker, 11-10-0 Stringer 7

2-1 My Buck, 4-1 Bannow Breeze, 5-1 Don't Forget, 11-2 Even Melody, 6-1 Starlight Lad, 10-1 Princess Token, 14-1 Bobbie Gordon.

2.0 SELBY CHASE (Handicap: £3,772: 3m 100yd)

1 02 Megan's Boy, B. Carter, 8-12-0 .... Charlton
2 -f303 Ballet Lord (CD), N. Crump, 10-11-11 Hawkins
6 fu11 Political Pop, M. Dickinson, 7-10-6 Earnshaw 4
7 ffu3 Manton Castle (CD), M. Camacho, 7-10-0 Barres
9 01p4 Rigorous (B), Mrs J. Simpson, 10-10-0 Lamb
11 p-003 Devon Mignon, R. Bethell, 11-10-0 .. Grant
12 4003 Prince Token (CD), J. Gill, 10-10-0 Mr Gill 4

9-4 Ballet Lord, 11-4 Political Pop, 5-1 Manton Castle, 6-1 Megan's Boy, 9-1 Devon Mignon, 10-1 Prince Token, 14-1 Rigorous.

2.30 ACOMB HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £690: 2m)

2 -0030 Arab Merchant, J. Hanson, 5-11-4 Armstrong
4 04 Bellaport, R. Hobson, 6-11-4 ...... Shaw
5 p00 Buck's Bloom, N. Crump, 6-11-4 .. Stephens
9 4230 Irishman, N. Crump, 5-11-4 ...... Hawki[illegible]
13 u- My Aglo, R. Whitaker, 5-11-4 ...... Bowk[illegible]
15 p0 Narration, A. Smith, 6-11-4 .... Gra[illegible]
16 -0000 Saucy Moon, R. Tate, 6-11-4 ...... Mr D[illegible]
17 00 Shurland, M. W. Easterby, 5-11-4 ...... T[illegible]
18 00-pp Speak To Me Bones, V. Soane, 7-11-4 —
19 0 Tocketts Mill, P. Calver, 5-11-4 .. C. Tinkl[illegible]
20 2313 Home Ground (D, B), M. H. Easterby, 4-10-11 .. Mr Easterl[illegible]
21 122 North (D), M. Dickinson, 4-10-11 Earnshaw
24 Late Rose, A. Smedley, 4-10-4 .. Mr Smedle[illegible]
26 20 Mirthful, W. Elsey, 4-10-4 .... Lan[illegible]

5-4 Home Ground, 15-8 North, 6-1 Irishman, 10-1 Mirthful, Tocketts Mill, 14-1 others.

3.0 FOXHUNTER'S CHASE (£924: 2m 4f 100yd)

1 2/1- Whigsie Geo, A. Sanderson, 9-12-7 Mr Tutty
2 1f21- Cheekio Ora, H. Parry, 8-12-4 .. Mr Greena[illegible]
3 1123- Grittar (C), F. Gilman, 8-12-4 .. Mr Saunde[illegible]
4 0-400 Park Row, J. Alder, 8-12-4 .... Alder
5 111p- Queensberry Lad (CD), W. Macmillan, 9-12-4 .... Mr Macmilla[illegible]
6 1120- Tilston, Mrs P. Shields, 9-12-1 Miss Williamson
7 12f1- Annas Prince, M. H. Easterby, 10-11-11 Mr Easterl[illegible]
9 Ben Spartan, H. Lochore, 8-11-11 Lochore
10 0/01- Burntwood Lady, Mrs W. Hope, 10-11-11 Mr Walker
11 2343- Cantrapid, S. Raw, 11-11-11 .. Mr Kinsella
13 4u4p- Come on Steve, J. Williamson, 10-11-11 Mr Hudson
14 p043- Europleasure, R. Tate, 13-11-11 Mr R. Tate
16 2213- Fair Rambler, T. Tate, 12-11-11 Mr T. Tate
17 /p0- Java Fox, R. Starbuck, 11-11-11 .. —
18 0224- New Formula, Mrs F. Gray, 11-11-11 Miss Gray
19 021p- Prince Keel, J. Wade, 10-11-11 .. Mr Wad[illegible]
21 pu0/ Reformina, V. Thompson, 8-11-11 Mr Thompson
23 0103- Tango Slave, A. Eatough, 10-11-11 .. —
24 0/0- The Chisler, J. Cousins, 15-11-11 Mr Browne
26 1- West Acre, R. Macnaughton, 8-11-11 Mr Macnaughton

13-8 Queensberry Lad, 2-1 Annas Prince, 5-1 Whigsie Geo, 9-1 Fair Rambler, 10-1 Tilson, 12-1 Cheekio Ora, 16-1 others.

3.30 ACOMB HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £690: 2m)

1 03-01 Cornering, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-11 Mr Easterby
2 2221 Leading Lady, R. Hobson, 6-11-11 .. Shaw
4 00-00 Dismantler, Miss J. Atkinson, 5-11-4 Pepper
5 00 Gold Prince, N. Crump, 5-11-4 .. Hawki[illegible]
6 0/0-0 Jim Butt, G. Lee, 7-11-4 .... T[illegible]
8 00/3 Malaysian Rubber, M. Cousins, 7-11-4 Hansen
10 00 Redenham, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-4 .. Lan[illegible]
11 0p Ruobecia, R. Whitaker, 5-11-4 .... Bowk[illegible]
15 0 Rag Dancer, W. Elsey, 4-10-4 ...... Why[illegible]
16 Supreme Auto, A. Watson, 4-10-4 .. C. Tinkl[illegible]
17 0000 Teesport Boy, E. Carter, 4-10-4 .. Charlt[illegible]

13-8 Leading Lady, 11-4 Cornering, 6-1 Dismantler, 8-1 Malaysian Rubber, 9-1 Redenham, 10-1 Rag Dancer, 16-1 others.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans Montana	80	180	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	3
New snow on good base							
Davos	130	250	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	2
Heavy snow, poor visibility							
Flaine	190	540	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-3
New snow on good base							
Klosters	120	240	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	-1
New snow on hard base							
Kitzbühel	110	230	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-5
Excellent skiing conditions							
Les Arcs	140	310	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-3
New snow on all slopes							
Saas-Fee	30	80	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-4
Some lifts closed by wind							
St Moritz	45	90	Fair	Varied	Fair	Snow	-2
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	15	30	Poor	Varied	Worn	Fine	6
Rocks showing in places							
Verbier	70	250	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	1
New snow on hard base							
Wengen	120	230	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	0
New snow on good base							
Wildschönau	150	300	Good	Good	Good	Snow	-1
New snow on good base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

NORWAY

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
Finse	300	—	Good	—	-7
Geilo	80	—	Poor	—	-5
Gol	55	—	Ice	—	-2
Lillehammer	70	—	Hard	—	-7
Norefjell	50	—	Poor	—	-3
Oslo	40	—	Ice	—	-8
Voss	190	—	Good	—	-5

Lacrosse

North almost home and dry

By a Special Correspondent

North beat South, 7—5, on the first day of the All-England women's territorial championships at Harrogate yesterday. Since that encounter usually decides the winners of the tournament, North look like retaining their title.

They were in good form, Jane Liversedge at centre driving from defence for Jan Roden (thrice) and Linda Tobin (twice) to score. The goal of the match was set up by Barbara Dootson, the England goalkeeper, who ran to the halfway line and passed to Liversedge, who left Laney Campbell to complete the job for North. Ann McGinn scored four times for South.

RESULTS: North 8, Combined Universities 2; Midlands 6, South 7; West 2, East 8; North 7, South 3.

Going downhill?

In Sportsview John Hennessy talks to Karl Shcranz, a former Olympic champion, who is concerned that competitive skiing is being ruined by too much specialization.

Weekend fixtures

First division

Birmingham v Brighton
Coventry v Wolverhampton
Everton v Aston Villa
Ipswich v C Palace
Leicester v Manchester U
Manchester C v Nottm F
Middlesbrough v Sunderland
Southampton v Norwich
Stoke v Arsenal
Tottenham v Leeds
West Bromwich v Liverpool

Second division

Bolton v Cardiff
Bristol C v Sheffield W
Chelsea v Cambridge U
Derby v Grimsby
Luton v Blackburn
Newcastle v QP Rangers
Notts Co v Swansea
Oldham v Bristol R
Orient v Wrexham
Preston v Watford
Shrewsbury v West Ham

Third division

Burnley v Exeter
Chester v Charlton
Fulham v Brentford
Gillingham v Carlisle
Huddersfield v Barnsley
Hull v Blackpool
Millwall v Colchester
Oxford v Newport
Plymouth v Chesterfield
Portsmouth v Walsall
Rotherham v Swindon
Sheffield U v Reading

Fourth division

Aldershot v Port Vale
Bradford C v Torquay
Hartlepool v York
Lincoln v Stockport
Mansfield v Bury
Rochdale v Peterborough
Scunthorpe v Halifax (3.15)
Wigan v Darlington
Wimbledon v Crewe

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Morton
Celtic v Partick
Dundee U v Rangers
Kilmarnock v Hearts
St Mirren v Airdrie

Scottish first division

Berwick v Motherwell
Clydebank v St Johnstone
Dunfermline v Falkirk
E Stirling v Stirling
Hamilton v Ayr
Hibernian v Dundee
Raith v Dumbarton

Scottish second division

Albion v Stranraer
Alloa v Brechin
Cowdenbeath v Clyde
East Fife v Arbroath
Forfar v Stenhousemuir
Queen of Sth v Montrose

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Kettering; Bath v Barnet; Gravesend v Worcester; Nuneaton v Wealdstone; Scarborough v Northwich Victoria; Telford v Frickley; Weymouth v Maidstone; Yeovil v Stafford Rangers.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bridgend v Bedford; Bromsgrove v Bedworth; Cambridge City v Enderby; Cheltenham v Alvechurch; Corby v Barry; Kidderminster v Milton Keynes; Merthyr Tydfil v Witney Town; Minehead v Banbury; Redditch v Gloucester; Taunton v Stourbridge; Wellingborough v Trowbridge. Southern division: Canterbury v Addlestone and Weybridge; Chelmsford v Fareham Town; Crawley v Ashford; Dartford v Dover; Dorchester v Basingstoke; Folkestone v Gosport; Hastings v Andover; Hounslow v Waterlooville; Margate v Bognor Regis; Poole v Dunstable; Tonbridge v Salisbury.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup: Third round: Burton Albion v Worksop.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gainsborough v Runcorn; Gateshead v Grantham; Matlock v Lancaster; Morecambe v Goole; Oswestry v Mossley; Witton Albion v Tamworth; Workington v Southport.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE Premier division: Carshalton Athletic v Wycombe Wanderers; Dagenham v Woking; Dulwich Hamlet v Hendon; Enfield v Bromley; Hayes v Sutton United; Leytonstone and Ilford v Harrow Borough; Leatherhead v Slough Town; Staines Town v Croydon; Tooting and Mitcham v Harlow Town. First division: Aveley v Camberley Town; Billericay Town v Wokingham Town; Epsom and Ewell v Ware; Farnborough Town v Chesham United; Finchley v Wembley; Hertford Town v Hampton; Lewes v Maidenhead United; Metropolitan Police v Kingstonian; Oxford City v Clapton; Walton and Hersham v Tilbury. Second division: Cheshunt v Dorking Town; Eastbourne United v Harwich and Parkeston; Egham Town v Rainham Town; Feltham v Letchworth GC; Hornchurch v Hemel Hempstead; Horsham v Barton Rovers; Molesey v Willesden; Southall v Corinthian Casuals; Tring Town v Epping Town.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton Town v Uxbridge (2.15): Banstead Athletic v Ruislip Manor; Chertsey Town v Marlow (2.15): Edgware v Leyton-Wingate; Fleet v Hoddesdon Town; Haringey Borough v Redhill; Welling United v Grays Athletic. League Cup: Third round replay: Woodford Town v Hereford United.

FA VASE: Fifth round (2.15): Alma Swanley v Coventry Sporting; Cray v

Irthlingborough Diamonds (2.00); Devizes v Kempston Rovers; Guiseley v Hallam; Hungerford v Windsor and Eton (3.00); Whickham v Thackley; Whyteleafe v Basildon; Willenhall v Middlewich.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP Second round (2.30): Old Cholmeleians v Old Reptonians; Old Foresters v Old Carthusians; Lancing Old Boys v Old Chigwellians; Old Malvernians v Old Brentwoods.

Rugby Union

International matches

Ireland v France (at Lansdowne Road; Scotland v Wales (at Murrayfield (2.30).

CLUB MATCHES: Edinburgh Academicals v Stewart's Melville FP (11.0); Exeter v St Ives (2.30); Halifax v Morley (2.30); Harrogate v Fylde; Hartlepool Rovers v Roundhay (2.30); Headingley v Richmond (2.30); Liverpool v Sale (2.45); London Irish v Blackheath (2.30); London Scottish v Leicester (2.30); Metropolitan Police v Harlequins (2.30); New Brighton v Gosforth; Northern v Wilmslow (2.30); Nuneaton v Bradford; Orrell v Broughton Park; Royal High v Hawick (10.30); Rugby v Cheltenham (2.30); St Helens v Sheffield; Saracens v Northampton; he Army v Cambridge University (2.30); Torquay v Plymouth Albion (2.30); Wakefield v Birmingham (2.30); Wasps v Moseley (2.30); Waterloo v Coventry (3.45); West of Scotland v Glasgow Academicals (10.30).

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath v Surbiton; Bromley v Hounslow; Cambridge University v Beckenham; Cheam v Purley; Dulwich v Hawks; Hampstead v Reading; Maidenhead v Spencer; Oxford University v Wimbledon; Slough v London University; Southgate v Mid-Surrey; St Albans v Teddington; Tulse Hill v Richmond.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Guildford v Army.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier Division: Bluoharts v Westcliff; Norfolk Wanderers v Norwich Grasshoppers.

WOMEN: Territorial matches: North v West (at York).

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hillcroft v Croydon; Kenton v Hampstead; Lee v London University; Oxford University v St Helier.

Basketball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division (8.0): Blackpool v Sunderland, Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead v Trafford; Stockport Belgrade v Kelly Girl Kingston.

Tomorrow

Football

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup, third round replay: Barnet v Kettering.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCH: London Irish v Blackheath (2.30).

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow v Salford (2.30); Castleford v Widnes (3.30); Halifax v Oldham (3.30); Hull v Bradford Northern; Leeds v Workington Town; St. Helens v Leigh; Wakefield Trinity v Featherstone Rovers (3.30); Warrington v Hull Kingston Rovers.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley v Hunslet (3.30); Dewsbury v Huddersfield (3.30); Doncaster v Huyton; Keighley v York (3.15); Rochdale Hornets v Blackpool Borough; Swinton v Fulham; Whitehaven v Wigan (3.30).

Hockey

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Second round: Bluoharts v Olton and West Warwickshire; Bromley v Westcliff; Doncaster v St Albans; Gloucester City v Brean; Havant v Guildford; Nottingham v Slough; RAF Strike Command v Neston; Southgate v Spencer.

COUNTY MATCHES: Shropshire v Nottinghamshire (at Telford); Worcestershire v Bedfordshire (at Kings Heath, Birmingham).

LONDON LEAGUE: Hampstead v Southgate.

WOMEN: County matches: Avon v Hampshire (at Kingswood School, Bath); Hertfordshire v Berkshire (at King George V, Welwyn Garden City); Oxfordshire v Staffordshire (at Oxford); Somerset v Middlesex (at Morlands).

TOURNAMENTS: Kent sevens (at Reeds); Midland indoor championship (at Alfreton).

Basketball

BRITISH FEDERATION CUP: Semi-final round: Sunderland v Solent (4.0). Founders cup quarter-final round: Sheffield v Milton Keynes (6.15). Walkers Crisps Masters (Cambridge); Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead v Trafford (2.0); Team Flat Birmingham v John Carr Doncaster (4.0). Final (7.0).

Cagnes-sur-Mer

PRIX D'AJACCIO (3-y-o, £3,704, 2m 3f)

MICAJUNTE, br c Kashmir II—Clear Off by Traffic (Mlle I. Constantin) 8-2 .... P. Poluzzi 1
Sulzano 8-7 .... J. Reid 2
Sip Noise 8-7 .... G. Goudot 3

ALSO RAN: Balybary, Sacre Lascar, Ben Minsk, Skrbar (4th), Markarova, Halkyone. 9 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL: Fr9.40. Places: 2.40, 2.00, 1.50. Dual F: 24.40. J-C Napoli [illegible]l, 2½l, ½l. Time: 2 min 10.6 secs.

PRIX DU DOCTEUR GAZAGNAIRE (4-y-o: £4,167: 1m 2f)

CAMELIARD, br h, Hardicanute—Ma Loire by Pen Mane (Mme G. Clausse) 5-8-9 .. Y. Lalleman 1
Spinalonga, 5-8-10 .. M. Depalmas 2
Degas Dancer, 9-8-3 .. A. Perrotta 3

ALSO RAN: Stand Easy (4th), Reca Hul (5th), Kashmir Ring, Lord Ashtar, Djabuera, Electeur. 9 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL: Fr11.90. Places: 2.80, 3.40, 1.80. E Fil. 1l, ½l, hd. Time: 2 min 08.9 secs.

Sandown Park results

1.30 (1.31) FEBRUARY HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £1,178: 2m)

KILBRITTAIN CASTLE, ch g by Dike—Now Or Never (W. Whitbread) 5-11-5 W. Smith (2-7 fav) 1
Loch Hell .. P. Burgoyne (16-1) 2
Funny Spring Mr M. Rocea (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 10p, 22p, 17p. Dual F: 42p. CSF: 57p. F. Walwyn at Lambourn 6l, 3l. Roundstone Lad (33-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.0 (2.0) PARK CHASE (Handicap: £2,022: 2m)

SOCKS, b g by Sovereign Gleam—Fevre Fleyne (D. Bunn Leisure Ltd) 8-11-4 R. Rowe (9-4 jt fav) 1
Isle of Man .... W. Smith (5-1) 2
Friendly Alliance J. Francome (9-4 jt fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 21p; places, 10p, 31p. Dual F: 47p. CSF: £1.31. J. Gifford at Findon, 2½l, hd. Giolla Deachar (5-1) 4th, 6 ran.

2.30 (2.31) FAIRMILE CHASE (Novices handicap: £2,658: 3m 118yd)

SEA CAPTAIN, b g, by Mon Capitaine—Jersey Flame (G. Reeve) 7-11-7 .... R. Champion (4-1) 1
Corbiere .... B. Smart (3-1 fav) 2
Very Light .... A. Webber (9-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 36p; places, 16p, 16p, 30p. Dual F: 49p. CSF: £1.65. R. A. Head at Upper Lambourn. 2l, ½l. Moonlight Express (10-1) 4th, 10 ran.

3.0 (3.2) WILFRED JOHNSTONE CHASE (Hunters: £1,040: 2½m 68yd)

RAMBLIX, ch g, by Wrekin Rambler—Over Trix (P. Ledger), 9-11-7 ...... T. Head (25-1) 1
Spartan Missile M. J. Thorne (13-8 fav) 2
Dancing Brig .... T. Clay (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £2.72; places, 73p, 15p, 18p. Dual F: £3.51. CSF: £6.22. P. Ledger, at East Kent. ½l, 4l. Sydney Quin (33-1) 4th, 13 ran. NR: Rinnaga. After an objection by the second to the winner, the first two placings were reversed.

3.30 (3.30) WAVENDON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,872: 2m 5f 75yd)

MELLIE, b m, by Impecunious—Edith (H. G. Price), 6-10-8 M. Coyle (11-2) 1
Preciplenne .... D. Dutton (6-1) 2
Palaestrina .. W. Newton (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 64p; places, 11p, 16p, 18p, 20p. Dual F: £1.88. CSF: £4.21. R. Blakeney, at Devizes. ½l, 6l. Crouion 4-1 fav. Ghost Writer (9-1) 4th, 16 ran.

4.0 (4.3) FEBRUARY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £1,198: 2m)

DONEGAL PRINCE, b h, by Prince de Galles—Serena Rose (J. McGonagle) Mr O. Sherwood (4-5 fav) 1
Admiral Grenville B. Reilly (9-2) 2
Red Roman .... M. Coyle (66-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 12p, 11p, £1.28. Dual F: 39p. CSF: 80p. P. A. Kelleway, at Newmarket. 12l, 2l. Hallowkiln (12-1) 4th, 12 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: Socks, Sea Captain, £10.05. TREBLE: Sea Captain, Ramblix, Mellie, £165.20. JACKPOT: Not won. Pool of £1,690.50 carried forward to Sandown today. PLACEPOT: £6.30.

Kelso results

1.45: 1, Hand Over Fist (5-1); [illegible] Stormy Affair (7-2); 3, Grumble We[illegible] (11-1). Gay Walk 5-2 fav. 7 ran.

2.15: 1, Bohlob (11-1); 2, Bord Brig (100-30 fav); 3, Carairno (7-2). 8 ran.

2.45: 1, Chance Command (16-1); 2, B and K Emperor (9-4 fav); [illegible] Armit Water (4-1). 12 ran.

3.15: 1, Peaty Sandy (7-4 fav); [illegible] What A Coup (6-1); 3, Mystic Ma[illegible] (5-1). 7 ran.

3.45: 1, Churchill Peek (12-1); [illegible] Highway Dual (5-1); 3, Sea La[illegible] (16-1). 14 ran.

4.15: 1, Belle Isle Boy (4-1); [illegible] Better Red (33-1); 3, Hyde (3-1 fav). 12 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park: Good. Wetherby: Good [illegible] soft. Stratford-on-Avon: Good to soft. Monday: Stockton: Soft. Hurdle course, heavy patches in the straight. Fontwell Park: soft.

Yachting

Australians issue challenge for America's Cup

Brisbane, Australia, Feb 6.—A syndicate of businessmen in Queensland announced today that they will challenge in 1983 for the America's Cup, the world's most prestigious yachting trophy.

The challenge, estimated to cost at least £2m will be mounted by a tour operator Keith Williams, a Brisbane hotel owner Keith Lloyd, and the former Australian Tourist Commission chairman Alan Greenway. Williams said that the yacht will be built in Queensland.

The challenge was officially issued through the Royal Queensland Yacht Squadron, which has cabled the syndicate's nomination fee of £5,000 to the New York Yacht Club. The syndicate is not concerned that other Australians, including the Perth businessman Alan Bond who made an unsuccessful attempt on the famous trophy last year, may make challenges.—AP.

For the record

Golf

SAN DIEGO: Open tournament: first round scores: (US unless stated): 65: T. Jenkins, R. Streck, 66: K. Fergus, W. Levi, W. Britton, 67: J. Miller, G. Hallberg, C. Sanudo, 68: S. Allen, L. Hinkle, B. Lietzke, R. Watkins, R. Murphey, J. Schroeder, G. Koch, 71: N. Faldo (GB), B. Devlin (Australia), 74: D. Graham (Australia), 75: J. Hawkes (South Africa), 76: S. Lyle (GB).—Reuter.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 6, New York Rangers 3; Detroit Red Wings 6, Los Angeles Kings 4; Buffalo Sabres 4, Philadelphia Flyers 0; Montreal Canadians 7, Minnesota North Stars 0; St Louis Blues 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 4; Calgary Flames 5, Washington Capitals 2.

Tennis

RICHMOND (Virginia): Grand Prix tournament: second round: T. Moor (US) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 6—3; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat J. Sadri (US), 6—4, 7—6; Vijay Amritraj (India) beat C. Roger-Vasselin (France), 6—3, 6—4; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat D. Feigel (Austria), 6—1, 7—6; Y. Noah (France) beat M. Purcell (US), 6—3, 6—3.

Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP: Men: semi-final round pool, sixth series: Sinudyne Bologna 85, TSKA Moscow 72; Bosna Sarajevo 104, Nashua Den Bosch (Netherlands) 90.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee Bucks 115, Boston Celtics 108.

Golf

MIAMI: LPGA tournament: 69, S. Post; 70, P. Bradley, C. Hill, J. Carner, M. Moore, A. Rorer; 71, D. Caponi, J. Rankin, P. Meyers, B. Daniel, S. Little (S Africa), C. Sherk (Canada), K. Postlewait; 72, H. Stacy, E. Hand, J. Washam, N. Lopez-Melton, K. Martin, K. Young, S. Palmer, M. Stubblefield; 73, J. Stephenson (Australia), S. Bertolaccini (Argentina); 74, A. Okamoto (Japan), S. Mizrahie (Indonesia); 75, Y. Moriguchi (Japan); 76, M. J. Smith (New Zealand); 81, P. Pulz (Australia); 83, A. Marie Palli (France); 86, M. Walker (GB).

Tennis

MAR DEL PLATA (Argentina): Grand Prix: second round: E. Dibbs (US) beat G. Urpi (Spain), 6—2, 7—6; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat P. Elter (West Germany), 6—0, 6—4; J. Higueras (Spain) beat R. Bonavidez (Bolivia), 7—5, 2—6, 6—2; J. L. Macso (Spain) beat R. Fagel (US), 7—5, 7—6; K. Johansson (Sweden) beat D. Meinetel (US), 7—6, 6—0.

DETROIT: Women's tournament: Singles: third round: H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat L. Bonder (US), 6—1, 6—2; S. Bunge (US) beat S. Barker (GB), 6—4, 6—2; M. Jausovec (Yug) beat P. Smith (US), 6—1, 6—2; P. Shriver (US) beat A. Smith (US), 1—6, 6—1, 7—6.

Football

BOGOTA: Millonarios (Columbia) 3, USSR 2.

BUENOS AIRES: Racing Club (Argentine) 1, East Germany 2.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 6, Minnesota North Stars 2; New York Rangers 9, New York Islanders 3; Boston Bruins 3, Hartford Whalers 3; Chicago Black Hawks 6, Edmonton Oilers 3; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Winnipeg Jets 2.

Cricket

COLOMBO: Club Cricket Conference 215 for 6 (R. G. Humphries 60), Colts CC 140.

MADRAS: Third women's Test: India, 205 for 9 dec; England, 14 for 1.

Rugby Union

RUGBY UNION: Edinburgh Wanderers 8, Glamorgan Wanderers 26.

Irish Cup draw

The draw for the second round of the Irish Cup is:

Cliftonville v Ballymena United; Glenavon v Carrick Rangers, Ards v Glentoran, Linfield v Newry Town. Matches to be played on February 21.

Athletics

Wanamaker race may challenge the indoor record

New York, Feb 6.—The Wanamaker Mile, a leading event of the indoor track circuit, has record-breaking potential in tonight's Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden here, with a field including Eamon Coghlan, Filbert Bayi, John Walker and Steve Scott.

Several other indoor marks are in jeopardy, as Howard Schmertz, the meeting director, has assembled an outstanding entry with Stanley Floyd, the sprinter, Renaldo Nehemiah, the high hurdler, Alberto Salazar and Craig Virgin, the 5,000 metres runners, Don Paige, the middle distance man, and Olympic champions Sara Simeoni, the high jumper, sprinter Lyudmila Kondratyeva and Vera Komisova, the hurdler.

Coghlan, the Irishman who holds the world indoor best of 3min 52.6sec, ran 3min 55.55sec in Dallas Last Saturday.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 20 and 21

Stock markets
FT Ind 480.3 up 8.3
FT Gilts 69.30 down 0.03

Sterling
$2.3440 up 35 points
Index 103.8 down 0.3

Dollar
Index 99.3 up 0.4
DM 2.1387 down 93 pts

Gold
$502.50 up $11

Money
3 mnth sterling 13[illegible]-13[illegible]
3 month Euro-$ 17[illegible]-17[illegible]
6 month Euro-$ 17-16¾

IN BRIEF

US prime rates expected to fall soon

America's money supply has fallen again and this, together with a sharp fall in loan demand, is likely to push United States interest rates down.

Expectations of lower rates helped to push up share prices on the New York stock exchange. The Dow Jones average closed 5.54 points up at 952.30.

The Federal Reserve announced that M1A fell in the week to January 28 by $3,300m, while M1B declined by $2,600m.

The substantial reduction in loan demand is softening rates, and Morgan Guaranty Trust and other banks today cut their broker-loan rates to 18¾ per cent. A 19 per cent prime rate is likely to be seen soon.

Money supply figures once again are coinciding closely with other broad indicators of the economy's health and these strengthen the impression that economic activity is rapidly weakening.

Charterhouse chief



Mr John B. Hyde, who has been appointed chief executive and managing director of Charterhouse Japhet, the merchant bank of the Charterhouse Group. Mr Hyde, who is 53, has been chief executive of Chemical Bank in London. He will replace Mr Derek Wilde as chairman on April 30.

Rolls-Royce funding

Rolls-Royce, the state owned aero engine manufacturer will reduce its cash requirement next year from its present limit of £200m, according to Mr Peter Molony its finance director.

US textiles talks

EEC Commission officals will open talks next week with officals of the new American Administration on the level of United States synthetic fibre and textile exports, which have become of serious concern to the Community.

Scotland exports coal

Scotland has started to export coal again after a lapse of many years. Three trial orders for Denmark and Sweden will take 7,400 tonnes from Lothian pits.

Shops inquiry urged

The Retail Consortium has called for an independent inquiry into the operation of the Shops Act, covering Sunday trading and opening hours.

Alcan UK move

Alcan Aluminium, the Canadian aluminium producer, has offered the equivalent of 120p a share for the 22 per cent of Alcan Aluminium (UK) it does not own.

SDR rate

The exchange value of the $ against the SDR was 1.23839. The £ was 0.530133.

Bill to clear way for public stake in BNOC likely next week

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

A Bill to allow the public to invest directly in state-owned interests in North Sea oil fields is expected to be introduced to Parliament next week.

It will give the Secretary of State for Energy powers both to offer shares in the government-owned British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), which was set up by Labour to safeguard the nation's North Sea interests, and to issue a loan stock linked to fields in which BNOC had a stake.

Some £500m worth of loan stock or "revenue bonds" are to be issued as soon as possible. Small denomination bonds will be available, probably through Post Offices and National Savings institutions to attract as wide a cross section of the public as possible.

Issuing of shares is more problematical.

The revenue bonds were invented as a compromise to meet the Government's desire to roll back the frontiers of state enterprise and avoid the poltical and practical difficulties in offering shares in state industry controlling a vital strategic national resource. They confer no voting rights and leave government fully in control of the oil corporation.

An issue of shares, even a minority, involves a change in the nature of control. Government's ability to use BNOC as a tool to control the depletion of oil resources could be lessened. Once a public minority existed, BNOC's board could plead that the rights of its shareholders were being interfered with, if the Government were to ask it to act in any way which ran counter to its direct commercial interest.

As a result, the Bill will give the Secretary of State broad enabling powers to sell equity in the corporation. But there will be no limit on the amount that can be sold off, provided an acceptable scheme is produced.

It has been assumed in political circles that the enabling powers are merely a sop to backbench Conservative opinion which believed that the BNOC should never have been set up, and should be sold off to the public as fast as possible.

The chances are that no equity sale will be made in this Parliament, but detailed work has been done to allow it to take place.

Mr Philip Shelbourne, BNOC's chairman, favours an equity sale. Some ministers believe this might be possible, although it is pointed out that it would depend on economic conditions and the state of the stock market.

At best, however, such a sale is two years away, putting it perilously close to the next election when it could be used as strong political capital by opposition parties. Should an equity sale go ahead, a 25 per cent stake is expected to be offered initially.

The Bill would end the National Oil Account, through which all revenues to and from the corporation have passed. BNOC would become a more conventional nationalized industry, with a mixture of public dividend capital and loan stocks—probably in equal proportions.

Government revenues from BNOC will come from payments of petroleum tax, the planned supplementary petroleum revenue tax and corporation tax, in line with payments from private sector companies.

Company's new president refutes speculation of run down in its British car production

General Motors to invest £75m in Vauxhall

By Peter Waymark

General Motors reaffirmed yesterday that it had no intention of withdrawing from car and truck production in Britain. Its Vauxhall subsidiary will continue to build and sell vehicles and components "as far into the future as I can see", Mr James McDonald, president of the General Motors American parent company said in London yesterday.

Mr McDonald, who succeeded Mr Elliott Estes as number two in the GM hierarchy on February 1, refuted speculation that GM might pull out of Britain or reduce Vauxhall to an assembly operation.

GM had put £105m into Vauxhall last year to cover losses, when GM itself made a record loss of more than £300m. "If we were going to back out of the United Kingdom, then was the time to do it," he said.

Mr McDonald announced a £75m investment programme for Vauxhall over the next three years "to produce new products at every one of our manufacturing locations".

But he gave a warning that future investment must be based on the success of the United Kingdom operations and the support of all elements of the workforce. He said the return on investment and productivity at Vauxhall had been disappointing.

He confirmed that production of two Vauxhall cars would start in Britain this year: a new front-wheel drive medium saloon, code-named the J car, would be built at Luton, and the Astra, which so far has been imported from the Continent, at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

Mr McDonald would not specify the proportion of British content. Both cars were designed by Opel, GM's German subsidiary, and to start with are expected to use mainly German components, including engines and transmissions.

As other examples of GM investment in Britain, Mr McDonald mentioned new truck assembly facilities at Dunstable, a new components plant at Belfast and tooling up for new or redesigned components at Southampton, Liverpool, Dunstable and London.

Vauxhall would continue to import certain cars and components, but there could be corresponding exports.

He said Vauxhall was building Chevettes at Ellesmere Port for export to West Germany, where they were sold by Opel dealers.

On the Bedford truck operation, Mr McDonald said: "We should be able to do a better job than we have been doing. We are looking to strengthen our dealer body and as we improve the efficiency of the organization in the United Kingdom the opportunities for Bedford are outstanding.

"We fully expect Vauxhall to continue to be a major part of our European operations and we have great expectations for significant growth in Britain"

He strongly welcomed the announcement by Nissan, the Japanese manufacturer, that it was looking at the possibility of making Datsun cars in Britain. "It has always been our policy to invest in markets where we are selling and we would rather compete against someone who is producing than shipping cars in", he said.

Mr McDonald praised the efforts of Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, and added: "It is our hope that he makes such a success in the future that the company will become attractive for the private sector to take over again".

He said he expected the United States market to recover in the second half of the year and predicted total sales of 13 million cars and trucks, compared with 12.1 million in 1980.

He rejected the idea of quotas on Japanese car imports, which have been taking a quarter of the market, but thought there should be a period of voluntary restraint to give American manufacturers a chance to revise their model ranges.

Mr John McDonald: investment must be based on success of operations.

Fraser revaluation to head off Lonrho bid

By Rosemary Unsworth

A revaluation of House of Fraser properties will form the basis of new moves by the group to defeat a takeover bid by Lonrho, its principal shareholder. The valuation is believed to have put Harrods, the prestige London store, at £112m and all the 111 department stores owned by the group at £460m.

This would give the group an asset backing of 306p a share, the level which the City is expecting that House of Fraser will reveal when it produces its defence against the bid.

But yesterday Fraser denied that the valuation of the group's shares had been completed.

Meanwhile, Lonrho yesterday pushed up its stake in Fraser to 29.99 per cent, just a hair's breadth off the 30 per cent trigger point which would make its 150p a share bid obligatory under Takeover Panel rules.

It bought 90,000 shares at 142p each, and House of Fraser shares rose 3p to 145p, helped also by news of the properties revaluation, while Lonrho's dipped 1p to 107p.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said that the valuation — was meaningless.

"You could put a value on the freehold of St Paul's Cathedral but that would not enable you to change its use. The same goes for Barkers of Kensington, the Army and Navy Stores and the Harrods' depository at Barnes which is surrounded by allotments and houses."

Private steelmakers to fight subsidy system

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Europe's independent steelmakers are to join forces in Brussels next month to attack the continued provision of state subsidies for the leading integrated Community steelmakers.

About 20 privately owned steel companies, including Sheerness Steel of the United Kingdom, are involved in preliminary discussions about the formation of a European association of private sector steelmakers who are concerned about the effects on the market of continued government subsidies to the bigger producers.

Sheerness, which has consistently been among the most profitable private sector companies in the United Kingdom, recently resigned from membership of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association (BISPA). Its executives have been openly critical of the attitude of the Government towards the British Steel Corporation and the problems faced by the private sector.

The crisis has been highlighted by the financial problems of Duport, the Midlands steel and engineering group, which have been the subject of discussions between company executives, the Government, and the steel corporation this week.

Next week the Government is expected to announce its decision on the corporation's "survival plan" which will be linked to the provision of further state funds and capital reconstruction.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry has been encouraging the formation of joint venture companies between the corporation and the private sector where interests overlap.

Duport is one of several companies which have been involved in discussions on the rationalization of the engineering steels sector.

Representatives of Duport are to have talks with Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation early next week about the future of the group's steelmaking interests.

Representatives of the independent steel producers' association will meet members of the Conservative Industry Committee on Monday. They will express their concern at the threat to several private companies because of the collapse of demand and the aggressive pricing policies being pursued by the corporation and other state-backed steel producers.

Steel group's loss: Sacilor, one of France's major steel groups, expects an operating loss for 1980 greater than the previous year. Its 1980 sales totalled 10,067m francs (about £860m) an increase of only 2 per cent.

1,000 more made redundant

More than 1,000 jobs are being cut in the printing, engineering and textiles industries.

The Wellworthy engineering group is to make 330 workers redundant at its Lymington and Weymouth factories because of reduced orders for components for diesel engines, and the Bonser engineering company of Giltbrook, Nottingham, which makes fork lift trucks, is to close with the loss of 150 jobs.

Tootal, the textiles manufacturer, is to close its Longton factory at Stoke-on-Trent early in May with a loss of 225 jobs.

T. Lyon and Co, the Liverpool contract printer of the Jewish Gazette, is to close making 30 redundant.

Shelvoke and Drewry, the Letchworth, Hertfordshire, fire engines manufacturer, is to make a further 150 employees redundant. Over 300 workers have lost their jobs already. The company is cutting its apprentice training scheme. Apprentices are on a two-day week and most other workers are on a three-day week.

New jobs in Swindon: Intel corporation, a leading micro processor manufacturer, plans to create as many as 500 jobs for skilled workers in Swindon, Wiltshire, over the next five years. It is to base its northern European headquarters on a 13-acre site in the town.

Canadian government loan clears way for Massey refinancing

From Anthony Hilton
New York, Feb 6

The future of Massey-Ferguson, which has been in doubt for the past six months, brightened considerably today when Mr Herb Gray, Canada's Minister for Industry, announced that the Canadian authorities had agreed to aid the stricken company. The guarantee is expected to enable Massey to complete a refinancing deal totalling more than Can$700m (£280m).

Although registered in Canada, the company employs almost 15,000 people in Britain at its Perkins diesel engine plant and the Ferguson Tractor manufacturing operation. Other plants, notably one in Kilmarnock, have already been closed.

Under the agreement outlined by Mr Gray, the federal government will provide the manufacturer of agricultural equipment with Can$125m (£44m) and the provincial government in Ontario will inject a further Can$75m (£26m) thereby meeting in full what the company had asked for.

In return the company has agreed to site a new research and development plant in Canada in the next three years.

The cash injection takes the form of an equity guarantee and therefore makes it possible for new outside investors to put additional capital into the company at no risk. Massey-Ferguson has had talks with these potential outside investors for some months but has refused publicly to reveal their identities.

However the banks' financial advisers confirmed that it has been having talks with a number of Canadian financial institutions.

This aid is crucial to the survival of the company. Without it, the other raspects of the company's refinancing package would have collapsed.

Other parts of the rescue package, which have been settled already, include Can$100m of debt converted into preferred shares and Can$50m of new preferred shares bought by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Some Can$280m in interest payments has been forgone by Massey's banks around the world including Barclays. In return for not collecting the interest, the banks will be issued with common shares in the company if they want them.

French deal on viewdata unfair, Prestel says

By Bill Johnstone

Prestel executives believe that the methods employed by the French to win a Brazilian viewdate contract were unfair.

The contract, worth as much as £1m, was awarded to the French, apparently as part of a deal that will include satellite communication equipment and package switching units.

The deal was announced to coincide with the state visit of the Brazilian president to France this week and further orders worth £212m are expected to be given to French companies.

Prestel had been in negotiation with Brazil for more than a year. The British viewdata system has been linked for several months to a terminal facility in Sao Paulo, and it is believed that Telesp, the telecommunication authority, was in favour of the British system.

A statement from Prestel yesterday: "British Telecom is extremely disappointed that its product which was evaluated as being technically superior and furthermore had a firm delivery date has been pipped at the political post".

The Prestel system competes at present with the French Teletel, the Canadian Telidon and may be joined in future by a Japanese system called Captains.

The Middle East, Africa, parts of the Far East and South America are the areas where the most lucrative contracts in telecommunications are to be found.

However soft loans with indemnities provided at government level are quickly becoming the standard means of securing contracts in developing countries.

Earlier this week in London, Mr Frank Chorley, deputy chairman and managing director of Plessey Electronic Systems, called for the British Government to help provide adequate guarantees.

£1,000m Treasury stock for sale

By John Whitmore

After the rapid sell-out of its £1,000m convertible stock offering at the start of the week, the Government is to make a £1,000m issue of conventional short-dated stock next week.

The new stock, Treasury 12 per cent 1986, will be offered for sale by tender in partly-paid form next Wednesday. At the minimum tender price of £96 per cent, the flat yield is 12.5 per cent and the gross yield to redemption 13.08 per cent.

The stock will be payable as to £20 per cent on application and £30 per cent on March 13. The balance will fall due on April 10. The phasing of payments in this way will provide the Government with a contribution to its funding requirement in each of the next three banking months.

Market reaction to the new stock was neutral. Investors are likely to make up their minds on whether or not to subscribe in the light of the January banking figures, to be released on Tuesday.

It was assumed in the market that the authorities would not have gone ahead with a new stock issue had they not felt fairly confident that Tuesday's bank figures would be acceptable to gilt-edged investors.

Whether or not the Government would follow an encouraging set of banking figures with a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate next Thursday remains an open question.

Market opinion is divided on the likelihood of a cut ahead of next month's Budget. But short term money market rates continue to point to a reduction before very long, and the yield on Treasury bills fell further yesterday.

At the weekly tender the average rate of discount at which new three-month bills were allotted eased from 12.61 to 12.42 per cent.

The growing speculation on an early reduction in MLR has brought about some easing in sterling over the week.

Yesterday the pound rallied from early weakness against the dollar to close 35 points higher at $2.3440. Over the week, however, it has fallen 2.3 cents, while its index against a basket of currencies has slipped from 105.2 to 103.8.

Generally speaking, the dollar had another good day yesterday, the Bank of England dollar index showing a rise of 0.4 to 99.3.

The Deutsche mark, after early weakness, staged a good recovery against the dollar, to finish 93 points higher at DM 2.1387.

Earlier in the day the Deutche mark had been as low as DM 2.1600. But then the West German Federal Bank took steps to tighten domestic liquidity, putting upward pressure on short term rates. It also entered into DM 4,000m of short-term foreign currency swop arrangements with the banks to draw further marks out of the system.

In addition, it directly supported the German currency against both the dollar and the French franc.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amber Day	2p to 27p	Minorco	50p to 620p
Electrolux 'B'	63p to 837p	Muirhead	15p to 106p
GEC	18p to 636p	Ranger Oil	40p to 680p
ICL	3p to 37p	Stock Convrsn	12p to 350p
IDC Group	8p to 71p	Weeks Petrol	17p to 397p

Falls

Bell, A.	4p to 164p	MK Electric	4p to 184p
Brockhouse	3½p to 27p	Mercantile Hse	15p to 605p
Cons Gold Field	15p to 425p	Mining Supplies	11p to 128p
Grindlays Hldgs	6p to 155p	Newmark, L.	7p to 343p
Hill & Smith	4p to 55p	Sotheby, P. B.	10p to 423p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.07	1.99	Norway Kr	13.15	12.50
Austria Sch	37.30	35.10	Portugal Esc	134.00	127.50
Belgium Fr	83.75	79.75	Sth Africa Rd	2.20	2.05
Canada $	2.88	2.79	Spain Pta	202.00	193.00
Denmark Kr	16.10	15.30	Sweden Kr	11.21	10.66
Finland Mkk	9.88	9.38	Switzerland Fr	4.73	4.50
France Fr	11.95	11.45	USA $	2.39	2.32
Germany DM	5.22	4.98	Yugoslavia Dnr	88.50	83.00
Greece Dr	119.00	113.00			
Hongkong $	12.05	12.05			
Ireland Pd	1.39	1.33			
Italy Lir	2510.00	2400.00			
Japan Yn	498.00	472.00			
Netherlands Gld	5.66	5.40			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Budget fears for clearers on 'windfall' profits tax

Generous banks irk Mrs Thatcher

Whatever love may be left between the clearing banks and the Prime Minister is fading fast because of the high level of monetary expansion and what is seen in government circles as the banks' responsibility for it.

The matter was discussed again at a lunch earlier this week given for Mrs Thatcher by the Committee of London Clearing Banks attended by the chairmen of Britain's leading banks.

To judge by the defensive comments of Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, in a speech this week it seems clear that the issues will reverberate at least until next month's Budget when the banks will know just how annoyed the Government is with them.

Sir Jeremy, without specifically mentioned windfall profits, said that bank profits were "barely adequate to maintain free capital in real terms".

During the lunch frank exchange of views took place between Mrs Thatcher and the bankers, and the banks have now written to her to explain their roele during the present economic climate.

The Prime Minister believes that the banks have been undermining government policy by lending too freely. This had already been raised at a first anniversary lunch for NOW! magazine last autumn when Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of National Westminster, caught the rough edge of Mrs Thatcher's tongue.

The banks have been worried by the renewed talk of a tax on windfall profits, and are particularly concerned that this may be linked to current accounts on which they are said to make "endowment profits" because they pay no interest.

Feelings among the bankers after the lunch were mixed. Some felt that they had dispelled any possibility of a new tax, but others were more pessimistic.

The clearing banks say they are bending backwards to help industry. As one put it: "We are currently lending to industry well beyond our normal prudential criteria."

Roman Eisenstein

Working from home

Put your insurers in the picture

A surprisingly large number of people work full-time from home. I have been doing so for nearly 20 years. Others have a sideline (you could almost call it a kind of "moonlighting"), which is carried on from home, in addition to a normal job.

If you work from home, whether full-time or part-time, there are a number of points to watch from the insurance point of view.

First, you should tell your household insurers, because they do not normally expect people to carry on a business from home. That does not necessarily mean that your premium will be increased. From the insurance point of view, it can often be beneficial for a householder to work from home. The house will not be empty for long periods during the day, and thus there will be less risk of a burglary.

Besides that, you probably have certain "tools of the trade", if only business equipment, and perhaps stock, which would not normally form the contents of a private house or flat. Let your insurers know about them, so that there will not be any claim problem.

If you have an "all risks" section in your policy for luggage and personal effects you may want to have a portable dictating machine, calculator, or other items which are your "tools of trade", stock or samples, to be insured under that section.

Watch the cover for liabilities. Remember that if you employ anybody—even on a part-time basis—the law requires you to have employer's liability insurance in force, with a minimum indemnity of £2m.

That is not as frightening as it sounds. Most insurers provide employer's liability insurance—to cover you for your legal liability for the death of, or personal injury to, employees—without imposing any limit at all. The cost, generally, is quite modest. If you have one or two part-time employees whose work is not hazardous your household insurers may be prepared to give this cover for nothing, or for no more than a nominal extra premium. Remember, however, that you need to obtain a certificate of insurance from the insurers. This should be displayed where employees can see it.

Your household contents policy probably covers you for your liability to others in your capacity as occupier of the house, but the insurers should be advised if clients, customers, suppliers and others will be coming to the house, so that the cover for your liability can be extended to them.

Also, away from the house, your household policy probably covers your personal liability. Here again, you should check with your insurers that they are prepared to cover you for any liability when visiting clients or customers. Naturally, separate insurance will be needed to cover professional negligence of any kind. Equally, if your work is at all risky—such as using a blow-lamp on other people's premises—you will probably need a separate policy.

Finally, there is the question of your motor insurance policy. Normally, a policy will cover you when working on your own account—whether on a full-time or part-time basis—but a higher premium will have to be paid if you intend to use the car to solicit business. That phrase is difficult to interpret. If you think you could be a borderline case it would be as well to check with your insurers, giving them all the relevant details.

If the car is insured in your name, but your wife is in partnership with you, special arrangements will have to be made with the insurers for her to be able to use the car on business.

John Drummond

How it can turn out in practice

Do you fancy working from home—spending that extra half hour in bed and enjoying unimaginable tax advantages?

Any who does it will tell you that it is not, in fact, a bed of roses—but it does have its advantages.

One person who knows what it is like is 33-year-old Carol Illingworth who has worked full time from her flat in Maida Vale, London, for the past six years as a freelance books editor.

"To start with," Miss Illingworth says, "there is the discipline. Whether I am at home with an author, or out researching, I still work a nine-hour day."

That work includes editing, reading books and periodicals, meeting her contacts in the publishing industry and what she calls her "thinking time."

It also pays. Miss Illingworth charges a flat fee for a particular project and, though she earns insufficient to need to register for value-added tax, she considers that she makes as much on average by freelancing from home as she would were she still in a publishing house as an employee.

True, the industry is not the highest payer in the land, but Miss Illingworth finds that working from home has several advantages. The first is freedom to pick her work and when she wants to do it.

The second is financial—and that does not mean those so-called income tax "advantages". When it comes to tax, she can claim only those expenses which are wholly and exclusively concerned with running her business.

As she points out, you have to pay your running expenses well before you get the money back.

She can claim for the large study from which she works, some light and heating, all her office equipment and furniture, shelving, books and periodicals — all of which are covered on the household insurance policy at no extra cost — and for part of the cost of running a modest car.

But that is not where the main financial advantages lie. Indeed, as she must find the tax money a year after she has earned it, working on Schedule D has some disadvantages.

She puts money aside in a National Savings ordinary account, where the interest earned is tax-free up to the first £1,400, though she could do better by putting her savings elsewhere.

She keeps relevant bills in a shoe box, sorts them out periodically and then passes them to a "lucky" drawer to await the attention of her accountant.

The real advantages are far more personal. "For instance," she says, "I save up to two hours a day in travel. That means I save not only on fares, but gain the extra money I can make in that time."

Then there are clothes. Today's career girl, working from an office may spend several hundred pounds a year keeping up appearances and suffers if she does not. Miss Illingworth has a "social" wardrobe for meeting her contacts, but is content to dress in sweaters and old gardening trousers while working on her own from home. "That saves even more cash", she says.

The list continues. Just as working from home saves valuable time in which to earn money, so it allows equally valuable time for the domestic chores for which a busy books editor would otherwise have to pay.

Miss Illingworth does her own housework and gardening, saving her perhaps £500 a year on a "daily" and a part-time gardener.

Shopping was also a rush when she was working from an office and was often uneconomic. Now she can pop out at 10.30, shop around, and get both the quality and the right price for the goods she buys.

Miss Illingworth does have one potential money problem—keeping her fees in line with inflation. But, she says, "I just go to the shoe box, check last year's prices from the bills, compare them with this year's and adjust the fee accordingly".

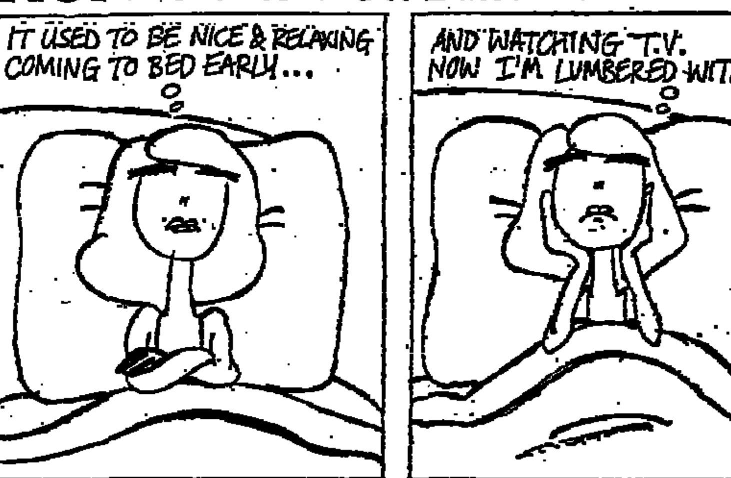
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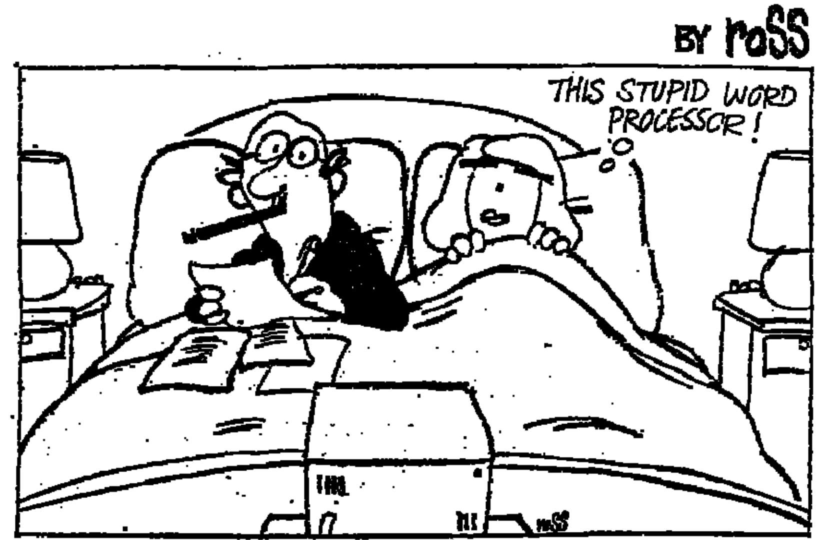
Photograph by David Jones

Miss Carol Illingworth: she enjoys the advantage of working from home.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH — BY ROSS







Pensions

Problem of catching up if you change jobs

Most company pension schemes nowadays relate your pension to your final salary—with a maximum of two thirds—at, or just before, retirement. In the last scheme you belong to before retirement this normally produces a satisfactory outcome.

But a problem arises over schemes which you join earlier in life but leave before retirement. The pension you get from that particular job is normally based on your salary at the date of leaving, not on your salary at retirement.

Although the government has asked the Occupational Pensions Board (OPB) to investigate the pension problems of people who change jobs, their report is, unfortunately not expected until later in the year. So, even if legislation does ensue, the time-table could well be something like a White Paper in 1982 followed by legislation in 1983 leading to an effective date in 1985.

However, one school of thought has little sympathy with the early leaver and his pension problems, pointing out that the difficulty the OPB is grappling with arises from a confusion between rights and expectations. There are undoubtedly many people who expect to receive the same pension after working their way through several jobs as they would have got if they had stayed in one job, but this can hardly be called a right.

The opposing point of view more sympathetically and more plausibly argues that greater mobility of labour is desirable, even inevitable, and unless those who retire from occupational pension schemes after a history of job changing draw higher pensions than they do at present then disenchantment with such schemes will inevitably set in. The response that the blame for inflation cannot be laid at the door of individual employers or the pensions industry may be true, but it will not stem such disenchantment.

Indeed, there is a growing band of people prepared to argue that there is no need to wait for the pensions board report since the solution to the problem of providing higher pensions for people who change jobs is quite straightforward—steer clear of company pensions and place your trust in personal pension plans. Unfortunately, such plans also have some big snags if you compare them with a company pension scheme.

On the fact of it, you have to find the entire cost of this type of pension arrangement by yourself, though someone who is employed (but not self-employed) might seek an agreement with his employer that his pay would be increased on the "understanding" that the increase would be spent in providing a pension.

A bigger snag arises on the benefits side, as there is no guarantee on a personal pension plan that as you get older your pension will continue to bear a reasonable relation to your income just before retirement.

For example, take a man with an income of £12,000, buying himself a pension of two thirds of this amount, who sees inflation soar to 25 per cent a year before his retirement, with a corresponding rise in his income to £15,000. Besides the payments he may be already making to buy a pension of £8,000 (two thirds of £12,000) he now has to buy another £2,000 (two thirds of the extra £3,000), but he has to buy it all in his last year.

The cost of this extra £2,000 when he is a year off retirement will depend on many things, but with present high rates of interest (and if inflation is running at 25 per cent it is probably fair to assume that rates of interest will be high) the extra cost could well be about £12,000—or much more if he also wants to provide for a widow or to provide for increases at, say, 3 per cent or 5 per cent a year during his retirement.

Thus the cost of trying to maintain his target pension could easily come to more than his income in the last year (personal pension plans, however, do not cater for contributions amounting to such a high percentage of income—the maximum tax relief allowed by the Inland Revenue is 17.5 per cent of earnings). You may think this is far-fetched, but try asking any self-employed person who was coming up to retirement in 1974 for a comment on this.

An alternative solution is in the new state pension scheme. It is, of course, true that the state scheme copes well with the issue of changing jobs, both in the flat rate part and in the new earnings-related element. But it has two big drawbacks.

The first snag is that it lacks flexibility, as any scheme providing benefits for 23 million people must do. The second is that the amount of pension provided is fairly low compared with company schemes.

Of course, in theory, the benefits under the state scheme could be increased, though they are unlikely ever to become significantly more flexible. In practice, any improvement tends to be welcomed by the 9 million or so on retirement but to be markedly less popular with the 23 million or so who find themselves paying higher contributions to pay for the higher pensions, so dramatic improvements can probably be ruled out.

One option open to the Ocupational Pensions Board is to recommend a code of practice to improve the pensions of people who change jobs. But the traditional objection to codes of practice is that they solve problems only for those who were inclined to solve them anyway and are unlikely to move those who feel disincli[ned] to do so. On balance, theref[ore] it seems more likely that t[he board] will recommend legislation. [But] what sort of legislation?

It is vital to bear in m[ind] that an employer is not c[om]pelled by law to provide a p[en]sion scheme at all for [his] employees. If legislation atte[mp]ted to force up the standa[rd] of pension provision for e[arly] leavers too far or too fast s[ome] employers would undoubte[dly] react by closing down t[heir] schemes altogether.

Indeed, this is exactly w[hat] happens in the United St[ates] when, no doubt from the [best] of motives, an Act was pa[ssed] with the intention of raising [the] level of pensions.

A more likely outcome is [that] the board will recommend p[lac]ing an obligation on the orig[inal] employer to increase pens[ions] for early leavers at a mo[dest] rate of, perhaps, 3 per ce[nt a] year.

But, modest as it may se[em] this is open to at least [one] objection. There is no l[egal] requirement at present [to] increase the pensions of t[hose] in retirement. Given the p[res]sure on their resources f[rom] which most employers [are] suffering at present, leg[isla]tion which compelled them [to] spend a larger share of t[heir] resources on early leavers [than] on pensioners could be har[d to] justify.

Mike Brov[n]

Taxation

Capital gains when you let a property

If you own residential property which you let, you could save substantial capital gains tax by living in it as your main home—even for a short period. The rules, which were changed in 1980, are rather involved, though.

In principle, you are liable to capital gains tax when you sell a property which has been let, but the size of the liability depends on how long, if at all, you have lived in the house yourself.

If you rent the property throughout the whole period of ownership, then capital gains tax is payable on the total profit you make, although, of course, no account is taken of any gain which accrued before April 6, 1965, when capital gains tax was introduced. But if you let the property for half of the period of ownership and use it as your main residence for the rest of the time, then the gain is essentially apportioned between the taxable and exempt parts.

There are, however, special rules which mean that the exempt element would be greater than the amount you might expect based on the total proportion of time spent in the property as your main residence.

The last two years before the disposal of your main home are automatically included in the exempt portion. For example, suppose you lived in a flat for a year, then rented it to somebody else for eight years and then sold it. The exempt gain is worked out as follows: period occupied (one year) plus the last two years, divided by the total period of residence—in this case three divided by nine, ie one third.

As a result, a third of the gain is tax-free, even though you lived in the property yourself for only a ninth of the total period of ownership.

The position is even better if, during the period you rent the property to someone else, you are employed abroad. Then, the entire period you are overseas is exempt and the gain would be wholly tax-free were you to sell the property within two years of returning to the United Kingdom (although you did not live in it).

"Employed" means just that however: being self-employed abroad does not count and all your duties must be performed outside the United Kingdom. But this exemption applies only if you have lived in the property at some time.

Remember, if you sell an asset on which there is a potentially chargeable gain while you are employed abroad for a period spanning a complete tax year, you will almost certainly escape liability to capital gains tax in any case.

You can in fact let a property for up to three years at any time and enjoy the capital gains tax exemption for that period. But there are two important conditions. You must not try to claim the main home residence gains exemption simultaneously for yet another property. Furthermore, you must have occupied the home at some time both before and after the period of absence.

Thus, if you live in a property and then let it for, say, three years and finally sell it, make sure that you use it as your main residence at some time within the last two years or you may well find you have a capital gains tax liability on the final sale.

If you work away from home somewhere else in the United Kingdom, you can let your main home for a period of up to four years at a time without affecting the freedom from capital gains tax on disposal. But, here again, it is essential that you occupy the property at sometimes both before and after the period of absence and you must not have another main residence during this period.

All these extensions to the main residence exemption are essentially treated separately. This means that you can add them together and claim quite a long period of exemption.

For example, in 1971 you might have bought a property and lived in it as your main home; in 1972 and 1973 you let the property and lived in rented accommodation; in 1974 you took up a job abroad which lasted until 1977; in 1978 you then lived and were employed in another part of the United Kingdom. In 1980 you lived in the property for just a year then moved out and rented it for two years before selling it.

The entire gain should be exempt from capital gains tax, even though you have only physically occupied the property for two out of the total of 12 years.

A further exemption wa[s in]troduced in 1980. This h[elps] owner-occupiers who rent [all] or part of their homes [and] who would still be potent[ially] liable to capital gains ta[x on] disposals made after Apr[il] 1980, in spite of all the c[other] possible exemptions.

The property must [have] been let for residential [pur]poses only and the exem[ption] is limited to £10,000. But t[here] is an overriding proviso in [that] the exemption claimed thr[ough] this route can only match [the] amount of exemptions g[iven] anyway. So, for example, [if the] gain on a property is £20[,000] of which £7,000 would in [any] case be exempt and £1[3,000] would be taxable, then of [the] £13,000 the new exem[ption] would give a further free[dom] of taxation of £7,000.

Bear in mind that [any] capital gains tax liability you may incur on a propert[y is] based on the total sale [pro]ceeds less the costs of [its] acquisition and any impr[ove]ments you may have done. [So] it is always worth keepi[ng a] file of invoices for home [im]provements, even though the time you may believe [the] possibilities of letting the p[rop]erty to be fairly remote.

Danby Bloch a[nd] Raymond Godf[r...]

Unit trust performance

The tables show the value on February 2 of £100 invested 12 months ago (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on offer-to-offer prices.

Figures supplied by Planned Savings, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

FINANCIAL	A	B
Henderson/Fin & ITU	157.8	229.1
Kleinwort Benson Fits	146.6	—
M&G/Fits	140.6	177.6
Target/Invest Trust	139.8	175.7
Barclays/Unicorn Fin	135.1	206.4
Britannia Prop Shares	132.4	188.2
Britannia Unit Fd Inv	132.4	168.2
Abbey/Invest Tst Fd	131.6	151.6
Brown Shipley Fin	131.4	175.1
Hill Samuel/Financial	131.2	172.4
S&P/ITU	130.9	161.3
Practical	130.8	152.3
Britannia Fin Secs	130.2	168.6
London Wall/Finance	129.3	163.9
Schlesinger ITU	127.9	153.0
Nat West/Financial	126.0	156.8
S&P/Scotbits	124.8	145.7
Schlesinger Prop Shrs	124.3	191.5
S&P/Financial	123.9	149.7
S&P/Internat Bond	121.9	—
James Finlay Inv Tst	121.8	165.0
Target/Financial	119.0	165.0
Arbuthnot Fin & Prp	115.8	142.7
Fidelity Gilt & Fxd In	110.8	—
Abbey/Gilt & Fxd Int	110.7	—
Target/Preference	110.6	115.2
Cabot Pref & Gilt	110.5	—
Target/Gilt Capital	110.4	112.2
Arbuthnot Preference	108.9	105.6
Chieftain Pref & Gilt	106.5	—
Craigmount Gilt	106.0	—
Tyndall/Preference	105.5	122.6
Allen Hrvy & Rss Glt	104.8	—
Arbuthnot Gt & Fx In	104.3	128.3
Key Fixed Interest	103.0	99.4
Schlesinger Pref & Gt	101.7	107.6
GT World Bond Fund	100.3	—
Abbey/Worldwide Bd	98.3	—

GROWTH	A	B
Arbuthnot Capital	146.2	177.8
Gartmore British	140.6	173.9
Antony Gibbs Private	131.0	167.7
Bridge Capital	130.9	189.1
Target/Professional	130.8	167.2
Cabot Capital	129.8	153.6
Arbuthnot Growth	129.7	145.2
Trustee Svngs Bk/Sct	128.1	163.2
Schroder Wagg/Cap	127.8	187.9
Nat West/Capital	126.4	178.4
Arbuthnot Giants	126.3	135.7
Henderson/Cap Grth	126.1	212.6
Barclays/Unic Accum	125.3	164.6
Capel Capital	125.3	145.0
Tyndall/Capital	125.2	157.3
M&G Compound Grth	124.4	180.0
Friends Provident Uts	124.3	164.8
T&G/Marlborough	124.0	146.0
Schroder Wagg/Gen	123.8	170.3
Brown Shipley Grwth	123.5	165.8
Abbey/Capital	123.1	144.1
A-Hambro/Accum	122.4	156.6
Schlesinger Nil Yield	122.2	135.2
M&G/Conv Growth	122.2	230.9
Stewart Brit Cap	121.9	156.4
T&G/Vanguard Grth	120.2	142.0
Target/Growth	120.2	150.5
GT Capital	120.2	187.8
Antony Gibbs Mk Lds	120.1	122.6
Antony Gibbs Accum	119.9	144.8
Wieler Growth	119.4	136.1
M&G/Magnum	119.3	202.3
Baring Bros Stratton	119.2	146.2
S&P/Capital	118.9	140.8
Trustee Svgs Bk/Gen	118.8	154.0
Gartmore Insce Ags	118.6	154.0
Equity and Law	118.6	155.1
Prvincial Life/Prolific	118.6	174.6
Carr Sebag Capital	118.4	150.0
Barclays/Unicorn Cap	117.8	151.3
Hill Samuel/Capital	117.6	145.7
Midland Drayton Cap	117.2	144.0
Britannia Professional	116.5	194.6
A-Hmbro/Oseas Earns	116.3	145.7
Pearl Growth	116.1	146.7
New Court Equity	116.0	142.8
NPI Growth	115.9	149.8
Manulife Growth	115.7	152.3
Royal Trust Capital	115.5	147.6
Antony Gibbs Growth	114.9	153.6
Nat West/Growth	114.8	137.8
Bishopsgate Progessve	114.1	167.9
Perpetual Group Grth	114.0	163.9
Framlington Capital	113.7	172.5
Schlesinger Spec Sits	112.5	209.3
Britannia Growth	112.0	157.3
Ulster/Growth	110.0	117.5
London Wll Cp Grwth	109.2	118.4
Britannia Cap Accum	108.7	157.9
Britannia Assets	108.4	140.6
Choularton Growth	101.8	99.3
London Wall/Spcl Sitns	97.6	125.4
Antony Gibbs Technlgy	95.4	116.7

INCOME	A	B
Cabot Income	127.6	153.8
GT Income	120.8	149.5
Kleinwort Bens HY	118.1	—
Nat West/Income	116.3	135.4
Provincial Life/H Inc	115.6	161.8
Allied/High Income	114.6	146.6
Trustee Sav Bk/Inc	114.4	133.1
Schroder Wagg/Inc	114.1	141.3
Discretionary	113.9	155.1
A-Hambro/Equity Inc	113.1	138.5
Ansbacher Inc Mthly	112.1	105.1
L&C Income	111.6	134.0
Fidelity Growth & Inc	111.1	—
Arbuthnot High Inc	111.0	110.0
Brown Shipley Income	111.0	157.8
S&P/Income	110.5	116.0
Arbuthnot High Yield	110.1	111.5
Canlife Income	109.7	117.7
Cabot Smaller Cos Dv	109.0	134.9
James Finlay High Inc	108.6	116.6
Key Income	108.4	109.1
Alben Income	108.4	132.4
Hill Samuel/Income	108.3	122.3
GT Four Yards Fund	107.7	107.8
Lloyds Income	107.7	129.1
S&P/High Yield	107.7	115.1
Framlington Income	107.6	131.3
Great Winchester	107.5	109.2
Midland Drayton Inc	107.3	134.2
Barclays/Unicorn Inc	107.2	137.1
Carr Sebag Income	107.0	119.3
Bridge Income	106.8	133.9
Middle Mount H Inc	106.8	—
Abbey/Income	106.8	122.2
S&P/Scotyields	106.8	119.4
Henderson/High Inc	106.6	131.6
Schlesinger Income	106.5	124.5
Britania Inc & Grwth	106.0	122.4
T&G/Wickmoor Div	105.9	122.4
Barclys/Unicrn Ext In	105.9	125.8
Mutual/High Yield	105.8	112.3
Rowan High Yield	105.3	113.7
Gartmore Income	105.3	127.7
Chieftain Inc & Grth	104.9	—
Perpetual Income	104.9	—
Mutual/Income	104.5	134.3
Pearl Income	104.4	128.3
Mayflower Income	104.2	110.8
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	104.0	115.9
Arbuthnot Extra Inc	103.9	103.7
Britannia Nat High In	103.8	118.1
Antony Gibbs Int Ern	103.8	120.6
Tower Inc & Growth	103.7	—
Royal Trust Income	103.6	111.7
Cabot Extra Income	102.9	123.2
Crescent High Dist	102.5	116.1
S&P/Select Income	102.4	120.6
Midland Drayton HY	102.0	117.1
Capel Income	101.9	116.9
Tyndall/Income	101.1	110.1
Grieveson/Barr HY	101.0	113.4
New Court Income	101.0	115.8
T&G/Vanguard HY	100.5	117.4
Gartmore High Inc	100.4	113.7
M&G/Dividend	100.3	128.0
Hill Samuel/High Y	99.6	107.8
Target/Income	99.4	103.9
Lloyds Extra Income	99.0	114.2
Chieftain High Inc	98.7	104.7
British Life Dividend	98.6	94.6
M&G/Conv Income	98.6	145.9
Gartmore Extra Inc	98.2	—
Antony Gibbs Ex Inc	98.1	108.5
M&G/High Income	97.4	120.2
Target/Extra Income	97.2	105.5
Antony Gibbs Inc	96.2	117.2
S&P/High Return	96.0	108.9
M&G/Extra Yield	95.7	113.5
Brown Shipley Hgh In	95.1	102.3
Carliol High Yield	94.6	103.1
Craigmount High Inc	94.0	—
M&G/Mid&Gen	93.8	112.2
A-Hambro/High Yield	93.6	110.9
Schlesinger Ex Inc	92.7	97.3
Quilter MGMT/Quad In	92.5	106.7
Nat West/Ext Income	90.6	98.4
Nel/Nelstar High Inc	89.1	92.0
London Wall/High In	88.7	84.8
Britannia Extra Inc	88.1	97.2
Ridgefield Income	87.7	89.1
London Wall/Ex Inc	87.1	81.7
Choularton Income	79.9	—

GENERAL	A	B
MLA Trust	146.4	255.2
Schrdr Wgg/Sml Cos	142.1	—
Target Special Sits	140.1	199.1
Gartmore Spec Sits	136.5	—
Hill Sam/Spec Sits	133.3	—
Emson & Dudley	131.4	148.3
Fidelity Spec Sits	131.2	—
Rowan Securities	130.7	172.6
Allied/Capital	127.6	154.3
Leo Capital	127.4	171.2
T&G/Colemco	126.9	162.4
Mercury General	126.1	185.0
Rowan Merlin	125.5	200.8
Trades Union Units	125.4	134.0
Key Small Cos Fund	124.9	204.3
Barclays/Unicrn Prof	124.9	185.7
Legal & Gen	124.6	167.8
T&G/Glen Fund	124.3	151.0
Allied/Grwth & Incm	124.3	156.6
Grieveson/Barrngtn	124.2	159.8
Guardhill	123.7	168.3
Hill Samuel Far East	123.3	—
Grievsn/Barngtn Sml	122.9	—
S&P/UK Equity	122.6	157.0
Lloyds Life Equity	122.6	162.1
Craigmount Recovery	122.5	—
New Crt Smal Cos	122.0	172.4
Archway Fund	122.0	166.4
Britannia Status Ch	121.3	157.1
Barclaytrust Invest	121.2	146.7
Hill Samuel/British	121.1	148.3
Brown Ship Fund	120.9	144.9
Abbey/General	120.8	141.4
Allied/E+I Develop	120.7	153.9
Intel Smaller Comp	120.3	—
M&G/Second	120.1	164.5
Oceanic/Index	119.8	141.5
Britannia Shield	119.7	160.7
T&G/Wickmoor	119.5	145.1
Quilter MGMT/Quad	119.1	145.6
Kleinwrt Ben Unt Fnd	119.0	149.7
Scot Equitable Unit	118.9	139.9
Schlesngr Mark Ldr	118.9	146.3
Lloyds Balanced	118.7	154.0
Tyndall/Inter Earn	118.5	144.7
Prudential/Prutrust	118.5	147.7
M&G Smaller Cos	118.5	186.1
Confeder Grth Unit	117.9	179.2
Key Eqty and Gen	117.8	149.1
Target/Equity	117.4	149.7
Allied/First	117.2	154.9
A-Hmbro/2nd Sml Cs	117.1	174.1
G&A Units	116.8	152.6
British Life	115.9	148.2
Barclays/Unicorn Trst	115.9	148.8
A-Hambro/Rec Sits	115.5	154.5
Friars House	115.5	161.4
S&P/Scotshares	115.3	160.1
Norwch Un Grp Trst	115.2	139.4
Equitas Units	114.9	143.0
Pelican Units	114.6	157.2
A-Hambro/Sml Cos	114.5	176.9
T&G/Buckingham	114.4	137.5
A.Hambro/Fund	114.2	146.2
College Hill	114.1	126.5
Kleinwrt Ben Sml Co	114.1	—
Minster	113.6	137.2
Vanguard Trustee	113.4	136.8
Britannia Domestic	113.2	146.0
Barclays/Uni Gen	113.2	154.4
Crescent Reserves	113.1	138.3
Arbuthnot Smal Cos	113.0	136.1
Anderson	112.8	146.4
Canlife General	112.5	141.4
Nel/Nelstar	112.2	140.3
M&G/General	112.1	152.7
Allied/Brit Indust	111.9	138.9
Hill Samuel/Security	111.9	135.8
Nat West/Smaller Cos	111.7	—
Nat West/Port Inv	111.4	129.2
Pearl Trust	111.2	137.3
M&G/Trustee	110.7	137.4
Hendrsn/Incme & Ass	110.7	140.6
Reliance/Sekforde	110.7	118.5
Alben	110.7	134.6
T&G/Barbican	109.9	129.0
Britannia Cmm & Ind	109.9	137.0
Oceanic/Performance	109.6	132.1
Schlesinger UK Grth	108.9	134.9
Northgate	108.9	—
Barclays Unicorn 500	108.4	142.6
Intel Income & Grth	108.4	111.6
Tower Spec Situations	107.9	—
Chieftain Smaller Cos	107.9	—
M&G Recovery	107.6	168.0
Barclays/Unicrn Recv	107.6	138.5
Family Fund	107.0	145.6
British Life Balanced	106.9	141.5
Mutual/Blue Chip	106.6	135.9
Mayflower General	104.9	115.2
Antony Gibbs Sml	104.5	124.4
Reliance Opportunity	101.9	127.3
Mutual/Security Plus	101.2	123.3
T&G/Cumberland	98.4	113.3
Cabot Recovery	90.9	—
Britannia Spec Sits	87.7	121.7
Oceanic/Recovery	85.4	94.8

OVERSEAS	A	B
GT Far East & Gen	179.1	—
S&P/South East Asia	167.6	—
Gartmore Far Eastern	166.4	254.8
Crescent Tokyo	160.8	—
Chieftain Far Eastern	154.4	—
Midland Drayton Jpn	153.1	—
Britannia Far East	152.2	228.7
Henderson/Japan	147.3	165.0
Henderson/Internat	146.0	216.9
Intel Pacific	144.8	—
M&G/Far Eastern	144.3	289.9
Chieftain Internatnl	142.5	215.3
GT Japan & General	142.2	195.0
S&P/Japan Growth	141.3	132.3
Gartmore Internatnl	140.6	187.9
Hendrson/Pacificsll C	140.5	—
Crescent American	138.8	157.9
A-Hambro/Pacific	138.7	205.5
Grieveson/Endeavour	138.5	247.3
Schlesinger US Sml C	137.8	—
New Court Interntnl	137.3	177.5
Govett/Stockholders	136.8	137.4
Schlesinger Interntnl	136.0	192.8
Cabot American Sm C	135.5	—
M&G/Australasian	135.2	287.9
Target/Pacific	133.7	157.9
GT International	132.9	234.7
Henderson/Australia	132.8	307.2
Henderson/N Americ	132.5	160.6
Ct Winchester Overs	132.4	148.5
Brown Shipley N Am	132.4	178.6
Framlington Int Grth	132.3	200.6
Framlington Amer	132.0	—
Midland Drayton Ovrs	130.5	150.5
NPI Overseas	130.3	172.4
Gartmore American	129.4	178.4
Bridge Amer & Gen	129.1	—
Qultr MGMT/Quad In	128.7	—
M&G/Japan	127.0	139.7
Barclays/Unic Aus	126.8	247.5
Lloyds Wrldwd Grth	126.3	178.7
S&P/Universal Grth	126.3	168.4
Schlesinger American	125.4	161.7
S&P/US Growth	125.3	167.4
Framlington US Turn	125.0	—
S&P/Select Inter	124.8	166.4
Britannia Inter Grth	124.8	175.3
GTUS & General	124.7	155.8
L&C Interntnl & Gen	124.6	155.0
James Finlay Internat	124.5	
Stewart Amer Fund	123.3	
M&G/Amer Recovery	122.7	
Antony Gibbs FE & G	122.7	
Crescent International	122.5	
Rowan America	121.0	
Arbuthnot Estn & Int	120.3	
Mercury Internatnl	120.0	
Ridgefield Internatnl	118.4	
Fidelity American	118.3	
Bridge International	117.8	
Britannia N American	117.7	
Mayflower Internatnl	117.7	
Grieveson/Grantches	116.3	
Arbuthnot Foreign	115.3	
Midland Draytn Amr	114.8	
A-Hambro/Sec Amer	114.6	
Hill Samuel/Interntnl	114.6	
Abbey American Grth	114.4	
Security Sel Univ Gr	114.4	
M&G/American	114.1	
Intel American Tech	113.5	
A-Hambro/Internat	112.9	
London Wall/Internt	112.2	
Chieftain American	112.2	
Nat West/Univ Fund	111.6	
Tyndall/N American	111.4	
Hill Samuel Dollar	111.2	
Craigmount N Amer	111.0	
Fielding Internatnl	111.0	
Bishopsgate Interntnl	110.6	
Antony Gibbs Amer	110.4	
Barclays/Unicrn Amr	110.0	
Target-Scot/Amr Egl	109.0	
Craigmount Canadian	108.1	
Grieveson/Lnd & Brs	106.4	
Capel N American	106.3	
Brclys/Uncrn Wldwd	105.9	
Arbuthnot N Amer	104.1	
M&G/European	96.9	
Choularton Interntnl	95.4	
Henderson/European	92.6	
S&P/European Grth	88.5	
Murray European	85.4	
Schroder Wagg Eur	82.7	

SPECIALIST	A
S&P/Ebor Engy Inds	135.0
Key Enrgy Industries	132.0
Britannia Univl Enrgy	131.6
Hendrsn/Oil&Nat Res	130.9
New Court Enrgy Res	130.0
Britannia Com Share	125.2
Chieftain Basic Res	124.3
Gartmore Commodity	123.6
Midland Drayton Com	119.0
Tyndall/Nat Res	117.5
Allied/Mtls-Min&Com	116.6
M&G Com & Gen	115.5
S&P/Com Share	115.5
Arbuthnot Com Share	108.7
Target Commodity	104.9
Britannia Minerals	101.8
Britannia Gold & Gen	95.9

Edited by Margaret Stone

Cost of a holiday accident



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

My husband slipped while on holiday in Greece and cut his face badly on a tray of glasses in the hotel. Fortunately, he had paid £5 holiday medical insurance to the travel agent when he booked his air ticket. Although he was given a receipt he was never given a policy or any details until after he made his claim. His face was stitched in a Greek hospital but it was not well done and left heavy scarring. He required plastic surgery to make the scarring less prominent but could not get this performed under the National Health Service without a long delay and wanted to have it done privately.

He asked the insurance company if they would pay the medical expenses involved but they have pointed out that one of the conditions of his policy (which he had never seen) is that only medical expenditure "incurred during the holiday abroad" is covered. They will only pay for treatment given while he was on holiday, and not for medical treatment given after the holiday ended. Since it was necessitated by the accident which occurred while on holiday, can he claim? The amount involved is about £250. (DM, Wandsworth.)

According to the law regarding exclusion clauses, if the words "incurred during the holiday abroad" are ambiguous, the court will interpret them in favour of the insured person. However, the key consideration is that your husband was not furnished with a copy of the relevant clause in the policy *before* he began his holiday. Since he had not been made aware of the qualification which purports to confine their liability to expenditure *incurred during* the holiday, the insurance company is not now entitled to rely on that clause in order to avoid liability.

A judge would almost certainly hold that the traveller is entitled to assume (unless *warned to the contrary*) that the cost of *any medical* treatment required as a result of an accident occurring during the holiday would be covered by such a policy. (*The fact that a* copy of the policy was never delivered does not invalidate the insurance.)

I have a holiday villa in Cornwall which is let out during the summer months save for one or two weeks which I use for myself. The lettings are obtained and managed by an on-site company which deducts a percentage from the income. However, I am responsible for the maintenance of the property and a high standard of decoration and repair is demanded by the company if the villa is to be let *through* their *pool*. Therefore, as I do any necessary decoration and repairs (except in an acute emergency like a broken pane of glass) am I *entitled to claim travelling* expenses? It seems to me that one or two visits a year for the purpose of *maintenance* is fair and reasonable and represents *a legitimate business expense*. (LEB, Manchester.)

Expenses incurred in travelling to the property to carry out maintenance should be allowable, but difficulties may arise if you carry out the repairs while you and your family stay at the villa on holiday. The travelling expenses may be wholly or partly disallowed if your visit is partly for private reasons. Moreover, you will not be permitted *any deduction* for the value of maintenance work carried out by yourself: that is, it is only the actual expenditure on material and labour and the like which qualifies *for relief*—not the notional cost which will be payable if you called in a builder and decorator to carry out the whole of the work.

Recently, under the auspices of a well-known tour company, my wife and I went on a 10-day *sea-coach tour of France*. The tourists were allowed to take one suitcase each which would be stowed in the coach's luggage compartment, plus a small *hold-all to keep on the coach*. Unfortunately, at the coach on Ostend quayside, only one of our two cases turned up. Now over two weeks later the *missing case still has not been* traced.

At the time of booking we paid an insurance fee to provide a cover for possible *cancellation and curtailment* of the holiday, medical expenses, personal accident and also loss of or damage to personal baggage and money. The insurance company is separate from the coach tour company. I note in the summary of conditions appertaining to the insurance of baggage there are various clauses which, I believe, could result in our not receiving anywhere near the replacement value of the missing case and its contents, depending on how rigorously the conditions can be and are applied in the event of us making a claim.

For instance, one condition is: "No one article shall be deemed of greater value than £100." It seems to me that the word "article" could be read to mean the case together with all its contents, or the case could be considered one article and each individual item in the case as another article. Also there is an exclusion condition which *refers* to the first £5 of each and every claim, referring to confiscation, detention, wear and tear, and the like. Quite a lot of the case's contents were *new for us to go on* holiday.

Could you please say how we stand in the event of our case not turning up? (WJ, Dartford.)

It is, of course, too late to *suggest that the local police* should be contacted. We hope you did so, and that you advised the insurers without delay of the full circumstances.

Without knowing the contents of the master policy, we cannot give you a definitive reply on how you will stand. It is likely, however, that the £100 item limit applies to individual items within the case (for example, an item of jewelry, a camera, and the like), and it *would seem as though the only* deduction will be a single £5.

Are you sure, however, that the insurance cover was adequate for the *two* cases, plus *everything you were wearing* and carrying? If you were under-insured, a claim might be *scaled down* in the same proportion as the under-insurance.

Sadly, you will not be able to claim for the distress, discomfort, etc, due to the holiday being ruined. The insurance *may be on a new-for-old basis* (thus paying for the full cost of buying replacements new), but it is more likely that, for the items which were not new, *some deduction will be made* to allow for depreciation and the use which, already, you had enjoyed from the items.

My husband, who owns a small boat business in Spain, is owed nearly £900 by an English owner whose boat he delivered to Greece. Once the boat arrived safely, the owner refused to pay, chiefly because of what he chooses to regard as about five or six days' delay, even though the estimate given to him clearly states "this estimate must be given on a daily basis due to existing and forecasted variable weather conditions". Having heard, on the radio, I think, that the costs involved make it pointless to try to recover debts of about £500 here, I wonder what you think our chances are of trying to fight for our money from Spain for a boat now in Greece? I feel very strongly that a wealthy boatowner should not be allowed to do this. (AIG Oxford.)

The legal merits of your husband's claim appear to be well founded, assuming that there is no substance in the owner's complaint. Accordingly, unless the delay was attributable to your husband's negligent seamanship or was otherwise avoidable, the owner will have no defence.

However, there are likely to be practical difficulties in bringing and enforcing the claim owing to the problem of jurisdiction. Assuming that your husband can establish that it was agreed that the owner would send the money to your husband's Oxford address, it would be worth issuing a summons in the Oxford County Court. Alternatively, your husband could request a summons in the county court where the owner has *his* English address. As it is an *agreed (liquidated)* sum, payable under a contract, your husband should issue a *default* summons. The court office will provide the necessary form (*called a "Request"*) on which your husband can enter his name as "Plaintiff". The fee on a claim for £900 is £29, plus £4 for service by the court bailiff.

If the owner has no address in England you will have to get the court registrar's directions for service of the summons abroad under county court rule no 46. If you cannot pin down the owner for personal service, the registrar can order "substituted" service.

The advantage of a *default* summons is that your husband can apply for judgment on a simple form without a court hearing, should the owner fail to file a defence at the court within 14 days of being served. There are a number of ways you can enforce the judgment. If the owner has assets in the United Kingdom, you can levy execution on them. If he has a bank account, you can get the money from his bank by issuing a garnishee summons. *If he has a house or land you* get a charging order on it.

To find out what assets he has you can summon him to court for oral examination as to his means. If he is abroad you can apply to freeze his assets in the United Kingdom, pending judgment.

If the boat comes back to England, it can be arrested. Under section 83 of the County Courts Act 1959 the court can issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of the vessel. You should also look at section 56 of that Act which covers claims "in the nature of towage or by a master or member of the crew" up to £5,000.

The problems of enforcing an English judgment abroad and foreign judgments in England are dealt with under order 71 of the Supreme Court Practice. A judgment of the county court is not enforceable abroad. However, if your husband takes proceedings in the High Court that judgment will be enforceable in certain foreign countries, notably France, Italy, Belgium and West Germany and certain former Commonwealth countries also, but not Spain or Greece. (EEC regulations regarding reciprocity are not yet in force.)

Unless the owner has sub*stantial assets in Spain, it would* be futile to take proceedings there. A judgment in a Spanish court is not enforceable in England because (as we have said) *there is no reciprocity* between Spain and the United Kingdom for the purpose of enforcing judgments. It is also extremely unlikely that a judg*ment of a Spanish court* is recognized in Greece as a basis for attachment proceedings there.

Round-up

A fresh batch of unit trusts

A spate of new unit trusts has been launched this week, three of them by Schroder Unit Trusts Managers. The new *Schroder American, aiming* for capital growth, will invest mainly in energy, advanced technology and health care stocks in the United States and Canada. The *new Tokyo fund*, also a growth trust, will invest mainly in manufacturing industries in Japan, particularly in new technology.

The *third fund launched* by Schroders, the unit trust arm of the investment and banking group Schroders Ltd which has some £114m under management, is a Gilt and Fixed Interest Trust. This has an estimated gross starting yield of 12 per cent and aims chiefly at a high and substantial level of income.

Charges on these new trusts include a 5 per cent initial fee and an annual 0.75 per cent. The minimum investment is £500 with an introductory discount of 1 per cent of the amount invested up to February 27.

● Rather than launching a pure gilt trust, Framlington Unit Management has brought out a Convertible and Gilt Trust, the first United Kingdom unit trust *to invest substantially* in convertible loan stock. This offers the investor the combination of the high yield available on gilts with some of the growth *potential of ordinary* shares.

The managers, who already have £44m of unit trusts under their wing, envisage that the new fund, with an estimated gross yield of 10.1 per cent, will hold half its investments in low yielding convertibles with good capital growth prospects, a further quarter in high yielding counterparts to boost income and the remainder in gilts.

The minimum investment is £300 (*with an initial bonus* offer of between 1 per cent and 3 per cent extra units, depending on the size of the investment).

The initial charge is 5 per cent and there is an annual levy of 0.5 per cent.

● Another fixed interest unit trust with a difference is one from Mercury Fund Managers, a subsidiary of merchant bank S. G. Warburg & Co. Rather than concentrating on income, *the Mercury Gilt Fund intends* to maximize the total return, with protection of capital values given prime consideration.

The charges on the fund differ from the usual structure in that there is no initial one, but the annual charge is fairly high at 1 per cent. This reflects the managers' view that the amount investors pay in charges should depend on the length of time they invest in the fund. The minimum investment in this new trust is high at £2,500.

● Liberty Life Assurance has launched its 2-Year Plus Rising Income Bond, *where the yield* on the investment rises with the term. The bond has a maximum term of four years, but can be surrendered for the *full value of the investment* at the end of year two or three.

The bond offers a 11.2 per cent return, after basic rate tax, during the first two years, rising to 12.6 and 14 per cent respectively.

Investor's week

The real test is still to come

Gradually, *it's spring*. Oh, I know that frost in the shape of dismal annual profits and a cut dividend could come from ICI on February 26 and an unseasonable blizzard of a Budget could blow on March 10. Ominously, the Budget is very early this year, suggesting that Sir Geoffrey Howe wants to start collecting heavier taxes as soon as possible; and he may want to do so because the Treasury has *got its sums wrong yet again*.

The gilt-edged market will be horrified if it learns that the Government wants to borrow more than £13,000m. Institutions would wilt before a barrage of gilt-edged stocks.

Yet this week the *FT* index rose from 466.3 to 480.3 and it is *encouraging to recall that on* January 14 it was as low as 446 (when the eminent were telling us to sell). A gain of nearly 8 per cent is, I admit, trivial—dealing costs are 8 per cent or more and who anyway gets his timing right?—but it points in the right direction.

All the same, it is a case of crocuses in early spring rather than chrysanthemums in late summer. The *FT* index of leading industrials is up 7 per cent, but the *FT* Actuaries All-Share index of 750 stocks is barely 4 per cent ahead. In other words, a few big names *have led the way, but most* shares have yet to follow.

Daily business has picked up somewhat, but the latest figures to hand as I write—those for February 4—record equity turnover at only £127.5m. A year ago it was £154m.

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
			Rises	
119p	56p	BOC	9p to 119p	Broker's seminar
110p	50p	Grattan	6p to 74p	Bid gossip
99p	65p	Henleys	10p to 82p	Takeover talk
225p	115p	*Lee Cooper*	11p to 183p	Soviet order
120p	72p	Lonrho	10p to 107p	Year's figs
			Falls	
89p	62p	*Allied Brew*	*3p to 64½p*	Beer output; Budget fears
141p	70p	Avon Rubber	8p to 80p	Forecast loss
790p	413p	Electrocomp	27p to 643p	In sympathy with Unitech
196p	31p	ICL	10p to 37p	*First qtr £20m loss*
364p	195p	Unitech	24p to 226p	Poor forecast

Finally, the real test of shares has yet to come. Within weeks we shall be in the thick of companies telling us how badly they are doing and the figures they will report will almost certainly look bad. This time last year they were all doing well and it was only in the *third quarter* of last year that business fell off a cliff.

But the great thing about the *past is that it is over*. This week Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, told us that the worst of the recession is behind us and we had hints from Mrs Thatcher that her Government was indeed mindful of the need to get the strong pound down *against other* currencies so that businessmen could profitably *compete with foreigners*.

Most brokers see annual inflation in single figures by June or July and this week James Capel saw it at only 7 per cent by next December.

From here it is but a step to savour 14 per cent yields on gilt-edged and assume that ordinary shares will be pulled up after them. In time they will, but this week we had reminders not to get impatient. An electronics high flier, *Unitech, admitted that its* profits were actually shrinking and the shares plummeted. ICL, Britain's tiny computer answer to goliath IBM, all but confessed that it was heading for £30m of losses this year. Answers to its financial problems did not seem obvious.

An old ally of financier Mr Chris Selmes, his one-time industrial colleague Mr Charles Metcalfe, found himself calling publicly for money to save shoe *company Norvic. Luckily for* him and his 1,100-strong workforce, Barclays Bank dug into its ample pockets.

Christie-Tyler in furniture *jolted us with half-time losses* and halved dividend, but Blundell-Permoglaze in paints maintained its dividend despite plunging profits.

Lonrho raised profits from £78.2m to £119.1m for the year to last September, after three years of marking time, and the dividend went up a third.

Fears of a BOC cash call subsided after a City broking lunch, while the decision to allow British Telecom to borrow directly from institutions gave a fillip to the whole electronics sector. It was seen as a sign that its heavy investment programme would go *ahead to the benefit of its* suppliers.

Half of British Aerospace is to be offered to investors and the prospectus was well received.

However, markets do not go up in a straight line. Once we get a cut in minimum lending rate we may for a few weeks have little but a dismal deluge of company news to ponder.

All the same, I still suspect that those waiting for a big financial casualty like a Burmah Oil or Rolls-Royce will be disappointed.

Peter Wainwright

Stock markets

Spectacular gains in electricals

Equities, again spurred on by interest rate hopes, finished the account on a strong note. Prices rose steadily to recover Thursday's lost ground, and spurted in after-hours new time dealings.

Undeterred by the absence of news on interest rates, many dealers are now looking for a 2 per cent cut in MLR next Thursday. It was enough to bring buyers back in across the board with particular emphasis after hours on electricals, stores, properties and oils for the new account. Market leaders, however, were more sluggish than most.

The FT index was up 4.1 at 475.1 by noon, added a further 0.8 by 3 pm but closed 8.3 up at 480.3.

In gilts, the new tap £1,000m Exchequer 12 per cent 1986 came as a surprise and a dampener although prices showed some resilience, again buoyed by MLR hopes. Early gains in longs of £½ over Thursday's price were soon erased to close from £¾ to £1/16 easier. In shorts, the issue of the new tap was a significant dampener with prices closing £⅛ below earlier levels.

The general view of the tap is that it indicates that money supply figures due soon will be reasonable. Opinions are divided about the timing of the MLR cut with some going for next week. While others look to the Budget before any moves.

Leading equities had a quiet but firmer day with ICI gaining 4p to 296p, Lucas up 2p at 173p, Beechams 4p to 181p and Rank gaining 1p to 167p. Unilever was up 2p ahead at 460p and Tubes added 4p to 188p.

It was the electrical sector which took off with spectacular gains. GEC was boosted 17p to 636p, a new high, Racal added 7p to 296p and Plessey rose 8p to 296p. Dealers reported an exciting day with a strong two way market with investment buying Racal and GEC go ex div on Monday.

Speculative buying added 2p to ICL at 37p and Chloride appears to be recovering from its recent low and added 3p to 34p with two large investment buys. Muirhead rebounded 15p to 106p on the back of revived bid speculation but otherwise the second-liners held steady with little buying. Unitech recovered 3p to 226p, Farnell was unchanged at 354p and Diploma added 5p to 158p.

Analysts are becoming worried about the Ansell's brewery strike, just made official and threatening supplies to about 1,400 pubs. The strike is costing £1m a week and the full-year figures due in April are being downgraded. The shares slipped 1p to 64p yesterday.

Engineering ended the day on a firm note with GKN recovering 1p to 143p after the redundancy announcement. Otherwise J. Brown put on 2p to 73p. Vosper dropped 3p to 98p and Duport remained unchanged at 7p. Brockhouse fell 3½p to 29p after warning of first-half losses.

Mining Supplies lost another 11p to 128p on further consideration of Thursday's results, but IDC advanced 8p to 71p after recognition of the higher dividend payment. Massey Ferguson shares were suspended at 2 pm at 195p ahead of an announcement from the Canadian Government. European Ferries continue its upward move after the end to the seamen's dispute and added 4½p to 156p. Shares in Lee Cooper have settled after their £25m contract. They dropped back 3p to 163p after profit taking. Tate & Lyle were up 6p to 164p after the unions withdrew a threat to strike.

BCA added 4p to 70p after favourable comment as did Sidlaw, up 6p to 106p after a broker's recommendation. Lyle Shipping gained 11p to 335p following higher profits forecast in the offer document for Leadenhall. R. P. Martin were up 10p to 156p ahead of interim results on Monday. F. S. Ratcliffe dropped a further 6p to 48p following the announcement of losses and the dropped dividend announced earlier in the week. On the bid front Reardon Smith added 7p with the emergence of Turnbull Scott as a rival suitor to Stag Line.

Stores also benefited from the "new time" and GUS 'A' was hoisted 10p to 498p. Lonrho's increased shareholding in House of Fraser boosted the latters shares to 145p, a rise of 3p. Boots added 4p to 248p.

Breweries held steady with little activity, although speculative buying put 8p on Davenports at 110p. Grand Met was 2p up at 168p but Bass and Whitbread were unchanged after recent gains at 206p and 151p respectively.

Dealers reported the strongest last day of an account for the last two years by second liners in the oil market. Most stocks ended the day very much firmer, probably in anticipation of the seventh round of licences due to be announced soon.

Exploration groups like Berkeley added 10p to 238p, and Carless Capel rose 3p to 178p. The leaders were quiet by comparison with Tricentrol rising 8p to 322p, the only bright spot. BP added 2p to 410p, Shell dropped 2p to 426p and Ultramar gave up a 1p to 490p. But jobbers still report a thin market with more buyers than sellers.

The property market raced ahead after hours with some big gains throughout the sector on the back of broker's circulars on rents in 1985. Although short of stock, the unchanged MLR did not stop buyers coming forward. Stock Convertible reported the largest gain with a rise of 12p to 350p, Haslemere gained another 10p to 394p and Land Securities was up 8p at 396p. Hammerson rose by 10p to 635p and MEPC added 4p to 235p. Cheaper money is not the enticement it was, now that most in the sector is de-geared.

Shares of FW Woolworth received a welcome fillip yesterday in the form of a bullish brokers circular from Hoare Govett. Having drifted just above the current low of 50p the shares picked up 4p to 56½p as buyers came in for the new account.

Insurances reported a mixed day dampened by the poor underwriting forecasts from a United States insurance company. Commercial Union dropped a 1p to 154p, General Accident was down 2p to 302p and Royal yielded 3p to 360p after profit taking. Jobbers are looking to the end of the month for results from Commercial Union to spur the market.

Banks held steady despite pay negotiations. National Westminster dropped 2p to 363p, Lloyds also fell 2p to 323p, but Midland bucked the trend, adding 2p to 320p.

Equity turnover on February 5 was £121.291m (bargains 16,826). Active stocks according to the Exchange Telegraph were *ICL, GEC, GUS*, Muirhead, Racal, Plessey, Cons Gold, Lonrho, and Shell.

Traded options: Dealers reported a total of 1,593 contracts with Commercial Union attracting 97, Cons Gold took 38 and Racal made 44. Lonrho again attracted nearly half the total with 786. Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate activity with calls made in Lonrho, Turner and Newall, Racal, Woodside, Premier and Rockware Glass. Puts were arranged in Thron/Emi and ICI.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Armour Trust (I)	4.57(4.31)	0.005(0.24)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)		—(—)
Brit American (F)	—(—)	2.23(2.15)	2.52(2.29)	1.42(—)	—	2.35(2.12)
Glasgow Stckhldrs (F)	1.18(0.98)	0.81(0.76)	4.8(4.38)	2.5(—)	21/3	4.25(3.89)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

Joint bid for Rosgill to include share offer

By Catherine Gunn

The joint takeover bid for Rosgill Holdings by Amber Day and a new private company, Lawncast, is to include a share alternative, it was announced yesterday after talks with the Takeover Panel.

The share alternative is to comply with technical regulations that all shareholders in a prospective takeover are treated equally. Previously only one shareholder, Mr James Ingles, was invited to take up shares. Now the offer is to take the form of 27.5p cash or one Lawncast share for every Rosgill share.

The offer document, which should be posted early next week, will point out that Lawncast is unlisted, has no stated dividend policy, and will be a very tight market.

Amber Day is lending the cash element of the offer to Lawncast and this will be capitalized at 27.5p a share, giving Amber Day up to 84 per cent of Lawncast, while Mr Ingles, a joint founder of Rosgill who resigned from the board in December after "disagreements between the board and major shareholders", will end up with 16 per cent of Lawncast.

Lawncast will then own Rosgill, and Mr Ingles will be on the boards of Amber Day, Lawncast and Rosgill. Rosgill's interim dividend would be paid to its former shareholders.

After buying in the market by Amber Day on behalf of Lawncast, and sales of shares by the Ingles family to Lawncast, the company now owns 29.96 per cent of Rosgill and has received undertakings to accept the cash offer on a further 31.75 per cent of Rosgill's equity, from ICFC, and a 51 per cent owned subsidiary of Courtaulds.

Mr Bruce Fireman of Charterhouse Japhet, advisers to Lawncast and Amber Day, said yesterday that this particular route to buying Rosgill, whose board opposed the offer, was taken "because James Ingles's family wanted to regain control of Rosgill, in partnership with Amber Day".

Optimism at Stoddard despite interim losses

By Rosemary Unsworth

Stoddard Holdings, the Scottish carpet manufacturer which has merged with Guthrie Corporation's carpet interests, made losses in the first half and has passed the interim dividend.

Pretax profits of £370,000 were turned into losses of £898,000 in the six months to November 30, while turnover slipped by 12 per cent from £12.5m to £11.3m. These figures were for the period before the merger was announced.

Much of the trading loss of £504,000, against £614,000 profit in 1979, was due to the continuation of production during negotiations with Guthrie. Stoddard mills were kept open despite their problems as production was transferred from Guthrie factories as part of the deal.

But Sir Robert Maclean, chairman, pointed out that approval of the merger did not mean that benefits would flow overnight. "Some months must elapse before the transference of production is complete and until this has happened losses will continue." But he added that the new group should return to operating profit by the end of 1981.

There was also a fall in overseas sales and profits were hit by the rise in the value of sterling. Some of the overseas selling companies, including those in France and Germany, have been closed and others wil be reduced to agencies. Th American outlet is also under going changes. But Sir Rober said that he expected to con tinue to receive orders, albei reduced ones, for specialize carpets.

Borrowings fell by £1.1m t £3.85m as the overseas side wa reduced, and interest charge amounted to £394,000 compare with £244,000.

Stoddard received £1m ta credit from the new stock reli proposals, leaving earnings share at 6.75p against 2.16 Without the proposals the would have been a loss 5.75p. The final results will l for a 10-month year to Marc 31.

Rubber group sells offshoot

By Catherine Gunn

Avon Rubber has completed the sale of its medical products subsidiary, Avon Medicals, to Smith & Nephew for a net £2m. Smith & Nephew raised £2.5m for the purchase through a share placing and will retain £500,000 of that in Avon Medicals's business.

The £2m net consideration effectively repays Avon Medicals' debts to Avon Rubber, giving Smith & Nephew a debt-free company with a large modern factory at Redditch.

Avon Rubber will retain the division's original, now empty, factory in Birmingham and the American associate, Dravon, to sell separately. The factory has a book value of £467,000 and Dravon is thought to be worth £750,000.

Avon Medicals has been the odd man out at Avon Rubber, which is mainly involved in industrial rubber products. With a second big profits drop, from £2.55m to £840,000 in the year to September 27, and a £626,000 loss from Avon Medicals, the group no longer wishes to meet the division's high research and development costs. The sale proceeds will go towards reducing group debt.

Allied Breweries sells stake in Tooth to rival

In an unusual deal that has set brewery analysts in Britain wondering if a reciprocal deal is on the way, Allied Breweries has sold an 11.8 per cent stake in Australian brewer Tooth to a rival brewer, Castlemaine Tooheys, for the same A$23.9m (£12m) consideration that Allied paid for it less than two months ago. The parcel of shares was worth A$20.8m at yesterday's prices. Allied owns 14.8 per cent of Castlemaine Tooheys.

The deal gives Castlemaine 20.8 per cent of Tooth, which has industrial problems and has been the subject of one failed merger attempt and considerable bid speculation. Australian analysts say this move may be an attempt to gain a say in who eventually runs Tooth. Meanwhile, Mr Keith Showering, Allied Breweries' chairman, is in Australia.

Glasgow Photo bids for Glasgow Picture

Glasgow Photo Playhouse intends to make a further offer for Glasgow Picture House shares not already owned.

Photo Playhouses says that its own offer expired on February 2, but an offer was made by County Properties and Developments on January 29. This offer was conditional upon acceptances being received from 90 per cent of the shareholders of Picture House, or such lesser percentage in excess of 50 per cent which the directors of County Properties may determine.

As Photo Playhouse holds 38 per cent of Picture House and does not intend to accept t County Properties offer refusal to accept might frustra the offer and result in t shareholders of Picture Hou having no offer for the shares available to them. It for this reason that Photo Pla house is bidding.

Clyde Petroleum in £2.4m US programme

Clyde Petroleum has plann a $5.6m (£2.4m) investme programme in the United Sta for 1981. The investment connected with propert already owned by the gro and is being financed fr internal resources.

The work also involves pa cipating in the drilling of wells, of which 40 are c nected with the pioneer Wat flood, 20 on other Buck leases and 17 on Clyde Pet leum properties. This expected to result in a subst rial increase in production a reserves.

Armour Trust down in first half

Although turnover Armour Trust rose from £4. to £4.5m for the half year October 31, pretax profits f from £241,000 to £5,000 after exceptional debt provision £74,000. There is again interim.

The board says that Car Penguin Group performed v but Telesure is suffering fr very severe competition in traditional rental and cre sale business.

Dresdner Bank reduces payout after difficult year

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Dresdner Bank, Germany's second largest, is cutting its dividend by a third and is making a rights issue to raise DM 275m (£55m). The bank had previousy said that operational profits for 1980 had fallen.

Dresdner has not stated what its 1980 results were, but says that preliminary results allow a dividend payment of only DM6, against DM9, and an allocation to reserves of DM50m from its net profits.

In 1979 Dresdner Bank made net profits of DM207m (£41m) and after payment of the dividend the allocation to reserves was also DM50m. But 1980 was a bad year for German banking. Most banks have lost heavily on their bond portfolios and have seen lower profits from lending to industrial and commercial companies. Dresdner had already hinted that the dividend this year would be cut.

The rights issue is on the basis of one new share for every nine shares held at DM125 a share. This will raise the bank's nominal capital by DM110m to DM988m.

All German banks have been badly hit by high interest rates and tight credit. This has led to a reduction in the value of their bond portfolios and at the same time has curbed the profitability on their loans.

International

Sterling Credit raises £1m

By Our Financial Staff

Sterling Credit Group has placed more than a million preference shares to raise £1.3m as part of the strengthening of its capital base.

The new £1 convertible shares were placed at 110p each and went to a spread of investors. Sterling's ordinary share price rose ½p to 10p after the move, which is part of a plan to ensure that the group receives a good report from accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell, who are now preparing a report on its work capital position. This should published at the end of Ma when it is likely further s stantial losses will be shown the nine months to Decem 31, 1980. The pretax loss 1979 was £792,000 and 1980 interim loss was £129,

Since the recapitalizat scheme was announced October, Sterling has made £1.4m rights issue and sold consumer related debt £2.3m to a Bank of Scotl subsidiary, North West Sec ties.

Commodities

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 571.55p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,335.00c); three months, 588.45p (1,388.70c); six months, 604.50p (1,439.90c); one year, 640.30p (1,542.50c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 570-72.0p; three months, 587-89.0p. Sales, 42 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 571-72.0p; three months, 588-89.50p. Settlement, 572.0p. Sales, 23 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £614-16.00 per tonne; three months, £632-32.50. Sales, 1,350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £613-13.5; three months, £629.5-30. Settlement, £613.5. Sales, 3,950 tonnes.

NICKEL closed firmer yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,755-60 per tonne; three months, £2,725-30. Sales, 192 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,745-55; three months, £2,715-20. Settlement, £2,755. Sales, 144 tonnes.

RUBBER closed quiet and slightly steadier (pence per kilo): March, 58.20-59.00; April, 59.40-59.90; April-June, 60.70-60.90; July-Sept, 64.00-64.10; Oct-Dec, 67.10-67.30; Jan/March, 70.10-70.20; April/June, 73.10-73.30; July-Sept, 76.10-76.20; Oct/Dec, 79.20-79.50. Sales: 153 lots at 15 tonnes each.

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £786.50-87.50 a metric ton; three months, £809-9.50. Sales, 4,375. Cash cathodes, £778-80.00; three months, £796-97.00. Sales, 150 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £786.50-87; three months, £807-7.50. Settlement, £787.00. Sales 7,350 tons. Cash cathodes, £778-79.00; three months, £795-96.00. Settlement, £779.00. Sales, 300 tons.

TIN: Standard tin was irregular.—Afternoon.—Standard cash £5,925-35 a tonne; three months, £6,060-65. Sales, 645 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,935-35; three months, £6,060-65. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £5,940-45; three months, £6,065-70. Settlement, £5,945. Sales, 895 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,940-45; three months, £6,6065-70. Settlement, £5,945. Sales, nil tonnes.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £294-94.50 per tonne; three months, £305-5.50. Sales, 2,500 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £295-95.50; three months, £304-5.00. Settlement £295.50. Sales, 5,375 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £316.50-17.50 per tonne; three months, £328-29.00. Sales, 1,475 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £316-17.50; three months, £328-28.50. Settlement, £317.50. Sales, 14,250 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £207.40 ($484.50) a troy ounce.

RUBBER PHYSICALS closed quietly steady.—Spot: 57.50-58.50. Cifs: March, 61.50-62.00; April, 63.50-62.60.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March, 985-88; May, 1,008-09; July, 1,026-27; Sept, 1,040-44; Nov, 1,045-48; Jan, 1,056-75; March, 1,040-90. Sales: 2,560 lots, including 22 options. **ARABICA** (officials at 16.45): Feb, 140.00-43.50; April, 142.00-47.00; June, 143.00-47.00; Aug, 143.00-47.00; Oct, 143.00-47.00; Dec, 143.00-47.00; Feb, 143.00-47.00. Sales: nil.

COCOA closed steadier yesterday (£ per metric ton).—March, 842-43; May, 869-70; July, 898-99; Sept, 922-23; Dec, 953-54; March, 977-78; May, 996-98. Sales, 1,787 lots, including two options.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £10.00 higher at £250; the "whites" price was £12.00 higher at £285. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 284.50-85.50; May, 291.50-91.75; Aug, 287.00-88.00; Oct, 279.75-80.00; Jan, 259.00-61.00; March, 258.00-59.00; May, 257.00-58.00. Closing tone, strong. Lots, 16,996. ISA prices (Feb 5): daily, 23.73c; 15-day average, 28.37c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne): Feb, 121.00-27.00; April 124.40-24.50; June 127.10-37.60; Aug, 128.50-29.50; Oct, 127.50-29.00; Dec, 128.50-30.00; Feb, 129.00-33.00. Sales: 33 lots.

WOOL: NZ Crossbreds. No. 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet): March 353-57; May 358-62; Aug, 371-76; Oct, 378-83; Dec, 382-85; Jan, 384-86; March 385-88; May 386-90; Aug, 388-93. Sales: four lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. United States dark northern spring, No. 2, 14 per cent: March, £110.55, trans-shipment east coast seller. United States hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £105.25; April, £105.75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed, fob: March £111.25 paid east coast.

MAIZE.—United States.—French: Feb, £120.00 trans-shipment east coast quoted. S. African white, unquoted. S. African yellow: Feb.-March, £86.50 seller paid.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: March, £100.75 and £101.00 South Coast; April-June, £103.50; May, £103 east coast all traded. All per tonne cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady, after easy.—March, £95.35; May, £98.90; Sept, £93.75; Nov, £97.65; Jan, £101.25. Sales, 603 lots. **WHEAT**: Current crop slightly easier; new crop steady at lower levels.—March, £106.25; May, £111.00; July, £114.90; Sept, £99.35; Nov, £103.20; Jan, £107.20. Sales, 299 lots.

Home-grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£105.00	£98.10
E Midlands	£106.20	£104.10	£94.00
N East	—	£104.20	£94.00
Scotland	—	£107.10	£91.80

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb 6.—GB: Cattle, 83.17p per kg lw (+1.32). UK: Sheep, 161.78p per kg est d c w (+20.95). GB: Pigs, 69.56p per kg lw (+2.79). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 7.5 per cent, average price 83.21p (+1.45). Sheep nos up 28.6 per cent, average price 162.56p (+21.77). Pig nos up 40.4 per cent, average price 69.16p (+2.70). Scotland: Cattle nos down 0.5 per cent, average price 82.75p (+0.58). Sheep nos down 3.0 per cent, average price 157.01p (+18.07).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £42.10; April, £53.60; Nov, £55.50. Sales, 373 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Sugar futures climb

Unconfirmed reports of substantial Russian sugar purchases in the world market sent "raw" sugar futures sharply higher in London yesterday. But closing prices were slightly below the session's "highs", due to sporadic profit-taking and finished with rises of £21.75 to £31.90 per tonne. Near March reached a "high" of £293, an advance from Thursday night of about £33. Turnover was 16,996 lots, including 3,485 "kerbs".

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980 81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	62	—	6.7	10.8	5.6
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	1.4	3.3	17.3
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	94	−1	5.5	5.9	4.7
125	88	Frank Horsell	110	—	6.4	5.8	3.4
110	52	Frederick Parker	52	−1	11.0	21.2	2.4
110	74	George Blair	74	−1	3.1	4.2	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	−1	6.9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	119	—	7.9	6.6	9.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
53	50	Scruttons "A"	53	—	5.3	10.0	3.8
234	215	Torday Limited	215	—	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	12½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	76	—	15.0	19.7	—
55	35	Unilock Holdings	37	−1	3.0	8.1	5.7
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	−1	5.7	5.6	5.6
261	181	W. S. Yeates	260	−1	12.1	4.7	4.2

Briefly

AC Cars Co has disposed of its wholly owned subsidiary Unipower Vehicles, for £30,000, cash.

Glasgow Stockholders Trust: Gross revenue for 1980 £1.18m (£989,000). Net revenue after tax £547,000 (£500,000). EPS 4.8p (4.38p). Dividend 6.07p gross (5.55p). Net asset value 197.5 (146.2). Proposed scrip issue one-for-one.

Basic Resources International: The Stock Exchange Council has decided to prohibit dealings in company's stocks, under rule 163 (1) (E) at the request of the company pending publication of an announcement, and the commencement of dealings on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

American Oil Field Systems: Final call on ordinary shares is due by March 1. In view of the fact that settlement day for the Stock Exchange account commencing Feb 9, will be March 9, market will be dealing in the shares of American Oil Field systems in fully paid form only as from Feb 1.

Old Swan (Harrogate): Queens Moat Houses has sold 250,000 shares in Old Swan (Harrogate) but will be retaining the rest of their holding totalling 124,500 shares as an investment.

British American and General Trust: Gross income for year to December 31 £2.23m (£2.15m). Earnings per share 2.52p (2.29p). Final 2.03p making 3.35p (3.03p). Net asset value a share 63.9p (52.5p).

Argyle Foods: The acquisition of Oriel Foods has now been completed. Allotment letters have been sent out in relation to the rights issue of 12.45m new ordinary shares at 65p per share. Dealings will start on Monday.

Sumrie Clothes: Harvey Michael Investments have purchased 25,000 shares increasing holding to 175,000 ordinary (7 per cent).

Bristol Evening Post announces that EGM requested by Associated Newspapers Group will be held in Bristol on March 10. Chairman will be writing to shareholders of BEP shortly.

Discount market

Credit conditions became far more difficult yesterday, as had been expected. Bank of England assistance on a very large scale was needed to relieve the shortage of day-to-day funds. The bank purchased a large number of eligible bank bills and small amounts of Treasury bills and local authority bills, all direct from the houses. Closing balances were taken at 13⅞ or 14 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Still reflecting the prospect of higher United States interest rates and the battle facing President Reagan to combat inflation, the dollar scored fresh, early gains yesterday.

Thereafter, it moved erratically and finally closed easier on balance, though the undertone stayed firm.

The mark fell to about 2.1600-50 initially on renewed selling pressure, but soon steadied following big intervention by the Bundesbank, who were reported to have expended some DM4,000m in support operations, including selling some $66m at "fixing".

A pledge by the French and West German leaders after their summit meeting to keep E.M.S. currencies stable, helped to steady rates.

After 2.1275 briefly, the mark ended about a pfennig better at 2.1387 (2.1480) against the dollar.

Sterling fluctuated narrowly throughout, after a "low" of $2.3250 it rallied to end higher at $2.3440 ($2.3405) in dollar terms.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 6	Market rates (close) February 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3225-3450	$2.3430-3450	.58-.68c disc	2.45-2.55c disc
Montreal	$2.7820-8070	$2.8045-8065	.80-.90c disc	2.95-3.10c disc
Amsterdam	5.38-47fl	5.42-43fl	2⅜-1⅜c prem	5¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	79.40-81.00f	80.20-30f	14-4c prem	16-6c prem
Copenhagen	15.24-49k	15.34½-35½k	265-100ore prem	95-280ore disc
Dublin	1.3330-3450p	1.3420-3430p	par-15p disc	30-55p disc
Frankfurt	4.96-5.05m	5.00½-01½m	2¼-1¼pf prem	4½-3½pf prem
Lisbon	130.50-132.00e	131.40-60e	79c prem-41c disc	92c prem-149c disc
Madrid	197.50-198.80p	198.70-80p	14c prem-38c disc	193-272c disc
Milan	2348-84lr	2373-75lr	6½-8½lr disc	33½-36½lr disc
Oslo	12.57-70k	12.66-68k	195-35ore prem	210-35ore prem
Paris	11.42-62f	11.52¾-53¾f	3¼-2¾c prem	6¾-5¾c prem
Stockholm	10.72-82k	10.79½-81½k	300-385ore disc	1375-1475ore disc
Tokyo	470-80y	477-78y	240-175y prem	590-510y prem
Vienna	35.30-75sch	35.60-65sch	14-12gro prem	35-29gro prem
Zurich	4.49½-57½f	4.53-54½f	3¼-2¼c prem	7½-6½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.3% to 103.8%.

Other Markets

Australia	21.9890-2.0040
Bahrein	0.8785-0.8815
Finland	9.4020-9.4420
Greece	116.45-118.45
Hongkong	12.3015-12.3415
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.6355-0.6385
Malaysia	5.1745-5.2045
Mexico	54.00-55.50
New Zealand	2.4650-2.4850
Saudi Arabia	7.7640-7.7940
Singapore	4.7950-4.8250
South Africa	1.7810-1.7960

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	103.8	−23.3
US dollar	99.3	−4.8
Canadian dollar	84.6	−18.6
Schilling	113.6	+20.5
Belgian franc	107.9	+9.6
Danish kroner	89.6	−10.0
Deutsche mark	117.9	+37.3
Swiss franc	133.4	+73.2
Guilder	112.5	+16.1
French franc	87.0	−8.7
Lira	61.4	−53.8
Yen	149.4	+44.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7430-1.7460
+ Canada	1.1975-1.1978
Netherlands	2.3125-2.3135
Belgium	34.23-34.28
Denmark	6.54-6.55
West Germany	2.1375-2.1400
Portugal	55.70-56.00
Spain	84.80-84.90
Italy	1012.00-1015.00
Norway	5.37-5.38
France	4.92-4.93
Sweden	4.56-4.57
Japan	203.40-203.65
Austria	15.20-15.22
Switzerland	1.9350-1.9425

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8349-0.8352

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 13⅞ Low 13½
Week Fixed: 13⅞-13⅝

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆	2 months	12⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	12½	3 months	12⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⁷⁄₃₂-13⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	13¼
3 months	12¹⁹⁄₃₂-12½	4 months	13
4 months	12⅜-12¼	6 months	12½
6 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅞-15½	7 months	13¼-13⅛
2 months	15¾-15½	8 months	13¼-13⅛
3 months	14-13⅞	9 months	13⅛-12⅞
4 months	14½-14¼	10 months	13⅛-12⅞
5 months	14⅛-14	11 months	13⅛-12⅞
6 months	13-12¾	12 months	12⅞-12¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14¹⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅞-12¾
3 months	13¼-13⅛	12 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14-14½	3 months	13⅜
7 days	14¼	6 months	13-12⅞
1 month	14	1 year	12⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 14¼-14 Close 15-14½

1 week	14¼-14	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	14³⁄₁₆-14¹⁄₁₆	9 months	12¾-12⅝
3 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅞ 6 months 13⅜
Finance House Base Rate 15%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£445m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.89	received	23%
Last week	£96.85½	received	50%
Average rate	12.4168%	Last week	12.6086%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate+	% change adjusted+*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6889	+4.77	+0.57	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.97680	+3.30	−0.90	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.59896	+4.71	+0.51	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99107	+2.46	−1.74	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.82150	+2.84	−1.36	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.696393	+4.22	+0.02	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1231.26	+6.35	+2.15	4.08

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17¼-18¼; seven days, 17⁵⁄₁₆-17³⁄₁₆; one month, 17⅜-17⅛; three months, 17⁵⁄₁₆-17³⁄₁₆; six months, 16⅞-17.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $506.50 (an ounce); pm, $500.50 close, $502.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $516-519 (£220.75-222).
Sovereigns (new): $127-129 (£54.25-55.25).

Wall Street

New York, Feb 6.—Stocks closed higher in moderate trading as the New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.52 to 74.83 and the average price per share 24 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.54 to 952.30, bringing its gain for the week to 5.03 points. Advances led declines 922 to 601 as turnover rose sharply to 45,820,000 shares from 45,320,000 yesterday.

Volume leader Continental Airlines rose ⅜ to 11⅛ while Western Airlines added ⅛ to 9⅛. A block of 450,500 Continental Air moved at 10⅞ and one of 380,000 shares traded at 11⅛. A Civil Aeronautics Board administrative law judge recommended Continental and Western be allowed to merge.

General Motors was up ¾ to 48⅛, Delta Airlines up 2⅞ at 70, and American Airlines up ⅛ at 11⅛. Medtronics ended at 32⅞, down 2¼. Could not explain the drop.

Harcourt Brace lost 1⅛ to 39⅞. It sued Warner Communications to force Warner to divest itself of the 380,000 shares or 8.6 per cent of Harcourt Warner recently purchased. Harcourt charged Warner with false statements in a filing about the purchase with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

US commodities

SILVER FUTURES closed sharply higher. Spot February gained 44 cents, closing at $13.56 per troy ounce, while some deferred delivery contracts rose by the 50-cent daily limit. Feb, 1356.00c; March, 1365.00-1373.00c; April, 1380.00c; May, 1404.00-1410.00c; July, 1443.00-1445.00c; Sept, 1478.50c; Dec, 1532.50c; Jan, 1550.50c; March, 1586.50c; May, 1622.50c; July, 1658.50c; Sept, 1694.00c; Dec, 1747.50c.

GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM.—March, $507.50-506.00; April, $513.20 bid; June, $528.00-526.00; July, $532.80 bid; Sept, $545.70 asked; Oct, $552.20 bid; Dec, $565.20 asked; Jan, 571.70 bid; March, $584.80 asked. NY COMEX.—Feb, $504.50-505.00; March, $508.00; April, $512.50-516.00; June, $525.00-528.00; Aug, $540.00; Oct, $552.80; Dec, $567.50; Feb, $578.60; April, $591.50; June, $604.40; Aug, $617.30; Oct, $630.20; Dec, 643.10.

COPPER futures backed off from highs in late trade to close with pared gains of 1.00 to 1.05 cents. Feb, 83.70c; March, 84.50-85.00c; April, 86.00c; May, 87.50-87.70c; July, 89.90-90.20c; Sept, 92.00c; Dec, 94.95c; Jan, 95.90c; March, 97.85c; May, 99.45c; July, 101.05c; Sept, 102.65c; Dec, 105.05c.

SUGAR futures climbed the 1.00 cent limit on widely circulated reports that the Soviet Union bought several hundred thousand tonnes of sugar, traders said. The unrestricted March and May contracts closed up 2.53 and 2.49 cents at 28.25 and 28.91 cents a pound respectively. March, 28.20, 28.30c; May, 28.90-28.95c; July, 27.75c bid; Sept, 27.16c bid; Oct, 27.00c bid; Jan, 24.90c bid; March, 25.18c bid; May, 24.70c bid; July, 24.70c bid.

COTTON futures were.—March, 89.60-89.76c; May, 89.72-90.00c; July, 90.00c; Oct, 86.00-86.10c; Dec, 82.70-83.10c; March, 84.00 bid-84.20c asked; May, 84.50 bid-85.00c asked; July, 85.25 bid 85.50c asked.

COCOA futures ended stronger on increased turnover to post closing gains of $39 to $42, spot March settled at $1,917, up $39. Floor brokers said short covering and stop loss buying firmed prices from about midsession with contracts settling just below daily highs.

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Stock Exchange Prices

New time demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Monday. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS								
99½	83	Treas	9½%	1981	99½	+1/32	9.750	13.199
95½	91	Exch	8½%	1981	95½	..	8.286	13.323
98½	93	Exch	9½%	1981	98½	..	9.659	12.759
95½	85½	Exch	3%	1981	95½	● ..	3.145	12.351
100½	93½	Exch	12½%	1981	100½	..	12.334	12.525
96½	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	96½	..	8.814	12.673
94½	81½	Treas	3%	1982	94½	● ..	3.179	8.929
102½	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101½	● ..	13.828	12.780
94½	85½	Treas	8½%	1982	94½		8.738	12.730
94½	85½	Exch	9½%	1982	94½	..	9.795	13.173
93½	84½	Exch	9½%	1983	93½	..	9.365	12.724
87½	76½	Exch	3%	1983	87½	● ..	3.433	10.609
98½	85½	Treas	12%	1983	97½	-1/16	12.277	13.257
93½	84½	Treas	9½%	1983	92½	-½	9.573	12.921
102½	94½	Exch	13½%	1983	102½	-½	13.391	13.122
93½	84½	Exch	10%	1983	92½	-½	10.787	13.130
85½	76½	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85½	-½	6.433	11.455
97½	86½	Exch	11½%	1984	95½	●-1/16	11.780	13.105
104½	94½	Exch	14%	1984	102½	-½	13.683	13.098
75½	65½	Exch	3%	1984	74½	-½	3.822	10.003
99½	89	Treas	12%	1984	96½	-½	12.402	13.138
109½	97½	Treas	15%	1985	106½	●-½	14.095	12.905
79½	66½	Treas	3%	1985	73½	-½	4.094	11.007
MEDIUMS								
103½	89½	Exch	12½%	1985	97½	-1/16	12.564	12.950
97½	92½	Exch	11½%	1986	94½	● ..	12.154	13.117
92½	78½	Treas	8½%	1984-86	86½	..	9.909	12.168
105½	90½	Exch	13½%	1987	103½	..	13.259	12.267
81½	70½	Fund	6½%	1985-87	80½	..	8.295	11.437
97½	91½	Treas	12%	1987	96½	..	12.454	12.557
83	71½	Treas	7½%	1985-88	79½	..	9.913	12.544
64½	54½	Treas	3%	1978-88	64½	+½	4.692	10.033
99	87½	Treas	11½%	1991	93½	● ..	12.903	13.740
66½	57½	Treas	5%	1986-89	66½	+½	[illegible]	11.595
104½	89½	Treas	13%	1990	99	+½	13.272	13.577
82	69½	Treas	8½%	1987-90	79½	.	10.738	12.521
96½	81½	Treas	11½%	1991	88½		13.377	14.002
68	57½	Fund	5½%	1987-91	65½	+½	9.004	12.097

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	179	Brit & Comm	292	..	17.9	6.1	7.3
209	116½	Fisher J.	156	..	2.9	1.8	12.8
41	31	Jacobs J. I.	35	..	3.1	9.0	
137	85½	Ocean Trans	131	+2	12.7	9.7	15.7
137	105	P & O 'Dfd'	117	..	10.0	8.5	7

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	9½	Anglo Am Coal	£12½	..	53.5	4.3	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	594	+11	48.0	8.2	..
59½	30½	Ang Am Gold	£29½	+1½	501	17.0	..
56½	36½	Anglo Am Inv	£40½	+1½	161	4.0	..
22	13½	Anglo Transvl	£17	..	144	8.5	..
22	13½	Do 'A'	£17	..	144	8.5	..
25	13½	Asarco	£16½	+½	60.0	3.6	..
73	43	Beralt Tin	67	.	7.1	10.7	..
17½	9½	Blyvoors	16½	+½	196	23.3	..
277	129	Bracken Mines	150	+10	47.4	31.6	..
29½	11½	Buffelsfontein	£17	-½	419	24.7	..
282	137	Charter Cons	202	-4	12.0	5.9	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	425	-15	32.1b	7.5	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	363	+7	43.2	11.9	..
13	4½	Doornfontein	£7½	+½	133	17.5	..
22½	6½	Durban Rood	£8½	+1½	261	30.0	..
236	31	East Dagga	95	+15	8.3	8.7	..
17½	8½	E Driefontein	£11½	+½	193	16.2	..
18	6½	E Rand Prop	£8½	+1½	210	24.2	..
83	63	El Oro M & Ex	72	..	2.5	3.5	..
359	141	Elsburg Gold	167	+12	44.0	26.4	..
39½	18	F S Geduld	£20½	+½	529	26.0	..
225	135	Geevor Tin	152	.	. e ..		..
11½	6½	Gencor	£7½	+½	80.8	10.5	..
670	264	Grootvlei	363	+35	116	31.8	..
234	132	Hamersley	135		..		..
275	145	Hampton Gold	225	-10	3.6b	1.6	..
14½	6½	Harmony	£7½	+½	203	27.3	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£26½	+1½	695	25.9	..
39½	23½	Jo'burg Cons	£27½	-½	287	10.4	..
899	425	Kinross	563	+22	106	18.8	..
23½	10½	Kloof	£14½	+½	227	15.4	..
208	94	Leslie	120	-10	33.4	27.9	..
16½	6½	Libanon	£7½	+½	159	21.5	..
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	140	+5	18.5	13.2	..
250	121	MIM Hldgs	174	+4	3.2	1.8	..
125	70	MTD (Mangula)	70	.	25.3	36.2	..
293	172	Marievale Con	163	+10	68.0	41.7	..
91	41	Metals Explor	55	-1	..	..	..

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
198	115	Doranakande	160	..	4.3	2.7	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	675	..	42.0	6.3	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	178	-1	11.4	6.4	..
61½	45	Highlds & Low	49	..	2.1	4.4	..
740	485	Hongkong	740	..	60.0	8.1	..
545	363	Killinghall	540	..	20.0	3.7	..
465	290	Ldn Sumatra	330	-1	11.4	3.5	..
130	68	Majedie	101	-2	3.2	3.2	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	190	Assam Frontier	198	..	14.3	7.2	.
465	350	Camellia Inv	425	..	5.7	1.3	..
378	279	McLeod Russel	290	..	21.4	7.4	..
332	263	Moran	275	-5	11.4	4.2	..
158	108	Surmah Valley	108	..	3.2	3.0	..
211	132½	Warren Plant	205	..	14.3b	7.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	29	..	6.8	23.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£34½	..	500	14.5	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	153	7.0	8.1
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	238	..	10.1	4.2	11.2
185	93	Milford Docks	126	..	9.8	7.8	..
136	88	Nesco Inv	132	..	10.0	7.6	..
34½	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£34½	..	538	15.6	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8½% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£104½
Bell A. 9½% Conv 1999-2001	£96½
Chester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£108
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	420-13
East Anglian Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£109
East Worcester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£108
Essex Water 8½% Red Pref 1985 (†b)	£40½
Exchequer 12% Cnv 1985 (£97†g)	£40½-½
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1988 (†)	£91½
Exchequer 12½% 'B' 1999 (†h)	£80½-½
Lon Merchant Secs 7½% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£45½
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	110-1
Portals 9½% Cnv 1994-2000 (‡)	£16½
Treasury 11½% 1989 'A' (†a)	£58
Treasury 11½% 2003-2007 'A' (†)	£89½

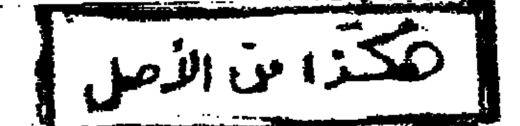
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Norcros(60‡)	*Mar 27*	*16 prem+2*

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid b. £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £20 paid.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

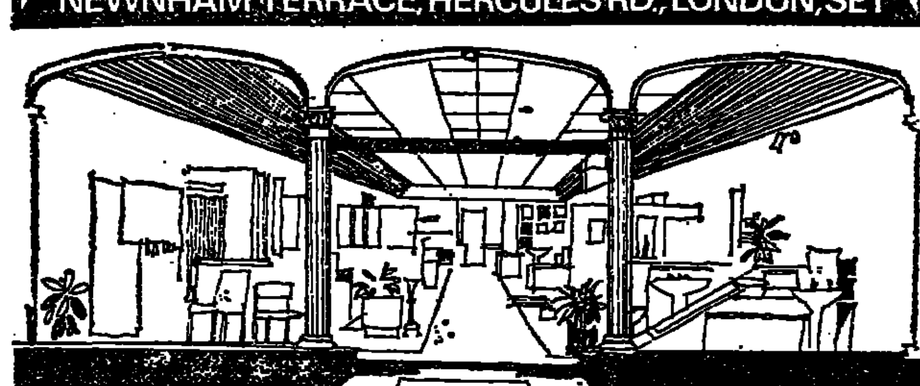
Authorized Unit Trusts

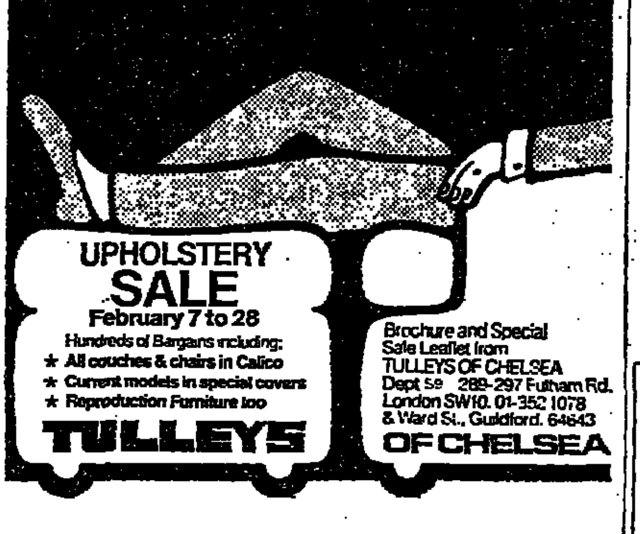
1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers,			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
67 1	47 1	American Growth	58.0	60.2e	2.41
45.8	33 1	Capital	44.3	47 9	5 11
57.3	44 0	General	53 9	58 3e	5.57
116 6	101.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	105.9	111 5e	11.75
35 4	27.3	Income	32 9	35 6e	9.86
96 2	91 7	Worldwide	91 9	97 3	6 80
50 7	34.3	Investment	47.7	51 6	4 92
87.0	67.5	Equitas Prog	77 4	83.7	4.69
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E C 1 Y4TT 01-588 6371			
99.4	83.0	Alben Trust* (3)	89 1	95.8e	6 15
77.7	69 9	Do Inc* (3)	69.4	74.6e	9 33
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
98 5	73 1	Allied Capital	94 0	100 6	4.37
97 3	72.9	Do 1st	85 9	91 7	6.29
80.4	66.4	Brit Inds	74 3	79 5	6 72
51 2	39.2	Growth & Inc	49 7	52.1e	5.19
44.8	35.6	Elec & Ind Dev	42 4	45.4	5.51
74 4	53.7	Met Min & Cmdty	64.3	68.8	5.52
90 0	67.5	High Income	80 0	85 6	7 42
46.3	39.6	Equity Income	43 2	46.2e	7.92
69 0	60.8	Far East Exempt	68 7	71 4	1 65
121.0	118 6	U.S.A Exempt	117.5	122 2	2.66
25 0	25 0	Japan Fund		25.0	0.25
36 7	27.6	International	33.8	35.2e	2.37
70.4	64.0	High Yield Fnd	59 8	64.0e	9.38
137 8	112 1	Hambro Fnd	127.8	136 7	6 33
135.4	110 2	Do Recovery	132.2	141.5	5.37
55 5	46.3	Do Smaller	52.9	56.6e	4.59
194.4	138.6	Do Accum	176 1	188 4	4 83
69 0	50 9	2nd Smaller	64.1	68 6	4 37
74.2	56 5	Secs of America	69 4	74 3e	2 15
64.9	44.4	Pacific Fnd	64.0	68.5e	1 20
70.1	58.0	Overseas Fnd	65 3	69 9e	5 28
87 3	70 1	Exempt Smaller	82 6	86 7	4 61
27.0	23 0	Govt Secs	25.5	26.2	11 95
50.0	48.7	Income Exempt	47.9	50.2e	8.47
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



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The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS
put situations and subjects of today into
PERSPECTIVE

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound

■ What has no legs and no back and tilts? Answer: a Norwegian range of seating launched in London this week that will justify its existence if it only makes people—and that includes British manufacturers—think a little more about the basic differences between comfortable seating and sitting comfortably.

Those who do not have to sit most of the day at typewriter or bench or in a cockpit or a driver's seat probably think of comfortable seating as something deeply cushioned to stretch out or curl up in. Those who do sit in these positions—constrained postures, the researchers call them—may imagine that their first priority is adequate back support.

The new Balans range offers a totally different concept—a sitting position in which it is impossible to slump. Instead of angling the legs in the usual 90 degree bend enforced by any conventional upright chair, the new design supports the knees in such a way that the spine has to be upright, even though relaxed. That is the theory, and it works. I have tried the Balans Variable model and the position feels entirely natural and without any strain. Everyone who has tried it in the office has pronounced it "surprisingly" comfortable.

The idea has been developed by Peter Opsvik, designer of the Tripp Trap child's chair, who has now turned his attention to adult and office seating. In collaboration with Dr A. C. Mandal and a team of chiropractors and physiotherapists he studied the natural position of children kneeling at play and observed the comfortable, relaxed position which seems to get lost with age. This is the position he had recreated in his range of "alternative seating".

There are four variations on the theme—the Variable, £82.80 on rockers which is designed for use at tables of "normal" height of about 2ft 4in, the Skulptur, £49.45, which is an anvil shaped, non-rocking version in upholstered foam on a deal frame for living rooms and two versions of the Activ, a tubular steel model in a small size for children, £65.55 and an adult size, £71.30, for people 5ft to 6ft 6in tall, for use in offices and workshops.

One of the major attractions of these seats—for they cannot be said to be particularly beautiful—is that they are recommended for those with back pain. Complimentary things have been said about them by Norway's Red Cross Physio-Therapeutical Institute and by the District Hospital of Rogalund who have tested the Variable for nine months and have found that patients who suffer from such acute backache that they are unable to sit in a conventional chair have nevertheless found relative comfort in this new position.

I asked David Durling, last year's winner of the Masters prize awarded by the Worshipful Company of Furniture Makers for his thesis on seat design and ergonomics, for his views on the theory behind the Balans range and he agrees that the new approach to seating is worth pursuing, as the tilting forward of the seat tends to make the pelvis rock back, straighten up and naturally assume a good posture.

As senior furniture designer to Nottinghamshire County Council and committee member of the newly formed East Midlands branch of the Back Pain Association, he has a particular interest in supportive seating.

"Plenty of research into seating has been done since the 1940s, but somehow the furniture trade still seems to get it wrong. In domestic furniture the fashion for long, low seating has produced a lot of chairs that are four or five inches too long for the average woman, who is unable to use the back rest properly. In any case, back rests are often blocks of foam on a flat timber which results in the user forming the foam to his own shape by deforming it, instead of the correct form being made in the first place.

"In offices people are becoming less and less mobile as more word processing equipment is used. Movement is important as fatigue comes on quickly without it and seats should be curved downwards at the front, otherwise the tissues behind the knee are compressed and the main blood vessels blocked off. We have quite a comprehensive British Standard and it is a pity more manufacturers don't build more chairs to it."

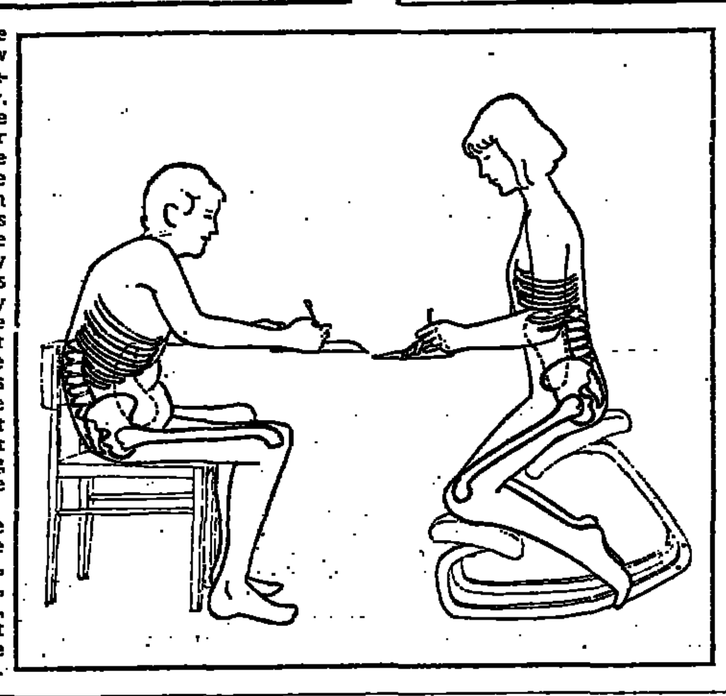
Manufacturers, of course, will answer that they make what the public will buy and that we are inclined to put looks and price before ergonomics, a fairly natural tendency, I should have thought, as it is almost impossible to spend enough time trying out chairs—or beds, for that matter—in a shop in order to discover what long-term comfort they offer. We therefore have to accept the virtues of the products on the manufacturers' say so, which sometimes can be misleading if not, thanks to the Trades Description Act, downright dishonest. Fashionable words like orthopaedic creep in all too often without any justification, with the effect of making us think that furniture to which it is applied is healthier or better for us.





There is, I suggest, not the slightest chance that this new Norwegian seating will revolutionize attitudes in this country. We are much too conservative to replace our dining chairs or easy chairs with such a strange concept. But I can see the Activ being a wonderful boon to draughtsmen and designers and there is a place for one Variable or Skulptur in any home where there are sufferers from back pain. It is unlikely that you would use it all the time, as it has no back, but its comfort could encourage you to sit down to many tasks which you might not otherwise feel like attempting. I think it is too low for anyone under 5ft 5in to use at a desk or dining table, but comfortable at coffee table height.

The Balans range can be tested at the showrooms of the Back Care Chair Company, Allard House, 18 Verney Road, London SE16 and Shelleys, South Chailey, Lewes, East Sussex. The Variable and the Activ cost £2.50 extra by post.



Two examples from the Balans range of alternative seating. Left, the Variable, £82.80 in wood with upholstered seat and knee pads, right the Activ in tubular steel, £71.30 (table not included). Below, the usual position of the spine on a conventional chair and the posture achieved on the Balans.

■ A charming idea for Valentine's day arrived on my desk this week in the shape of a posy of old fashioned flowers tied with ribbon bow and streamers. It has been specially designed by Constance Spry to complement Victorian Posy, a scent based on traditional English flowers—wild rose, lily of the valley and oakmoss—which was created for the Garden Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert museum two years ago by Penhaligon's and has since become one of their customers' favourites.

Each year this old established perfumers introduces a new line, or rather re-introduces a new version of an old recipe, for they are all based on formulae written by Walter Penhaligon when the company was founded in 1870 in a shop next to the turkish baths in Jermyn Street.

Penhaligon was court barber and had an exclusively male clientele and it was for them that his first and most famous creation was invented—Hammam Bouquet. Later came Blenheim Bouquet, originally prepared specially for the Duke of Marlborough and a preference inherited by Winston Churchill, who bought it regularly. Then special essences were blended for a few favoured ladies of discernment during Victoria's jubilee year and yet another male exclusivity disappeared.

Five years ago Penhaligon's moved to 41 Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London WC2, taking with them the traditional atmosphere that stems from their insistence on making everything on the premises. A visit to the shop is like stepping back a century, not only because of the mahogany cabinets and leather chairs and the array of apothecary's bottles in the dispensary at the back, but also because of an unusual degree of knowledgeable personal service and a meticulous attention to detail in the presentation of every item, blended, bottled, packed, labelled and sealed by hand.

Another speciality is their collection of antique silver-topped bottles which can be filled with the scent of your choice. Prices start at £35 filled with toilet water. The least you can pay for the cachet of the Penhaligon name is £4 for a bath size soap and the most is around £375 for their Duke of Wellington campaign bag in burgundy leather and filled with a complete selection of Hammam Bouquet or English Fern. For ladies there is a matching travelling case at £225, filled and initialled, and with a handle which slips over the arm and so eliminates the risk of having to put the case down while dealing with passports and boarding cards.

The Victorian floral posy with its companion 1oz toilet water costs £15 and will be available for collection on February 13 and 14—credit card orders from today by telephone, 01-836 2150.

■ A bitterly cold wind had lost its way in Covent Garden the morning I went down in search of English cheese and consolation. A young woman holding a baby was standing by one of the craft stalls while a man huddled on a stool, scribbling. She was wearing something enveloping in blurred brown and her oval face was transparent with cold—together they looked like a half tone sketch of a scene from Sons and Lovers. It can't be easy selling craft at this time of year.

But the stall in front of them was anything but half-tone. It was spread with such enchanting colour that it actually made me smile—like coming across a patch of crocuses on a demolition site. For Ben and Nicky John are textile designers and their speciality is hand spraying natural fabrics.

The centrepiece of their stall was a duvet cover, quilted in zig zags and sprayed like the sort of rainbow God would have produced if He had gone to art school—shading from deep blue to turquoise, yellow, apricot, lilac and back to blue again. Another cover had cotton wool clouds drifting across a sky of multi-misted blues and there was a double sided cover with the moon and stars on dark blue on the back and a pastel sunburst on the front.

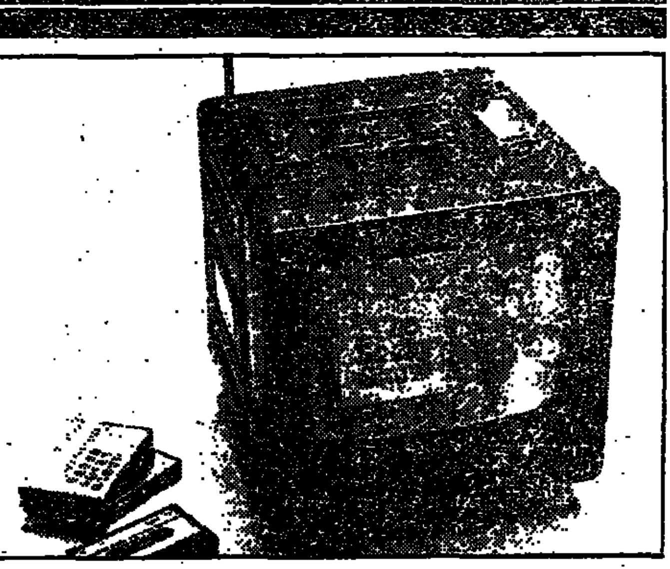
"We want to create a sort of fantasy feeling and give people the chance to make their bedroom a little more of an escapist paradise," says Ben. "With these colours you feel you are getting up to a little sunshine even on a grotty day."

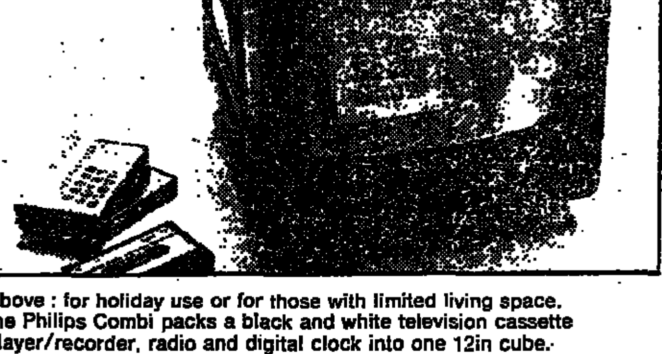
If you already have a scheme you can't change, you can have duvet covers sprayed with the colours of your choice—and curtain fabric, too, by the yard.

The fabric used is usually cotton and the colours are fast so that they can be machine washed. Duvet covers start at £15 single, £30 double, with double sided ones at £40. Pillowcases are £5 a pair and pram and cot quilts start at £10.

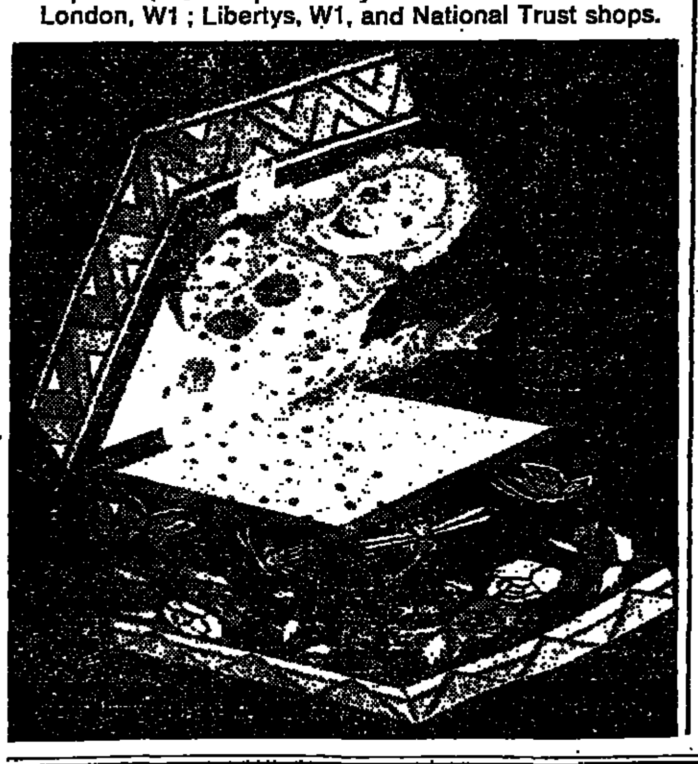
Those whose social life makes them candidates for a Best Dressed list may also like to consider Ben and Nicky's pure silk dress fabrics. A genuinely exclusive fabric in a store, however much you pay, is impossible to find, but these can be designed, printed or sprayed specially for you so that you do not run the embarrassing risk of meeting the same dress anywhere else. They both began their c...ers designing fabrics for Jasper Conran so you can be quite sure their silks are superb. An exclusive print would cost anything from £50 to £100 for enough fabric for an evening dress. A sprayed silk would be less.

To discuss ideas, write to Ben and Nicky John, Unit 90, Northwick Park Business Centre, Blockley, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, 0386-700 763, or see them on Thursdays at their stall in The Market, Covent Garden. If you are only in London for the day you need not worry about the inconvenience of having to collect a special order—sprayed designs to the colours of your choice can be completed in two weeks and sent anywhere in the country for an extra £2 p & p.





Above: for holiday use or for those with limited living space. the Philips Combi packs a black and white television cassette player/recorder, radio and digital clock into one 12in cube. Mains or battery, £150 from branches of Comet.



Winking girl and Jack in the Box are from a selection of Paper Magic cards by Dodo Designs, all about 35p each, from Paperchase, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1; Libertys, W1, and National Trust shops.

■ An interesting postscript to some comments I made about cleaning decanters last year comes from Mr Peter Dennis who says that when he was a very young boy he met a retired butler to the Duke of Bedford, who taught him the following "infallible" method of drying the insides after removing the stains. I didn't find it all that infallible, but you may be luckier.

Fill the decanter with cold water to the very top, place one hand over the top, turn the decanter upside down under the tap so that the cold water runs over the outside. Take hand away from the open neck so that the decanter empties while the water falls on the outside. When the decanter is empty keep the water running over the outside for a few more seconds, then remove decanter. The inside will now be completely dry.

Peter Dennis tells me that this method has never failed for him, and he even used it when he played the butler, Sutton, in the television series Hadleigh. I am now wondering on what bits of his misspent youth he is basing his current performance in Priestley's Dangerous Corner?

■ It came as less of a surprise to me to learn that four out of five people do not own a second television set than to work out that therefore 20 per cent of the population are two-TV families. I suppose if you have avid sports fans and quiz freaks under the same roof a second set saves argument, but for my taste the only house divided against itself is the BBC which seems to excel at starting something utterly compulsive on 2 ten minutes before the latest Alan Ayckbourn finishes on 1. Maybe it is all a plot to make us buy video.

Moreover, I am among the 13.4 million viewers who like to see coloured people on television, rather than black and white, if you see what I mean, so a monochrome set has to be a very tempting box of tricks indeed to attract me. The latest Philips portable is certainly that.

It is a 12 inch cube with a 9 inch screen, weighs 15 lb and works off the mains or a 12 volt battery. So far, so what? It is the built-in extras that will appeal to the gadget-minded—a cassettee player recorder on one side, a three band radio on top and a digital alarm clock under the screen.

I tested it in the worst possible conditions—in the office, flanked by other high buildings—and the reception was acceptable, although the instruction leaflet was not. I admit to being mechanically ineducable, but it is people like me who need completely unambiguous instructions. Manufacturers please note: leaflets should never be written by anyone who knows the first thing about the way the thing works—they always assume too much. Believe me, technological incompetents like me will invent ways of twiddling knobs you never even thought of.

A colleague who helped me to understand the mysteries of the machine—in other words turned it on—is a stereo buff and thought the sound reproduction not good enough for serious listening. He would prefer to have his cassette player and clock radio as separate items, so I did a few calculations to see how costs compared.

At branches of Rumbelows this week cassette recorders are available from £10.99 to £55.99, clock radios from £12.50 to £29.99 and clock radio cassettes from £35.99 to £54.99. The cheapest black and white television they have is the Indesit TV12 with a 12 inch screen at £59.99. For £179.99 you can have a Plustron CTV55 colour television with a 5½ inch screen.

The cheapest combination you can achieve from this selection is £83.48 for a cassette recorder, a clock radio and a black and white television, or £95.98 for a clock/radio cassette player and black and white television. I have no idea of comparative quality—I am just talking price.

So at £150 the Philips Combi is not the least expensive way of getting switched on, but it is certainly the neatest and the fact that it is not tied to mains electricity must make it particularly appealing to those who camp and caravan. I imagine the likelihood of being driven inside by howling gales must be slightly more tolerable when you know you can zip yourselves in for an action-packed evening of International Snooker. Now where did you say you put the new battery?

Below: hand modelled brooches in the shape of a flan, £5.95, or a dish of canapés, £6.95, both on pewter plates, or fish and chips in a copy of The Times, £6.95. All from The Workshop, 83 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, WC1.

■ Bike-Hods trailers for cyclists who want to tote loads up to 110lb were introduced last year and were selected for the Design Council index: The latest addition to the range is the Shopper, which has smaller wheels and narrower track for easier indoor use and comes complete with a yellow zipped, waterproof, removable bag. There are two different lengths of tow arm to fit both small and large-wheel cycles and the whole trailer can be detached from the bike to double as a shopping trolley. The size, folded for storage, is 16in by 38in by 26in. Available from the end of next week, £39.95 from Kensington Bicycle Co, Kensington Church Street, London W8, or, for an extra £3 delivery charge, direct from Bike-Hod Limited, 45 Charlotte Road, London EC2A 3PD.



■ Collectors who appreciate the meticulous delicacy of miniature-making already enjoy the work of Ginny Price who specializes in modelling the most tempting platters of food for doll's houses. Now she has developed her skills in a form that will appeal to a wider audience and is making her culinary confections into brooches.

As happens so often in creative one-person enterprises, the miniature food idea began almost by accident. Having worked in an architect's office and as freelance cook, Ginny started to make doll's dinners for her godchild and her hobby soon developed into a full scale production line. She now supplies more than 100 different dishes of the day to specialists in doll's house furniture.

There are all sorts of cakes and pies and chopping boards with tiny Sabatier knives and a range of elaborate Victorian style confections including lavish fruit arrangements on glass stands and ornate gateaux copied from Mrs Beeton. They are all made in clay to a 1/12th scale, hand painted in gouache and varnished. They cost from £5 to £9 and are available from Polly Flinders in Reigate, The Singing Tree, New King's Road, London SW6, The Elm Hill Craft Shop, Norwich and Valerie Ann's Dolls House, Hungerford.

The brooch versions of the doll's foods are exclusive to The Workshop, 83 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, WC1 and Graham and Green, 4 Elgin Crescent, London, W11. Ginny also make an amusing newspaper brooch at £6.95 containing fish, chips and a tiny gherkin and pickled onions. She did The Times one specially for us and will make them with a masthead and headline of your choice for an extra 50p. These are available to order from Dollies Dinners, Basement Flat, 30 Fernshaw Road, London, SW10.



[illegible] THINGS present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's.—1 Corinthians 3: 22, 23.

BIRTHS

ASCHAN.—[illegible]
BOREHAM.—[illegible]
CLIFFORD.—[illegible]
DENNYS.—[illegible]
DICKINSON.—[illegible]
ELBORN.—On 3rd February 1981 to Diane and Paul, a son Jamie at St Paul's, Hemel Hempstead.
FITZGERALD-KUHL.—On 4th November, 1980, at U.H.W., Cardiff, to Eileen (née Loughlin) and Terry, a daughter—Michelle Louise, a sister for Claire Dominique.
FORSTER.—To Tom & Elizabeth a daughter, Esther Jane, on February 5th.
LARGE.—On 3rd Feb in Banbury to Cherry and Stephen—a son (Oliver Drury).
LLOYD PACK.—On Feb 4 to Roger and Jehane a son.
O'RORKE.—On February 5th to Catherine (née Riddell) and Tim —a son, a brother for Mark.
PERRY.—On February 5, 1981, to Lord and Lady Perry of Walton—a daughter (Jenifer Jorn).
ROOTS.—On February 4th, 1981, at the Royal Free, to Rosemary (née Dunning) and Gerrard—twins, Gerrard Richard Ivan and Harriet Tegwen Mary.
TROTTER.—On January 30th, 1981, at the John Radcliffe, to Juliet (née Franklin) and David —a daughter (Josephine Vanessa), a sister for Henry, Amelia and Edmund.
VAN TULLEKEN.—On February 3rd to Catherine (Kit) and Anthony van Hoogenhouck—Tulleken, a son (Jonathan Sirelli).

BIRTHDAYS

WILLMORE, CHARLOTTE (née Matthews), born 8th February, 1881. Dear Auntie Lottie, we all send congratulations on your centenary birthday. Greetings and love from Phyllis and Reg, Hilda and Fred, Jose and Leonard.

ROSS, TRACY CAROL.—Born 7th Feb., 1960. Happy 21st. Love always, Jimmy.
SNOOPY. Happy 21st.—Love, J.

DEATHS

ANDERSON, HARRY.—On 5th February 1981, peacefully at Waltham on the Wolds, Melton Mowbray. Beloved and devoted father, grandfather, friend and schoolmaster of Oakham and Melton Mowbray. Family flowers only please. Donations if so desired to Kidney Research and a prize at Oakham School. All enquiries and donations to J. Spawton & Son Ltd., Ringwood House, 11 Asfordby Rd., Melton Mowbray. Tel. 0664 2742.
BUNZL, G. G.—On February 6th, peacefully, at home. Funeral private. No flowers, please. Donations Royal Free Hospital, Body Scanner Appeal. Memorial service to be announced later.
BURROWS.—On February 5th, peacefully, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Harold Jackson Burrows, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., aged 78 years, brother of Kenneth and former Dean of the Institute of Orthopaedics and consultant orthopaedic surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Deeply mourned by family, colleagues and friends. Donations if desired to the Rahere Fund, c/o St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1. Funeral service for family and close friends on Friday, 13th February. Thanksgiving service to be announced. All inquiries to William Beckett (Highgate), N.19. Tel. 01-272 4113 5.
EAST. — On 5th February, peacefully at the Chelwood Corner Nursing Home, Nutley, Elisabeth K. East M.A. aged 90 years, former headmistress of Tunbridge Wells High School, G.P.D.S.T. and Bromley High School G.P.D.S.T. Service at Nutley Church on Friday, February 13th at 2 p.m. followed by cremation at Tunbridge Wells. Flowers to E. R. Hicknott and Son 41 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Telephone 22462.
FOA, GEORGE R.—On Wednesday February 4th 1981. Funeral at Aldershot Crematorium, Tuesday February 10th at 2.30. No flowers by request. Donations to the Parkinson Disease Society, 81 Queens Road, SW19.
FRASER.—On February 5th, 1981, in hospital, James McCulloch, aged 58 years, of the Ruffs, Bushey Heath. Much loved husband of Margaret, father of Helen, Lindsey and Audrey. Funeral at West Herts crematorium, Watford, Tuesday, February 10th, at 12.30 p.m. Enquiries to Henley Funeral Service Ltd., Park Road, Bushey. Telephone 01-950 7255.
INGRAM.—On February 4th in Charing Cross Hospital after a long illness, Joan Mary, daughter of the late T. H. Ingram of Harrow dearly loved by all her friends. Member of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, Wimbledon, for many years. Service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Wednesday, February 11th, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers but donations if desired to Cancer Research. Enquiries to John Evans, tel. 01-943 5050.
INNES.—On February 5th, 1981, in Plymouth, Dorothy Frances Walrond (Pidge). Funeral service at Stoke Damerel Parish Church, Plymouth, on Thursday, February 12th, at 12 noon. Family flowers only please, but donations to St. Luke's Hospice, Dean Cross Road, Plymouth, PL9 7AZ. Any inquiries to the Funeral Directors: H. Porter & Son. Telephone Plymouth 665131.
MACKINTOSH-GOW HAMISH.—On February 4th, peacefully, at St Anthony's Hospital, Cheam, beloved husband of Sheelagh and dearly loved brother of Jean, Cynthia, Barbara, Flora and Duncan. Cremation at Randalls Road Crematorium on 12th February at 1 p.m. Family flowers only but donations if desired to Cancer Research Fund, Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton.
MARTIN-DOYLE.—[illegible]
NAHAPIET.—[illegible]
PEDDIE.—[illegible] 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation for family only. Flowers to: R. Walker, Parkside, W. Clandon, Guildford.
PRESCOT.—On 4th February, 1981, aged 84, Constance Margeret (née Stewart) beloved wife of the late Brigadier Cyrnic P. Prescot CBE, and much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral at Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, at 12 noon on Tuesday, 10th February. No flowers, donations to the church c/o The Rectory.
STOKES.—On February 5, 1981, at home, in Cambridge, Eric Thomas, F.B.A., Smuts Professor of the history of the British Commonwealth and Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Dearly loved husband of Florence, father of Jenny, Barbara, Susan and Mary, a loving father-in-law and grandfather. Funeral private, memorial service to be arranged later.
THEODOLI, DON LIVIO.—On 2nd February, in The Hague Holland. Retired Italian Ambassador.
TOLLINTON, LT. COL. HENRY DESMOND.—On 4th February, 1981, peacefully at home after a short illness, in his seventy-fourth year, greatly loved husband and father. Funeral 9th February at 3 p.m. at Turners Hill Church, nr. East Grinstead, Sussex, family flowers only, donations if wished to Kidney Patients Assoc., Hants.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

NEATBY.—A Memorial Service for Nigel Manson Neatby will be held in the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, Moulsford, near Wallingford, on Saturday, February 21, at 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

COCKBURN, PHYLLIS.—7-2-79. Remembered with affection and gratitude.—Nora.
HOPE, ALBERT HENRY PETER.—28th September, 1918-7th February, 1979. Beloved Peter. In loving memory.—Mena.
KNOWLING.—In ever-loving memory of Ellen, wife of the Rev Dr. Knowling, Canon of Durham, Feb. 8, 1914.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Where more of your money goes on research. The campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please, help with a legacy. Donation, interest free loan or gift "in Memoriam" Cancer Research Campaign, Dept. TX3 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

SECRETARY/P.A. to M.D. See La Creme de la Creme today.
HEART OF CHELSEA. S. facing luxury Flats.—See London Flats.
EVERY PHONE needs a MATE.—You could try Snoopy.
£100 off your new handmade Sofa. See JBD For Sales column.
GOLFING PICTURES by H. M. Bateman; daughter requires information. Tel.: 0825 672253.
IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.
WOULD Mr. Ralph Jehardus Visagie or anyone knowing of his whereabouts please ring 01-304 4996 after 6 p.m.
THE CREAM of Cornish holiday homes and hotels can be seen in The Times Holidays and Hotels feature every Saturday. If you own a hotel, a house, a cottage or even a converted barn and you want to let for the season, ring us now on 01-278 9161.
SKILLED MECHANIC with executive potential required immediately.—See Rec Ops.
HELP weekend cottage. For personal refuge at a peppercorn rent needed by Erin Pizzey.—Box No 2737 F, The Times.
MEL.—All because the little Lady loves Milk Tray. J.W.
LUXURY DESIGNED KITCHEN.—"Broadway" See For Sale.
DESIGN into landscape. See Services for details.
SPORTS SHIRTS £6.95 and free sports socks. See Shoparound.
QUALITY INTERIOR design/decoration See Services.
WANTED. Holiday exchange. Large comfortable 1-bedroom flat, central London offered for 1 month, any time, for holiday accom. France near sea. 2 wks. summer.—Write Box 2750 F The Times.
WOULD James Vaughan Fowler or anyone knowing his whereabouts please contact Mr Holler via 01-637 1612 weekdays, office hours.
PAULA my heart makes April 1st so far away.—Mothball.
NORMANS IN THE SOUTH—urgently wanted. See Wanted column.
BALLOONS DELIVERED for Valentine's Day. See Services today.
SONIA STEVENSON Horn Of Plenty Courses for Sauces.—See Services.
WE HELP Seafarers and their widows who can no longer help themselves. Please send a gift to: General Secretary, J. H. Moore, Royal Alfred Seafarers Society, Woodmansterne Lane, Banstead, Surrey.
MUCH MORE than value. Save £70 p.w.—See Dol-y-Coed Hotel Holidays in G.B. & Ireland today.
WE HAVE BEEN CARING for the elderly poor in London since 1851. Our home in Vauxhall is condemned. Before tragedy occurs please help us to redevelop. Hurry now. The Little Sisters of the Poor, Ref. R44, Meadow Road, London SW8 1QB.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,444

ACROSS

1 Drinking song about America (8).
9 Tax-men impound gold, but release spirits (8).
10 Lot of money it makes (4).
11 Clematis as nesting-place for Lear's birds (3, 4, 5).
13 Needlework that seamen are partial to (6).
14 Striving English turn king into something different (8).
15 Respect holds society back (7).
16 A girl is cautious about it (7).
20 Catholic enters land to give illumination (3-5).
22 Retired artist cutting cat's throat at this point? (6).
23 What might we get into at night? Pyjama trousers? (6-4).
25 A short distance from Winchester (4).
26 Training horses to get in line takes time (8).
27 Left job and entered into another contract (8).

DOWN

2 Turn away foreign goddess (8).
3 Aphrodite coming up so unexpectedly? (3, 2, 3, 4).
4 Boss promises to pay the hard-working (8).
5 He has something left (7).
6 Cook us some dessert (6).
7 Type of magpie (4).
8 Bent number refuse to accept square number (8).
12 Record showing force with initiative (12).
15 Had prosy, wild exaggerated utterance (8).
17 Spirit of the country (8).
18 To set up the Spanish tiger trap is somewhat gripping (8).
19 See Reginald, climbing after deer, nearly fall (7).
21 Owl's accompaniment—railway official almost catches it (6).
24 Were crooks in jug? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,443

BASIC ENGLISH / FROSTBITE WHEAT / LONELY CHARTISM / DACOIT PRISTINE / FLOUNDER BIGEND / CASTDOWN STATIC / LLANO THREESOME / WEIRD SISTERS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE LADY HAILSHAM FUND

exists to help teenagers who have been in the care of the Church of England Children's Society to make their own way in the world. This project, established by Lord Hailsham in memory of his wife, needs your help. Donations—and requests for further information—to:

MARK WYNDHAM, ROOM T, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON ROAD, LONDON, SE11 4QD.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE LADY HAILSHAM

the Church of England Children's Society is administering the Lady Hailsham Memorial Fund to help teenagers without family support, who have been in the care of the Society, to make their own way in the world. Such work is desperately needed — and so is your help for it. In tribute to Lady Hailsham please send a donation to:

MARK WYNDHAM, ROOM T, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON ROAD, LONDON SE11 4QD.

LIVING COSTS MORE IF YOU'RE DISABLED

Over 30% of British people support the introduction of a Disability Income for all disabled people (Gallup Polls, Times, 31/12/80).
This is the aim of The Disablement Income Group Charitable Trust (founded in 1967).
Please help the DIG Trust's work of advice, information and research.
Your donation will be carefully used by The Disablement Income Charitable Trust, Attlee House, 28, Commercial St., E1 6LR. Reg. Charity no 251 999.
(Details about tax recovery through Deed of Covenant and other ways of helping also from above address.)

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Cookery courses.
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Remedial Tuition for Adults and Children.
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—Whichever you provide, The Times can put you in contact with potential pupils and students—through The Times Educational feature on February 25th.
For more information or to book your advertisement
Ring Stella Scrivener on 01-278 9351

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LONDON FAMILY wishes exchange large St. John's Wood flat for country home, 1 weekend per month on regular basis. 01-722 4144 eves.

ROYAL ASCOT BOX required.—See under Wanted.
FINANCIERS required to pioneer project training disableds for lucrative careers. S. Goswami, 59, Thistle St., Edinburgh. 031-226 3811.
LOUIS HEMON, LYDIA O'KELLY: information needed for book. Box 2761 F, The Times.
THIS TABLE is unique. See For Sale.
THE SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND—invaluable education ref. for parents.—See "For Sale".
MICHAEL SEARLES, Architect, 1750-1813. Anybody knowing whereabouts of his Diary or other paper please contact Bonwitt, 15 Shrewsbury Hse., Cheyne Wall, S.W.3.
JP II & why he's right—in FAITH magazine—trial copy 50p FAITH (T) 3 Redford Ave., Wallington, Surrey.
UNEMPLOYMENT: How have you managed to overcome the problems? We want to write about it for a book to be published in the Autumn. Write in the first instance. Box 1847 F, The Times.
PINE warehouse annual sale. Starts today. See Shoparound.
"Q". Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. T.V. Producer researching for film profile would like to hear from Cornishmen, former Cambridge students and others with anecdotes and comments on his life and writings. Write "Q", BBC, Plymouth.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St. James's London's more interesting businessman's night club. 2 bars, restaurant, dancing, cabaret spots. No membership required. Open Mon.-Fri. 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sat., 9 p.m.-2 a.m. 4 Duke of York St., S.W.1. 01-930 1648/4950.

SPORT AND RECREATION

ROYAL ASCOT BOX required.—See under Wanted.
STALKING, SHOOTING, fishing, sailing, windsurfing, with very comfortable house in beautiful highland Lochside setting. Ideal family holiday, August. 01-352 7637.

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SOLID GOLD CHAINS
30% OFF MARKED PRICES
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G & S JEWELLERS
116 CAMBERWELL RD., S.E.5 (next to MFI). 01-701 7910.

GAS LOG/COAL FIRES from £75! Sale now on. Free survey. Ideal Fires, 378, Upper Richmond Rd. West, S.W.14. 876 3819.
SALE SALE SALE. 25% off all stock, sofas and sofa-beds, until 14th Feb. Norfolk Furniture, 632 Kings Rd., SW6. 736 4840.
QUALITY S/HAND & REPRO Furn. Huge range of bargains. Leather sofa £110. Ken. Furn. Bazaar, 314 Ken. High St., W8. 937 3973.
NEED A NEW CARPET?—See Resista in For Sale.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 6

UK HOLIDAYS

THE ONLY HOTEL TO RECEIVE 2 GOLD AWARDS FROM EGON RONAY

SHARROW BAY HOTEL ON LAKE ULLSWATER
"Hotel of the year '75, and Restaurant of the year 1980". We are delighted to announce a commencement of our 33rd season on 6th March '81. Telephone: Pooley Bridge (08536) 301/483.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION owners in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset: if your hotel, guest house, cottage or flat is fully booked for the whole of 1981, ignore this announcement. If not, phone Fiona now on 01-837 3311, then put your feet up while our "Holidays in Great Britain and Ireland" feature works for you.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Could be summer! If you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981, The Times UK Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311 ext. 206.

SCOTTISH BORDER. Top quality furnished cottages on private estate in Tweed Valley, 4 mls. from Coldstream. Salmon and trout fishing. Tel. Berwick-on-Tweed (0289) 82245.

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SHORT LETS

SERVICE APARTMENTS in Kensington with colour TV, 24 hour switchboard, telex.—Collingham Apartments, 01-373 6306.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page, 373 3433.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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At bargain prices. Self-catering chalets 4-6 people from £60 each p.w. on 14 or 21 Feb. Staffed chalet, 2 places 14-21 Feb, £172pp. Limited March vacancies also.
RING: JEANNIE DALZELL AT BEACH VILLAS, CAMBRIDGE (0223) 66211 (ATOL 381B ABTA)

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GREECE. A free holiday? Our 1981 summer brochure with superb villa holidays in Corfu, Spetses and Crete explains all. Airlink, 9 Wilton Road, S.W.1. Tel. 01-828 1887 (24 hrs.). ATOL 1188B.

CRUISING CYCLADES. Early June in YCA28, £320. Two to make foursome. Ring Armstrong (a.s.a.p.) 01-894 5218.

AUSTRALIA? JO'BURG? STATES? G.T. Air Agts. 01-734 4308/3212.

HONG KONG: AFRICA: EUROPE; Jet Air Agts. 01-379 7505/7829.

EUROPEAN FLIGHTS.—Visa Travel, 01-543 4227. Air Agts.

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ILIE NASTASE will not be playing in our over-35 Tournament for club players, 21-28 March, so you have a good chance of winning. A full week's tennis and social activities for £279 p.p. including flights and villa accommodation at the Roger Taylor Tennis Centre—Vale do Lobo, Algarve. Full info. from TTP Sportsworld, 61 Brompton Rd., SW3. 01-584 6211 (ABTA ATOL 1344B).
NO NEED TO STANDBY.—USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. Late bookings, one way short stays —Fast Travel, 01-485 9305. Air Agts.
GREECE, CYPRUS, BARBADOS. —Flight, Package Hols., Coach Tours, Cruises. 01-485 6078. Alecos Tours. ABTA ATOL 377.
DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter to most European cities. Freedom Holidays. 01-741 4471/4686 (24 hrs). (ATOL 432B AITO).
NAIROBI, JO'BURG, ALL AFRICA. Never knowingly undersold.— Econair, 2 Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St., E.C.1. 01-606 7968/9207 (Air Agts). Tlx 884977.
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GREECE AND HER ISLANDS Magic prices by air from only £125 to 16 islands and resorts. Tavernas, hotels, villas, etc. Freedom Holidays, 01-741 4471 (24 hrs). AITO, ATOL 432B.
GREECE, plane or coach. Europe, Australia, Far East. Sunway Travel. Tel. 01-278 7422. Air Agents.
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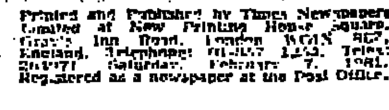
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